British Burma.

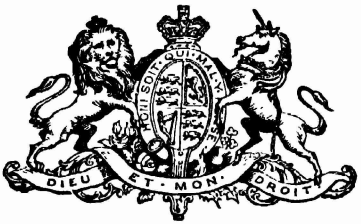
FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

(GENERAL)

ADMINISTRATION REPORT,

FOR

1869-70.



RANGOON:
PRINTED AT THE SECRETARIAT PRESS.
1871.

BENGAL SECRETARIA
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HISTORICAL SUMMARY.

CONTENTS.

PART I.—INTRODUCTION.

1.—GEOGRAPHY OF BURMA.

	Page.
Geographical position of Burma in the Malaccas, or "Golden Chersonese."	1
British Burma and Upper Burma or Ava	2
Burma, applied to British territory, and Ava to Burmese territory	2
Burma divided into Pegu, Arakan and Tenasserim	2
Area and Population	3
Radical difference between the Burmese and Hindus in race, religion and social institutions	3
Indo-Chinese family as distinguished from the Aryan family	3
Brahmanism and Buddhism	4
No political influence exercised by the Buddhist priests	4
Hindu women and Burmese women	4
Distinction between the Talains of Pegu and the Burmese of Ava	5
Arakanese	5
Hill Tribes	5
Red Karens and Shans	5
White Karens	6

2.—EARLY TRADITIONS.

Mythical period	6
Ancient wars	6
Talain myth of a descent from a serpent-mother traced to a Scythic origin	6
Burmese tradition of a descent from the Sakya Kings of Hindustan	6
Ancient kingdom at Prome	7
Pagan	7
Panya	7
Sagaing and Ava	7
Portuguese Empire, A. D. 1500	7
Four Kingdoms about A. D. 1500	7
Arakan, Pegu, Brama or Burma and Ava	7

Page.

Minor Kingdoms 8
Ancient trade of the Golden Chersonese 8
Malacca the emporium 8
Conquest of Malacca by the Portuguese, 1511 9
Portuguese establishment at Malacca 10

PART II.—PORTUGUESE ANNALS.

General neglect of the Portuguese historians 11
Division of the Portuguese history into five sections 11
Treatment of the Portuguese history in the present summary 13

1.—ANNALS OF BRANGINOCO, KING OF BURMA.

Burma tributary to Pegu 13
Employment of 30,000 Burmese on the public works in Pegu 13
Rebellion of the Burmese labourers 14
Empire established by the King of Burma 14
State of Pegu 15
Conquest of Pegu by the King of Burma 15
Desperate valour of the Portuguese allies of Pegu 15
Portuguese description of the people of Burma in the sixteenth century 16
Stereotyped character of the Burmese people 16
Expedition of Branginoco against Martaban, A. D. 1544 17
Negotiations of the King of Martaban with the Portuguese 18
Desperation of the King of Martaban 18
Sad procession of the Martaban prisoners 19
City of Martaban sacked and burnt 20
Execution of the King and Queen, and all the ladies and nobles ... 21
Branginoco threatened by the King of Siam, undertakes an expedition against Prome 21
Prome captured with horrible slaughter 22
Defeat of the Prince of Ava 22
Reported advance of the King of Siam 22
Return of Branginoco to Prome 23
War between the King of Siam and the King of Zimmay 23
Tragedies in Siam 23
Anarchy in Siam 23
Expedition of Branginoco against Siam, assisted by the Portuguese under James Soarez de Melo 24
Moveable palace and bridge of boats 24
Capture of a Siamese stockade by James Soarez 25
Seige of Odia, the capital of Siam 25

Page.

Insurrection in Pegu, headed by a Phongyee of the Royal blood 26
Dreadful slaughter of the rebels in the city of Pegu 26
Murder of Branginoco by Ximi of Zatan 26

2.—ANNALS OF BURMA AND PEGU.

Revolutions at Pegu 27
Short reign of Ximi of Zatan 27
Murder of Soarez by the people of Pegu 27
Capture of Pegu by Xemindoo, the Phongyee, and execution of Ximi 28
Short reign of Xemindoo 29
Tragic end of Xemindoo 29
Reign of Mandaragri 30
Removal of the capital 30
Rebellions in Pegu 30
Queen of Pegu defended by the Portuguese 30
Tooth of Buddha in Ceylon falls into the possession of the Portuguese 31
Anxiety of the King of Pegu to obtain the tooth 32
Destruction of the tooth by the Portuguese of Goa 32
King of Pegu imposed upon by a false bride and false tooth 32
Burmese Amazons 33
Vain attempt of the King of Candy to correct the imposition 33
Successful expedition of the King of Pegu against Siam 34
Triumphant return of the King of Pegu after the conquest of Siam 34
Magnificent Palace built at Pegu 34
Vassalage of Siam to Pegu 35
Independence of Siam established by the black prince 35
Horrible atrocities committed by the King of Pegu upon his subjects 35
Capture of Pegu and murder of the King by the King of Toungoo 36
Conquest of the Kingdom of Pegu by the King of Arakan 37

3.—ANNALS OF NICOTE

Nicote establishes the Portuguese at Syriam for the conquest of Pegu 37
Marries a niece of the Viceroy of Goa 38
Portuguese Settlement at Syriam 38
Failure of the King of Arakan to recover possession of Syriam 39
Nicote virtually Sovereign of Pegu 39

Page.
Makes war against the King of Toungoo..... 40
Attempts to obtain Dianga from Arakan..... 40
Murder of the son of Nicote by the King of Arakan..... 40
King of Ava proposes to take revenge on Nicote for his outrage on the King of Toungoo..... 41
Siege of Syriam by the King of Ava..... 41
Capture of Syriam and impalement of Nicote..... 42
Horrible atrocities committed by the King of Ava..... 42
King of Martaban compelled to slay his son-in-law..... 43
Portuguese account compared with the Burmese authorities..... 43

4.—ANNALS OF GONZALES.

Rise of Sebastian Gonzales..... 44
Island of Sundiva possessed by the Portuguese captured by a Mogul..... 45
Defeat of the Mogul by the Portuguese Pirates under Gonzales... 46
Sebastian Gonzales takes possession of Sundiva..... 46
Sovereign power exercised by Sebastian Gonzales..... 47
Revolution in Arakan..... 48
Sebastian Gonzales marries the sister of the exile King..... 48
Forms an alliance with the King of Arakan..... 49
Treachery of Sebastian Gonzales..... 49
Plunders the Forts of Arakan..... 50
Impalement of the nephew of Sebastian by the King of Arakan... 50
Sebastian Gonzales applies to the Portuguese Viceroy at Goa for aid..... 51
Disasters incurred by the Portuguese..... 51
Ruin of Sebastian Gonzales..... 52

5.—PORTUGUESE ALLIANCES.

King of Ava takes possession of Pegu..... 52
King of Siam sends an embassy to the Portuguese Viceroy at Goa..... 52
King of Ava sends an embassy to Goa..... 53

PART III.—MODERN ANNALS.

Decline of the Portuguese power..... 55
Three periods in the Modern history of Burma and Ava—Sources of information..... 55
1st.—Fitch's travels, 1586..... 55
2nd.—Hamilton's travels, &c., 1650-1750..... 55
3rd.—Travels of Sangermano, Symes, Crawfurd, Yule, and official records, 1750-1870..... 56

Page.

1.—TRAVELS OF MR. RALPH FITCH.

Crawfurd's estimate of the value of Fitch's Travels 56
Crawfurd's review of Fitch's Travels 56
Fitch's description of Pegu 57
Shoay Dagon Pagoda at Rangoon 58
Accuracy of Fitch's description 58
Fitch's voyage from Bassein to Pegu 58
Diet of the Burmese 59
Buddhist Priests 59
Education of the Buddhist priests 60
Buddhist monasteries 60
Mendicant priests 61
Buddhist feasts 61
Political condition of Burma at the time of Fitch's visit 61
Fitch's description of the city of Pegu 62
Resemblance of ancient Pegu to modern Ava 63
Fitch's account of the trade of Pegu 63
Crawfurd's remarks on the state of commerce in Pegu 65

2.—ANNALS OF BURMA AND AVA.

Obscurity of the history 65
Wars between the Burmese and Talains 66

3.—ANNALS OF THE ALOMPRA DYNASTY.

Rise of Alompra, A. D. 1750 67
Defeat of the Talains. Conquest of Ava, Burma and Pegu 67
Rangoon made the capital of Pegu 68
Declaration of war against Siam 68
Formidable rebellions 68
War with Munipore 69
War with Siam 69
Chinese invasions 69
Conquest of Siam 70
Nominates a successor 70
Conspiracy and rebellions 70
Martaban mutineers attack Rangoon 70
Conspiracies 71
Debauchery of the King 71
Seven days reign 71
Water of the oath of allegiance 71
Dethroned and executed by his uncles 72
Horrible slaughter of ladies and children 72
Conspiracies 72
Attack on the palace at Ava 73

Page.
Bloody executions at Poungha 73
Transfer of the capital from Ava to Amarapoora 73
Misery caused by the transfer 74
Appointment of an heir-apparent 74
Marriage with half-sisters 74
Rebellions 75
Talain rebellions in Pegu 75
Suppressed at Rangoon 75
Slaughter of the Talains 76
Conquest of Arakan, 1784 76
Bhodau Phra's inflated ideas of conquest 76
Invasion of Siam 77
Panic of the Burmese army 77
Cruel and arrogant character of Bhodau Phra 77
Assumes to be a Deity 77
Returns to his palace 78
Transfer of the capital from Amarapoora to Ava 78
War with the British Government 78
Treaty of Yandabo, 1824 78
Crawfurd's Mission 78
British Resident at Ava 79
Character of Phagye-dau 79
His love for one Queen 79
Phagye-dau becomes insane 79
Ava seized by Tharawadi—1837 80
Capital again transferred from Ava to Amarapoora 80
Barbarity of Tharawadi 80
Withdrawal of the British Residency 81
Increased barbarities of Tharawadi 81
Failure of Benson's Mission 81
Tharawadi becomes insane 81
Debaucheries and cruelties of Pagan-men 82
Horrible executions 82
Moung-lon originally a Prince turned Phongyee 83

GENERAL SUMMARY

OF THE

HISTORY OF BURMA.

PART I.—INTRODUCTION.

1.—GEOGRAPHY OF BURMA.

Geographical position of Burma in the Malaccas, or "Golden Chersonese."

The country known as Burma is to be found in the most easterly of the three great peninsulas of southern Asia, which for many centuries have occupied a prominent place in the history of the eastern world. The peninsula of Arabia, in the south west of the Asiatic continent, has sent forth a Prophet, whose creed has spread westward to the Pillars of Hercules, and eastward to the banks of the Ganges and mountains of Kashghar. The central peninsula of India is the scene of the grandest triumphs of advanced civilization over ignorance and anarchy, which the world has witnessed since the days of the Caesars. Still further to the east is the peninsula of the Malaccas, which stretches between the Bay of Bengal and the Chinese sea, and was known to the ancients as the Golden Chersonese. This peninsula of the Malaccas comprehends six important territories, namely, Burma on the western side facing the Bay of Bengal; Laos, or the country of the Shan States in the centre; Siam in the south; and Cambodia, Cochin China and Tonqueen on the eastern side towards the Chinese sea.

British Burma and Upper Burma or Ava.

The western territory, which is known by the general term of Burma, comprises two distinct regions:—

1*st.*—British Burma, which may be said to be upon the coast, and is under British rule.

2*nd.*—Upper Burma, or Ava, which is far away inland, and under the dominion of a Native Sovereign.

Burma applied to British territory, and Ava to Burmese territory.

The indiscriminate use of the term Burma, as applied both to British and Burmese territory, has occasionally led to some confusion. Accordingly it is proposed for the future to apply the term Burma exclusively to British territory; and to apply the term Ava to Upper Burma. It will be seen hereafter, that prior to the rise of the present dynasty in the middle of the last century, the kingdom of Ava was an independent and well defined territory, and corresponded sufficiently nearly with the dominions of His Majesty who at present reigns at Mandalay, to render the term an appropriate designation.

Burma, divided into Pegu, Arakan and Tenasserim.

A fanciful geographer has likened the British province of Burma to a bird spreading its wings northward and southward along the Bay of Bengal. This fancy might be accepted as conveying an approximate idea of the figure of the country. The main or central body would thus consist of the fertile region known as Pegu, which stretches inland for a distance of nearly three hundred miles, and comprises the important valleys of the Irrawaddy and Sittang rivers. The northern wing, known as Arakan, would be formed by the strip of coast territory, which stretches along the Bay of Bengal upwards from Cape Negrais to the borders of Chittagong at the estuary of the river

Nâf. The southern wing, known as Tenasserim, would be formed by a somewhat similar strip of territory, which stretches from the Salween river bordering on Pegu downwards to the frontier towards Siam at the river Pakchan.

Area and Population.

These three divisions of Arakan, Pegu and Tenasserim, which are here indicated under the collective name of Burma, comprise an area of ninety three thousand square miles, and a population of two millions and a half. The people of Burma are radically different from the people of India in race, religion and language; and too much stress cannot be laid upon this point, as it is not unfrequently supposed, by those whose experiences are confined to India, that what is good for one country is equally suitable for the other.

Radical difference between the Burmese and Hindus in race, religion and social institutions.

Indo-Chinese family as distinguished from the Aryan family.

The Burmese belong to the Indo-Chinese family, as distinguished from the Indo-European or Aryan family which predominates in India. One of the main characteristics of the Indo-Chinese race is disintegration, or an utter want of political unity. They have no tie corresponding to the institutions of the village or caste, such as is found in India. This is precisely what has been the state of things in Burma from time immemorial. The political frame work has been held together by a despotic government of Kings or tributary Chieftains, amongst whom wars and revolutions were of constant occurrence, actuated however by no principle beyond love of plunder or thirst for revenge. The only bond of union amongst the Burmese has been their religion, which however enjoins an exaggerated reverence and submission towards the sovereign. Here again it must be remarked that not only is there a marked distinction between the

Buddhism of the Burmese, and the Brahmanism of the Hindus; but there is a still wider difference in the action of these two religions respectively upon the ideas and traditions of the people of Burma and the ideas and traditions of the people of India.

Brahmanism and Buddhism.

The religion of the Hindus is one of terror. The Brahman is regarded with superstitious awe, and exercises an evil influence over the mind of the sovereign, as well as a supreme authority over the masses.

No political influence exercised by the Buddhist priests.

The Buddhist religion, which is followed by the Burmese, is on the contrary a religion of benevolence. The Phongyee or priest is loved rather than feared, and takes no part or share in the exercise of sovereign authority. He is supported in his monastery by the voluntary contributions of the people of the neighbourhood, who require no religious pressure, such as prevails in India, to induce them to contribute to his wants. In return he educates the rising population of boys in the monastic school. Apart from this duty of education, the sole ostensible object of the Phongyee is to purify his soul from all earthly thoughts and passions, until he has fitted himself for that state of beatified repose which is known as Nièban or Nirvana. Occasionally a Phongyee of high rank may pray the sovereign to extend his mercy towards a fallen criminal, but that is all.

Hindu women and Burmese women.

Another and equally important distinction is to be found in the training of the household, and status of the different members of a family. In India women are confined to the recesses of the zenana, and their trammelled and superstitious culture descends as a sad inheritance to their children. In Burma the women have the same liberty as in Europe, and their

sons are thus independent, enterprising and fond of social merry making, in which both sexes are permitted to join. Again in India a daughter is entirely at the disposal of her parents, who may marry her to whomsoever they please. In Burma the daughter is in a great measure allowed to marry the lover of her own selection; and parents are scarcely permitted to constrain the affections of their daughters under the ordinary circumstances of marriage. Finally, whilst the Hindus are comparatively industrious and merely contented, the Burmese revel in indolence and are really happy.

Distinction between the Talains of Pegu and the Burmese of Ava.

But whilst the people of Burma belong to the Indo-Chinese family, and have probably migrated at some remote period from the plateau of Central Asia to the valleys of the Irrawaddy and Salween, they appear to have descended from different branches of the same stock. Thus the inhabitants of Pegu were formerly Talains, and the history of the Golden Chersonese is largely occupied by the wars between the Talains of Pegu and the Burmese of Ava. The Arakanese again have peculiarities of speech and physiognomy, which may be ascribed to generations of geographical isolation. The Hill Tribes on the other hand are a primitive race, who have not been converted to Buddhism, and who still worship the old gods of times primeval, the spirits of the woods, the hills and the rivers. The rude and child-like inhabitants of these remote and inaccessible Hills still clear their lands with fire, and cultivate them with rude knives; and they still engage in continuous feuds and lawless raids, and sell their captives as menial slaves. Besides these people of the Arakan Hills, there are Red Karens and Shans, who are generally to be found in the neighbourhood of the eastern

Arakanese

Hill Tribes.

Red Karens and Shans.

frontier, but find their way into different parts of the province. As a political fact these Karens and Shans are independent tribes residing beyond our frontier, but owing a dubious allegiance either to Ava or Siam. Another race, known as White Karens, have been brought under Christian influences, and reside in villages within British territory.

White Karens.

2.—EARLY TRADITIONS.

ANTE 1500 A. D.

Mythical period.

The early history of Burma is lost in a jungle of myth. Traces of ancient wars between India and Burma are perhaps to be found both in Hindu and Burmese tradition; as in the Hindu legend of Arjuna's wars against the Daityas, and in the Burmese legend of the wars between the Kullahs or "foreigners" and the Talains. Then again the Talain dynasty claimed descent from a mother, half woman and half serpent, by a human father invested with superhuman powers. This story finds a parallel in the Muniporee legend preserved in the Maha Bharata, by which the Rajas of Munipore claim to be descended from Arjuna, the third son in the family of Pandu, and a Naga lady of the same physique as the mother of the Talains.* It seems however to be in reality a relic of the old Greek legend preserved by Herodotus, that the Scythians were begotten by Hercules upon the serpent-maiden Echidna, who would not restore the horses he had lost until he had made her his mistress.† Native annals throw but little light on the origin of kingdoms and dynasties. The old kings of Burma claim to be descended from the Sakya family, who reigned

Ancient wars.

Talain myth of a descent from a serpent-mother traced to a Scythic origin.

Burmese tradition of a descent from the Sakya Kings of Hindustan.

* Maha Bharata, *passim*.
† Herodotus, IV. 8-10

at Kapila in Oude, and of whom was born Gautama Buddha in the sixth century before Christ. The claim may have been a fact, or an after thought suggested by the traditions of the Buddhist religion, but the question is of small importance. About the commencement of the Christian era, Prome is said to have been the capital of a kingdom. Next for many centuries Pagan was a seat of Empire; and the magnificent remains of the ancient city are still amongst the most extraordinary ruins that are to be found in Burma. In 1300 A. D. the capital was transferred to a place called Panya. In 1322 it was removed to Sagaing, and in 1364 to Ava; and down to the present day Ava has continued to be a kingdom, or the capital either of a kingdom or an empire. It is not until the dawn of the sixteenth century, when the Portuguese established themselves at Goa, on the western side of India, and commenced extending their commercial and missionary settlements throughout the eastern seas, that real historical glimpses can be obtained of the political condition of Burma, and the relation of its several kingdoms towards each other.

Ancient kingdom at Prome.

Pagan.

Panya.

Sagaing and Ava.

Portuguese Empire A. D. 1500.

When the Portuguese made their first appearance in the eastern seas, the whole region which now comprises Burma and Ava, appears to have been divided into four kingdoms, namely, Arakan, Pegu, Burma and Ava. Tenasserim was at that time in the possession of Siam, which must be regarded as a territory totally distinct from Burma. Of these four kingdoms that of Pegu was the most powerful. The kingdom of Burma is involved in some obscurity. It was said by the Portuguese historian to be situated between Pegu and Ava; and he refers to it under

Four Kingdoms about A. D. 1500.

Arakan.
Pegu.
Brama or Burma.
Ava.

the name of Brama. Colonel Yule accordingly was of opinion that for Brama, we should read Burma. This identification appears tenable. It is however somewhat curious that the heaven of Brahmas is admitted into the Buddhist system of the universe; and that there are many Brahmans still resident in Ava, who are much respected by the Burmese. The question opens up far too large a field for speculation connected with the Buddhist and Brahman religions to be discussed in the present place, and it will suffice to state facts as they are.‡

Minor Kingdoms.

There were other minor kingdoms, more or less dependent, such as Prome, Martaban, Toungoo and the Shan states, and references will especially be found hereafter to the chief of Zimmay; but these dependencies, or tributaries are of small importance, and will be noticed as their names appear on the surface of the general history.

Ancient trade of the Golden Chersonese.

Before however unwinding the threads of the Portuguese history of the Golden Chersonese, it may be advisable to glance at the general aspect of affairs at the commencement of the sixteenth century. It was in 1497 that Vasco de Gama first rounded the Cape of Good Hope, and entered the eastern seas; but it was not until 1510 that Albuquerque conquered the island of Goa, and made it a Portuguese bulwark and capital. The very next year Albuquerque contemplated the conquest of the city of Malacca, which is situated nearly at the south west extremity of the Golden Chersonese. From time immemorial Malacca had been the emporium of the

Malacca the emporium

‡ In order to prevent confusion the Portuguese spelling of Brama has been abandoned in the present historical summary, and the more modern term of Burma has been adopted in its stead. It must however be borne in mind that this territory formed a separate kingdom between Pegu and Ava.

trade in the eastern seas. It was probably from this ancient centre that the tawny Phœnicians carried away gold, incense and spices for the temple of Solomon; pearls, rubies and sweet odours for the zenana of Ahasuerus; silks, cotton, anklets and tinkling bells for the mercenary beauties of Nineveh, Babylon and Sardis. These commodities, and others of a similar character, were perhaps carried from Malacca to the Persian Gulf and Red Sea, and thence found their way to the luxurious capitals of ancient civilization. The Romans followed in the wake of the Phœnicians and, for many centuries, the Indian trade ran up the Persian Gulf and Red Sea. The rounding of the Cape by Vasco de Gama revolutionised the commerce of the east, by transferring it to new hands and diverting it into a new direction. Since then nearly four centuries have passed away, and it is curious to observe how in our own day the trade has returned to the old route, viâ the Red Sea and Suez Canal, which may be said to have existed in the days of the Pharaohs.

Conquest of Malacca by the Portuguese, 1511.

It was thus by no means surprising that within one year after the conquest of Goa, Albuquerque should resolve on the conquest of a city like Malacca, which had been so long the centre of the commerce of Hindustan, China and the Indian Archipelago. He sailed thither with a force of eight hundred Portuguese, and six hundred Indians. At that time Malacca was in the possession of a rebel vassal of Siam, named Mahomed, who however mustered a garrison of thirty thousand men, and offered a vigorous resistance to the Portuguese by means of wooden machines, rude cannon, and a species of artificial fire.

But the intrepidity of the Portuguese overcame every obstacle, and after some days of severe fighting the Portuguese flag was floating over the walls of Malacca.

Portuguese establishment at Malacca.

But whilst the Portuguese had thus secured the key to the remote trade of the east, they were subject to continual attacks from chiefs in Sumatra and elsewhere. They succeeded however in repulsing all comers, and in carrying out the same policy at Malacca which they had pursued at Goa. They constructed a strong fort, they built a church, and they coined money in the name of the king of Portugal. They sent ambassadors to the kings of Siam and Pegu, and despatched an expedition to discover Banda and the Moluccas, which are famous for nutmegs and spices. Finally they carried on the policy of helping one king against another, by which they ultimately succeeded in establishing a maritime empire, and monopolising the eastern trade.

PART II.—PORTUGUESE ANNALS.

A. D. 1500 TO 1600.

General neglect of the Portuguese historians.

The annals of Burma and Ava prior to the last century have been hitherto but little known, simply from the fact that the Portuguese historians of India and Malacca have been much neglected. The history of Portuguese Asia by Manuel de Faria y Sousa, Knight of the Order of Christ, especially contains much interesting and valuable information connected with the progress of affairs in Arakan, Pegu, Burma and Ava, during the sixteenth and early part of the seventeenth centuries. But there is only one English translation known to have been made, namely, the one undertaken by Captain John Stevens, which was published in three octavo volumes in 1695.* The information furnished by this Portuguese historian is very much scattered over the three volumes, but will now be collected and arranged in a convenient form, and as far as possible, summarised into a continuous narrative.

Division of the Portuguese history into five sections.

The historical data supplied by Manuel de Faria y Sousa may be divided under five heads or sections :—

Section I :—Is chiefly occupied with the history of Brangïnoco, king of Burma proper, who extended his empire, not only over Pegu, but eastwards as far

* Copies of this translation are so exceedingly rare that arrangements are being made to reprint the only copy that is available at a minimum cost.

as western China, and who flourished between 1540 and 1550. This Branginoco might possibly be identified with a sovereign who appears in native annals under the name of Byeen-noung; but according to Burman chronology this monarch flourished between 1561 and 1593. The Portuguese chronology is however by no means clear, and the discrepancy does not therefore altogether militate against the identification.

Section II :—Forms a continuation of the annals of Burma and Pegu, and is occupied with wars with Arakan, Ava and Siam, under kings who appear in the Portuguese history under the names of Ximi, Ximindoo, and Mandaragri. It may be said to extend approximately from 1550 to 1600, and describes a series of revolutions, which are strikingly illustrative of the rebellions and massacres that have characterised Burman history down to the present day.

Section III :—Is devoted to the adventures of Philip de Brito and Nicote, who seems to have been better known under the single name of Nicote. This extraordinary character, whose life is not without a parallel in the history of more than one Indian adventurer in the last century, is famous as the founder of the Portuguese fort at Syriam ; and it will also be seen that for some years, namely from about 1600 to 1613, Nicote was virtually the sovereign of all Pegu, of which Syriam was the sea port.

Section IV :—Is occupied with the adventures of a common soldier, named Sebastian Gonzales, who rose to be sovereign lord of the island of Sundiva,

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* Some account of Byeen-noung is to be found in the abstract of the Talain Kings of Henthawadee, or Pegu, based upon Burmese authorities, which is furnished in Captain Lloyd's Gazetteer of Rangoon, pages 31 and 32

which may perhaps be identified with the island of Sunda in the Sunderbunds. He flourished between 1605 and 1620.

Section V:—Comprises all the remaining information furnished by the Portuguese historian, and serves to illustrate the progress of the relations of the Portuguese with Burma, Ava and Siam, from about the year 1613 to 1640.

Treatment of the Portuguese history in the present summary.

In dealing with the facts narrated by the Portuguese historian, it has been deemed expedient to confine the summary as much as possible to the form and style of the original. Many superfluities have been cut away, and a few exaggerations, as regards the immense armaments employed by the various kings, have been softened down. But in other respects the style of a simple narrative has been adopted, in which the quaint observations of the Portuguese author have been included, but in which further comments have been very rarely introduced, and only when apparently necessary.

1.—ANNALS OF BRANGINOCO, KING OF BURMA.

A. D. 1540 TO 1550.

Burma tributary to Pegu.

The Portuguese established themselves in Malacca as early as 1511, but it was not until 1540 that an event occurred which throws a light upon the state of affairs in Burma. It appears that prior to 1540 a king of Burma, named Branginoco, probably the Byeen-noung of Burmese annals, had been tributary to the king of Pegu.

Employment of 30,000 Burmese on the public works in Pegu.

One of the conditions of the vassalage of the king of Burma to the king of Pegu, was that he should

furnish thirty thousand Burmese to labour upon the works of the king of Pegu. The incident is somewhat remarkable, but it may be inferred that the works in question were pagodas or other edifices of a religious character; and the employment of vassal tribes on such undertakings was an eastern custom as old as the Egyptian pyramids. The king of Pegu was in the habit of visiting these works, accompanied only by his wives and concubines; as the women took great pleasure in the progress of the notable works, and moreover were very inquisitive as regards the foreigners.

Rebellion of the Burmese labourers.

On one of these occasions however the Burmese labourers suddenly rose, and murdered the king of Pegu and robbed and stripped the ladies. What followed may be told in the words of the Portuguese historian:—"Parà Mandarà,* king of the Bramas, "desiring to enlarge his empire, and seeing that his "pickaxes and shovels had opened a way to his scimi-"tars and standards, rushes out with violence, and "overthrows the kingdoms of the Lanjoes, Laos, Jan-"gomas and others, that like his own kingdom were "tributaries to Pegu. Thus this tyrant possessed "himself of his ancient kingdom of Ava, that extends "two months travel at ordinary journeys, and con-"tains sixty-two cities. On the north-east a month's "journey is that of the Turks, containing as many "cities, which the king of Pegu had taken from the "king of Cathay." (This seems to intimate that the Mussulmans of Yunan in Western China had been brought under the dominion of Pegu, but had now

Empire established by the King of Burma

* It is difficult to understand why Branginoco, King of the Bramas, should here be called Parà Mandarà There can be little doubt they were the same individuals. In the absence of a library of Portuguese authorities, it is impossible to clear up the matter

fallen into the possession of the king of Burma.) "The kingdom of Burma lies west of Ava, of the "same extent, and has twenty-seven populous cities. "North of Ava is the kingdom of Lamjan, of equal "greatness, has thirty-eight cities, and great store "of gold and silver. On the east is the kingdom of "Mamprom, as great but has only eight cities; on "the east it borders on Cochin China, on the south "with Siam, and east of this is the great kingdom "of Cambodia."

State of Pegu.

It appears from the foregoing statement that when the Burmese workmen murdered the king of Pegu, the king of Burma did not attempt to advance against the capital, but simply overran the tributary kingdoms which had previously, like himself, acknowledged the supremacy of Pegu. Meantime it is stated that Dacha Rupi, the heir to the deceased king of Pegu, was unable to revenge the murder of his father, or the outrage which had been committed on his queens, or indeed to maintain his hold over his own subjects.

Conquest of Pegu by the King of Burma

After this Branginoco advanced with a large force by land and water against Pegu. Meantime the Viceroy at Goa had sent a great galleon, under the command of Ferdinand de Morales to trade with Pegu. The king of Pegu however induced Morales to help him against the invader. Accordingly Morales took the command of the Pegu fleet, and for some time made great havoc against the enemy. But the king of Burma came up with overwhelming numbers, and Morales was deserted by the people of Pegu. For a long time the gallant Portuguese maintained himself in his own galeot, and slew very many,

Desperate valour of the Portuguese allies of Pegu

but he was at length overpowered and slain. The Portuguese historian, writing in the latter half of the seventeenth century, states that the memory of the heroic feats performed by Morales still lived amongst the people of Pegu.

Portuguese description of the people of Burma in the sixteenth century.

It is curious to notice the general description of the people of Burma, which is furnished by the Portuguese historian; and it is here extracted in full:—"All the inhabitants of these kingdoms are "pagans, and the most superstitious of all the east. "They believe in one only God; but in time of need "have recourse to many idols. Of these they have "some dedicated to the secret acts and necessities "of nature, in the same form they are performed. "They hold the immortality of the soul; are zealous "in giving alms, and bear great reverence to their "religious men. These are very numerous, follow a "rule, and keep a choir very much like ours; they "live upon what is given them that day, without "keeping anything for the next. They eat neither "fish nor flesh, because they kill nothing that has "life. Their clothes are yellow cassocks and cloaks, "with hats of oiled paper. They observe Lent and "Easter after the Christian manner. Whence may "be inferred that these are some remains of the doc-"trine of St. Thomas the Apostle, though mixed "with many errors. The people are all white; the "women very beautiful. Their bodies are all "wrought blue with hot irons down to the knees. "In general they are not only not civilized, but very "brutal."

Stereotyped character of the Burmese people.

The foregoing passage is valuable, not merely for showing how little the Burmese have changed

during the last three or four centuries, but for illustrating the point of view from which the Portuguese looked upon the eastern world. The reference to the Buddhist Lent and Easter, and to the teaching of St. Thomas the Apostle, found ready belief in the sixteenth century; but will be passed over with a smile by all who are versed in the life and teachings of Gautama Buddha. The custom of tatooing the body from the navel to the knee, which is alluded to by the Portuguese historian, is peculiar to the men, and is said to have been introduced for the purpose of checking a nameless vice, which in ancient times had become very prevalent. With the same object, an opening is still left in the petticoats of the women, sufficient to expose the legs and part of the thigh in walking.

Expedition of Branginoco against Martaban, A. D. 1544.

In 1544, being four years after the conquest of Pegu, Branginoco undertook a great expedition by sea and land against the city of Martaban, the metropolis of the great and flourishing kingdom of the same name, whose yearly revenue was three millions of gold. At that time a sovereign named Chanbainaa was king of Martaban, and Nhay Canotoo was his queen. The Burma fleet consisted of seven hundred sail, of which a hundred were great galleys. There were also four Portuguese ships, having seven hundred Portuguese on board, commanded by John Caeyro, a man of valour and renown. The siege lasted seven months, during which the king of Burma made five assaults upon the city, wherein he lost twelve thousand men. The king of Martaban however found it impossible to stand out longer against the enemy, as provisions were exceedingly scarce, and

the besieged were said to have devoured three thousand elephants, a statement which is probably an exaggeration. Accordingly the king of Martaban offered to capitulate to Branginoco but the latter refused to make any terms.

Negotiations of the King of Martaban with the Portuguese

In this emergency the unfortunate Martaban sovereign sent a messenger, named Seixas, to John Caeyro, with a proposal that if the Portuguese would receive him, together with his family and treasure, on board the four ships under Caeyro's command, he in return would surrender half his treasure to the king of Portugal, and become his vassal and pay such tribute as should be subsequently agreed upon. The latter part of the proposal involved the re-conquest of Martaban from Branginoco; but the king of Martaban had no doubt but that with the assistance of two thousand Portuguese, whom he could maintain at his own expense, he would be enabled to recover his kingdom. Caeyro received Seixas in the presence of the principal Portuguese, and then asked him what was the extent of the treasures of the king of Martaban. Seixas replied that he had not seen all the treasure, but that he had beheld sufficient to load two of the Portuguese ships with gold and jewels, and four or five other ships with silver. Caeyro would then have probably accepted the proposals of the king of Martaban; but the other Portuguese were so envious of his good fortune, that they threatened to betray him to Branginoco if he did anything of the kind. Accordingly Caeyro was compelled to dismiss Seixas with a refusal.

Desperation of the King of Martaban.

The king of Martaban was taken by surprise by this action of the Portuguese, as he had always been just and serviceable to all who belonged to

that nation. Meantime Seixas took his leave of the king, in order to fly from the danger which threatened Martaban. Before quitting the city, the king gave him a pair of bracelets, and begged to be excused on account of the smallness of the gift; but notwithstanding this excuse, the bracelets were afterwards sold to the governor of Narsinga for eighty thousand ducats. The king of Martaban then determined to set his city on fire, and to sally out with the few men he had still left, and die honorably in fighting against his enemy. That night however one of his officers deserted to Branginoco with four thousand men, and acquainted him with the design. The result was that the king of Martaban was compelled to capitulate to the king of Burma, on the condition that he should have his life spared, together with the lives of his wife and children, but that he should surrender his kingdom to his conqueror, and spend the remainder of his days in retirement. Branginoco granted these conditions very easily, as he had no intention whatever of performing any part of his engagement.

Sad procession of the Martaban prisoners.

The surrender of the royal prisoners, and plunder of the city of Martaban, are fully described by the Portuguese historian, but apparently with a considerable amount of exaggeration. The distance from the gate of the city of Martaban to the tent of Branginoco was about a league. The entire way was formed into a lane by many thousand musketeers of various nations; whilst the body of Portuguese, under the command of John Caeyro, was posted at the city gate. Through this lane the royal prisoners passed in sad procession. First

came the queen in a chair, whilst her two sons and two daughters were carried in other chairs. Next followed forty beautiful young ladies, and as many ancient ones, surrounded by Buddhist priests, who prayed and comforted them. Lastly came the king guarded by his enemies, mounted on a small female elephant. He was habited in black velvet; his head, beard and eyebrows were shaved; and a rope was tied about his neck. The sight might have tempted his enemy to compassion. When the captive king saw the Portuguese posted at the prison gate, he refused to move; and it was not until they were marched away to another place, that he followed the ladies towards the tent of Branginoco. On approaching the presence of his conqueror, he threw himself at his feet; but being unable to speak from grief, the Raolim of Mounay Talaypor, the Chief Priest amongst those people, and esteemed a saint, delivered an harangue in his behalf, which would have moved any heart to compassion, excepting that of the obdurate Branginoco. The miserable king and queen of Martaban, together with the children and ladies, were then placed in security, and kept in confinement for some days longer.

City of Martaban sacked and burnt.

During the next two days the treasure was taken out of the city of Martaban. A thousand men were employed on this work, and treasure was removed to the value of a hundred millions of gold. On the third day the army was permitted to plunder the city, and for four days they continued to collect spoil which was valued at twelve millions. Last of all the city was set on fire, and sixty thousand people are said to have perished in the flames,

whilst an equal number were carried off as slaves. Forty thousand houses and two thousand temples were laid level with the ground. Amongst other things that were captured were sixty thousand pieces of cannon, a hundred thousand quintals of pepper, and an equal quantity of other spices.

Execution of the King and Queen, and all the ladies and nobles.

The morning after this destruction of the city of Martaban, there appeared twenty-one gibbets set up on a neighbouring hill named Beydoo, surrounded by a strong guard of horse. The queen of Martaban, together with her children and ladies, to the number of one hundred and forty souls, were all hanged up to these gibbets by their feet. After this the unfortunate king of Martaban, with fifty of his chief nobles, were cast into the sea with stones round their necks. This barbarity had such an effect upon the army of Branginoco, that the soldiers broke out into open mutiny, and the king himself was in great danger. Ultimately however Branginoco returned to Pegu.

Branginoco threatened by the King of Siam, undertakes an expedition against Prome.

After the arrival of Branginoco at Pegu, he was alarmed by the threatening attitude of the king of Siam. Here it should be observed that Branginoco had taken possession of the kingdom of Toungoo, which had been previously tributary to the king of Siam; and it was reported that the latter was determined to recover possession of that principality. In March 1546 Branginoco embarked an immense army on board a large flat on the river Ansedan. In the April following he entered the river called Pichan Malacon, and came before the city of Prome. At that time the king of Prome was dead, and his son and successor was only thirteen years of age, but had

married a daughter of the king of Ava. Consequently the queen of Prome, who appears to have been considerably older than her husband, expected to be reinforced by the army of the king of Ava. Branginoco was well aware of this circumstance, and pushed on the siege with all vigour. After six days the queen offered to accept Branginoco as her suzerain, and to pay him tribute, provided he would withdraw his army. Branginoco on the other hand, demanded that she should place herself and treasure in his hands. The queen refused. Branginoco made several assaults upon the city of Prome, but they all failed.

Prome captured with horrible slaughter.

The siege of Prome lasted from April 1546 to the end of August, when the city was betrayed to Branginoco by Xemin Melatay, one of the four principal men who commanded within the place. The slaughter that ensued was horrible. Prome was utterly destroyed by fire and sword. Two thousand children were said to have been cut in pieces, and served as food for the elephants. The queen was publicly whipped, and then outraged by the soldiery until she died. The young king was tied to the dead body of the queen, and cast into the river. Three hundred chief men of Prome were treated in like manner.

Defeat of the Prince of Ava.

Meantime the prince of Ava was marching an army to the relief of his sister, when Branginoco suddenly fell upon him, and utterly defeated him. Branginoco then proceeded up the river Queytor with a large force, and arrived before Ava about the middle of October, and commenced burning some vessels and villages; but hearing that the king of Siam was approaching with a large army for the relief of Ava, he

Reported advance of the King of Siam.

fell back upon Prome, and fortified himself there. At the same time Branginoco sent an ambassador to the emperor of Calaminam to purchase succour. The empire of Calaminam is said to have been three hundred leagues in length and the same in breadth. The metropolis was named Timpham, and was situated on the river Potin.

Return of Branginoco to Prome.

All this while the king of Siam was prevented from advancing against Branginoco in consequence of a war with the king of Zimmay, whom he defeated after a severe struggle. The king of Siam then marched against the queen of Gurbein, who had given the king of Zimmay a passage through her country, and captured the city of Fumbacor, and spared neither sex nor age. The queen of Gurbein at last agreed to pay a tribute of 60,000 ducats, and gave her son as a hostage. The king of Siam then marched against the city of Taysiram, and reduced it to ashes, and finally returned to his capital at Odia.

War between the King of Siam and the King of Zimmay.

At this juncture a tragedy took place at Siam, which is terribly significant of the manners of the time. During the absence of the king of Siam, his queen indulged in an intrigue with one of her own servants, and became big with child. Accordingly she poisoned both her husband the king, and her lawful son who had been appointed to succeed him; and then married her servant, and caused him to be proclaimed king of Siam. Within a few months afterwards, on the 2nd February 1547, the guilty pair were slain at a feast, with all their adherents, by the king of Cambodia.

Tragedies in Siam.

For two years afterwards a fearful anarchy appears to have prevailed in Siam. There was no lawful

Anarchy in Siam.

heir to the throne, and ultimately a Phongyee, or Buddhist priest, named Pretiel, who was an illegitimate brother of the poisoned king, became by common consent the king of Siam. This occurred in the beginning of 1549.

Expedition of Branginoco against Siam, assisted by the Portuguese under James Soarez de Melo

During this interval of anarchy in Siam, Branginoco determined to seize the opportunity for annexing the Siamese empire to his own dominions. Accordingly he prepared an immense army and invaded Siam, accompanied by an incredible train of tributary kings, and a small body of Portuguese under James Soarez de Melo. This latter adventurer had within eleven years reached the pinnacle of prosperity. He originally came to India in 1538, and in 1542 was engaged in piratical enterprises in the Mozambique Channel. In 1547 he was engaged in the relief of Malacca, which at that time was besieged by the king of Acheen from Sumatra. He was now employed in the service of Branginoco. He was said to be worth four millions in jewels and other valuables; and to have received a yearly pension of two hundred thousand ducats. He had the title of "brother of the king," and was practically the governor of his dominions and general of his army.

Moveable palace and bridge of boats

This expedition of Branginoco against Siam, is described with many palpable exaggerations by the Portuguese historian. Above two thousand workmen are said to have proceeded in advance of the invading army, who set up every night a stately wooden palace, richly painted and covered with gold, for the reception of the king and his queens. Branginoco also ordered a prodigious bridge of boats to be constructed over the

river Menam, which was a league across, for the passage of his immense army. On the way was a narrow pass, in which the king of Siam had erected a strong wall or stockade, guarded with twenty-five thousand men. James Soarez was sent with thirty thousand men to carry this stockade, and after an obstinate fight he succeeded in effecting his object, with some loss to himself, and the utter destruction of his enemy.

Capture of a Siamese stockade by James Soarez.

Having thus captured the stockade, Soarez commenced the siege of the wonderful city of Odia, which was the capital of Siam, and the residence of the court. It was a large city, eight leagues in circumference, surrounded by a strong wall, and a wide and deep moat; and was garrisoned with sixty thousand men, and defended with four thousand cannon. Soarez commenced battering the city, and in all probability would have taken it notwithstanding its strength; but amongst the garrison were fifty Portuguese soldiers commanded by James Pereyra, who defended themselves to admiration. Branginoco endeavoured to corrupt these Portuguese with bribes, but all his offers were rejected with scorn. Branginoco was astounded at this result, and despaired of gaining possession of the city when its defenders could not be bought over by gold. Accordingly he raised the siege and marched against the city of Camambee, where the king of Siam had lodged all his treasures. This city was also very strong and defended by twenty thousand men. Branginoco was equally unable to capture the place, and after many abortive attempts he was compelled to retire to Pegu.

Siege of Odia, the capital of Siam.

Insurrection in Pegu, headed by a Phongyee of the Royal blood.

After this an extraordinary revolution broke out in Pegu. There was a certain Phongyee, named Xemindoo, who belonged to the ancient blood royal of Pegu, which had been overthrown by Branginoco. This Xemindoo was a great preacher, and was esteemed a saint. He delivered a sermon against the tyranny of princes, and the oppression of Pegu, which had such an effect upon the people, that he was taken out of the pulpit and proclaimed king.

Dreadful slaughter of the rebels in the city of Pegu.

In the first instance James Soarez marched out an army to suppress the royal Phongyee, and pursued him as far as the city of Cevadi. Here Xemindoo managed to give Soarez the slip, and then hastened on to the city of Pegu, which had espoused his cause. The queen of Branginoco fled to the citadel, where she was successfully defended by twenty Portuguese, until the king came up and compelled the rebels to fly. The avenging army of Branginoco then entered the disaffected city, and put the whole of the inhabitants to death, men, women and children, and even slaughtered all the beasts. It is said that not a single individual was permitted to escape, except such as found refuge within the precincts of the house of James Soarez, which the king had ordered to be held sacred. About twelve thousand people found refuge in this place. The plunder of Pegu was beyond all calculation. Soarez alone secured three millions of money. His influence was all powerful with the king, who was even induced at his intercession to pardon a Portuguese who had furnished ammunition to the rebel Xemindoo.

Murder of Branginoco by Xiud of Zatan

But although Branginoco managed to escape from the designs of Xemindoo, he subsequently fell a

victim to another rebellious vassal. The cities of Martaban and Zatan had declared for Xemindoo. Accordingly Branginoco proceeded to the delightful city of Zatan, but was there murdered by Ximi of Zatan.

2.—ANNALS OF BURMA AND PEGU.

A. D. 1550 to 1600

Revolutions at Pegu

After the murder of Branginoco, the king of Burma and conqueror of Pegu, by Ximi of Zatan, a series of revolutions occurred at Pegu, followed by a period of comparative tranquillity. Only three of the kings are however distinguished by a proper name, viz., Ximi, Xemindoo, and Mandaragri. Other kings are mentioned but cannot be identified with any certainty; and therefore it will be best to summarize the narrative as it appears in the Portuguese history.

Short reign of Ximi of Zatan.

When Ximi of Zatan had put his suzerain to death, he proclaimed himself king of Pegu. He then fell upon the Pegu army and gained the victory. At this crisis James Soarez de Melo, the Portuguese ally of the dead sovereign, was fortunate enough to make his escape to the city of Ava; but subsequently he returned to Pegu, and became reconciled to Ximi. Shortly afterwards this Portuguese adventurer met with an unhappy end, which was not altogether undeserved. When Branginoco was still living, and Soarez was all powerful at the court, the latter happened to be passing by the house of a rich merchant, on the day that the merchant's daughter was being married. Being smitten with the great beauty of the bride, and intoxicated with his power and position, the arrogant Portuguese, supported by his fol-

Murder of Soarez by the people of Pegu.

lowers, endeavoured to carry her away by force. The particulars of the outrage are not clearly related. It will suffice to say that the bridegroom was killed with many of his friends who came to the rescue; whilst the unfortunate young lady was so horrified at the fate which was likely to befall her, that she strangled herself with her own hands. The heart-broken father of the bride saw that he had no hope of justice so long as Branginoco lived. He accordingly shut himself up, and never stirred abroad, until Ximi of Zatan ascended the throne of Pegu. Then he proclaimed his wrong to the people of Pegu, and was followed to the palace by an immense crowd of people who clamoured for the punishment of Soarez. The new king saw that his throne would be in danger, if he endeavoured to shield his Portuguese ally from the fury of the populace. Accordingly he delivered Soarez up to the rabble, who thereupon stoned him to death, and tore his body to pieces, and scattered it about the streets of Pegu, and then plundered his house and all his treasure.

Capture of Pegu by Xemindoo, the Phongyee, and execution of Ximi.

Meantime the people of Pegu, although they had been permitted to wreak their vengeance against the tyrannical Portuguese, were by no means well affected towards Ximi. On the contrary they were all warmly inclined to the cause of Xemindoo, the rebel Phongyee, who belonged to the old dynasty of Pegu kings, which had been subverted by Branginoco. At this juncture Xemindoo marched a large army against Pegu. The people of the country went over to him in large numbers. Ximi was powerless in the presence of a disaffected population, especially as he had been deprived of the support of his Por-

tuguese ally. He was ultimately compelled to surrender the city to the royal Phongyee, who then put him to death. Significantly enough, Xemindoo did not order the execution of Ximi on account of the murder of Branginoco, but ostensibly because of the murder of James de Soarez.

Short reign of Xemindoo.

Xemindoo however, notwithstanding his popularity, retained the throne for a very brief period. Another rival started up in the person of a chief named Mandaragri, who had married the sister of the murdered Branginoco, and who claimed possession of the kingdom of Pegu in right of his wife. Mandaragri marched an army against Xemindoo, and utterly defeated him. Xemindoo then fled to the mountains, but some time afterwards was betrayed. It will be remembered that he was a Phongyee, having probably assumed the yellow robe as a protection when his family was destroyed by Branginoco. After however he had put in his claim to the crown, he would seem to have cast off his obligations as a Buddhist priest. At any rate after making his escape to the mountains, he was smitten with the charms of a girl, whose parents were extremely poor, and was permitted to make her his wife. But the ex-Phongyee soon found reason to regret his weakness. In a moment of confidence he revealed his true name and condition to his young wife, and the latter very naturally disclosed the quality of her husband to her father. Meantime a large price had been set upon the head of Xemindoo by the new king of Pegu, and the parents of the girl could not resist the temptation of the large reward which had been offered for his capture. In this manner Xemindoo

Tragic end of Xemindoo.

was delivered up to the king of Pegu, and his head was then taken off in the same way that he had murdered Ximi of Zatan.

Reign of Mandaragri.

The new king Mandaragri was however by no means satisfied with the loyalty of the people of Pegu. In all probability the old dynasty of the Pegu kings, who were apparently Talains, was more popular with the people of Pegu, than the family of Branginoco, king of Burma, who were apparently Burmese. Under such circumstances Mandaragri is said to have built another strong and great city in the immediate neighbourhood of Pegu as a royal residence, and to this place he removed his capital. Here it should be added, although the fact is not mentioned by the Portuguese historian, that this removal of the capital on the occasion of a political revolution is in strict accordance with Burmese custom; and within the last century the capital of Ava has been several times removed, to the great loss and suffering of the inhabitants.

Removal of the Capital.

Rebellions in Pegu.

When Mandaragri had thus established himself in his new capital, he marched out with a large army and overran many surrounding kingdoms. But meantime another rebellion broke out. The queen was forced to take refuge in the citadel, and on this occasion she depended chiefly on thirty-nine Portuguese, who defended her from the rebels until the king himself arrived and suppressed the insurrection. The king was so delighted at the protection thus afforded to his queen, that he ordered one of his officers to bring him the men who had so successfully defended her. At that time however there was much jealousy of the Portuguese, and the

Queen of Pegu defended by the Portuguese

officer tried to evade the order of the king by bringing some Mussulmans of note in their stead. But the king was not to be imposed upon. He knew that the Portuguese were the men who had so gallantly defended his queen; and he accordingly insisted that they should be brought into his presence, and then loaded them with riches and honours.

Tooth of Buddha in Ceylon falls into the possession of the Portuguese.

A few years afterwards an incident occurred, which is not perhaps very intimately connected with the progress of affairs in Burma, but still is worth narrating as an illustration of the time. It will be remembered that a tooth of the holy Buddha had been preserved in the island of Ceylon, as a sacred relic of the divine sage; and in the sixteenth century this tooth was in the possession of the king of Jafnapatam in Ceylon. Accordingly every year the king of Burma and Pegu sent ambassadors with rich presents to Jafnapatam to obtain a print or impress of the tooth. In 1560 the kingdom of Jafnapatam had fallen into the hands of a usurper, who had driven his brother, the rightful king, into exile, and thus obtained the throne. The royal exile fled to the Portuguese city of Goa, and there embraced Christianity, and was baptized under the name of Alfonso. Under these circumstances the Viceroy at Goa was induced to espouse his cause, and undertook an expedition against the king of Jafnapatam, on the ground that he was a usurper of the throne, and a persecutor of the Christians. The king was soon reduced to submission, and although he was not deprived of the throne, a very considerable spoil fell to the lot of the victors. Amongst other trea

Anxiety of the King of Pegu to obtain the tooth

sure was the sacred tooth. When the king of Pegu heard of its capture, he immediately sent three hundred thousand ducats for the sacred relic; and according to the Portuguese historian he would no doubt have given a million. Many of the Portuguese urged that the money should be accepted; but the Viceroy of Goa was far too pious a Catholic, and perhaps too experienced an officer, to carry out a measure upon his own responsibility, which might have subsequently led to his recall and disgrace. Accordingly he convoked an assembly of all the chief clergy and laity of Goa to discuss the important questions connected with the proposed sale of the tooth. The proceedings of the convocation have not been preserved, but it is stated that after much deliberation, it was decided that the tooth was a relic of idolatry, and as such should not be sold at all, but should be beaten to ashes in a mortar. Such was the fate of the tooth of Buddha according to the Portuguese historian; but it will presently be seen that the only effect of the destruction of the tooth, was to bring two suppositious teeth into the market in the place of the one that was crushed in the mortar.

Destruction of the tooth by the Portuguese of Goa.

King of Pegu imposed upon by a false bride and false tooth

Some years afterwards the king of Pegu was told by his astrologers that he was destined to marry a daughter of the king of Colombo. Accordingly he sent to Ceylon to ask for the hand of the princess. Unfortunately for the credit of the astrologers, the king of Colombo had no daughter born to him, but his chamberlain was blessed with one; and it was determined to palm off the daughter of the chamberlain as a princess of the royal household. At the same time, and the more to oblige the king of

Pegu, the chamberlain sent a tooth with his daughter, which was declared to be the veritable tooth that had previously been in the possession of the king of Jafnapatam. The ambassadors gladly returned to their master with the young lady and the precious tooth, and the king welcomed both the bride and the relic with the greatest satisfaction. The young queen was received in a splendid galley covered with plates of gold, and rowed by beautiful young ladies, richly clad, and so well trained to the exercise that they were more expert at the oars than the men. These young ladies were said to belong to a class of women, who lived in Pegu without men in separate quarters, two and two, like husband and wife. The Portuguese historian adds that they were a new sort of Amazons, but in all probability they were nothing more than a class of Buddhist nuns.

Burmese Amazons.

Subsequently it appeared that the king of Candy was exceedingly envious of the good fortune which had befallen the king of Colombo, in forming an alliance with the king of Pegu. Accordingly he sent an embassy to the king of Pegu, to acquaint him with the deception which had been played upon him, and to offer a real daughter and a veritable tooth, in place of the pseudo daughter and pseudo tooth which had been furnished by the king of Colombo. The king of Pegu however could not be induced to believe that it was possible for a potentate of his greatness and majesty to be deceived by any one. So the king of Candy missed his purpose, and henceforth there were two teeth for worship instead of one.

Vain attempt of the King of Candy to correct the imposition.

Successful expedition of the King of Pegu against Siam.

During the latter half of the sixteenth century, the king of Pegu undertook a great expedition against the king of Siam. The exact date of the expedition is not clearly stated, and the question is not perhaps of much consequence; but as the king belonged to the Burmese dynasty of Branginoco, it must have been undertaken about the time specified. The expedition was eminently successful. The king of Pegu is said to have taken possession of the kingdom of Siam, and then to have returned in triumph to his capital. The glory of this triumphant entry is described by the Portuguese historian with a fulness, and perhaps with an exaggeration, which would seem to out-shadow the wonders of a Roman triumph. The van was composed of waggons loaded with idols and inestimable booty. Then followed two thousand elephants richly caparisoned. Next came the king in his royal chariot, with the conquered queens loaded with jewels at his feet, whilst the splendid vehicle was drawn along by captive lords and princes. Last of all marched the victorious army.

Triumphant return of the King of Pegu after the conquest of Siam

Magnificent Palace built at Pegu.

After this the Burmese king of Pegu* built a royal palace as big as an ordinary city. The least part of its beauty was rich painting and gilding; for the roofs of some of the apartments were covered with plates of solid gold. Some rooms were adorned with statues of kings and queens as large as life, made of massive gold set with precious stones. From that time the king of Pegu was carried on a golden litter borne on the shoulders of many men; and the reverence paid to him resembled the adoration offered to a God rather than the respect due to a king.

The sequence of events is here so obscurely given by the Portuguese historian that it is difficult to follow up the thread. It would however appear that the conquest of Siam was a mere temporary revolution of affairs, and was not attended by a permanent occupation of the kingdom. The king of Siam was permitted to reign as a vassal of the king of Pegu, but his two sons were compelled to reside at Pegu, as hostages for his fidelity. One of them was known as the black prince, and the other as the white prince; having probably inherited their respective complexions from different mothers.

Vassalage of Siam to Pegu.

After a while the black and white sons of the king of Siam obtained permission from the king of Pegu to return to Siam. Subsequently, when the usual tribute was demanded, it was withheld by the black prince. This breach of the agreement threw the king of Pegu into a great rage, and he sent a powerful army under his favourite commander, named Banna, to punish his refractory vassal. Banna invaded Siam and ravaged the country, and finally besieged the black prince in the city of Hudixa. But here the tide of fortune began to turn against Pegu. Banna was compelled to raise the siege, and afterwards sustained a signal defeat. Two other great armies were despatched by the king of Pegu into Siam, but were utterly routed in turn by the black prince.

Independence of Siam established by the black prince.

The king of Pegu then turned his fury against the people, and practised all those acts of frantic cruelty, which no ruler, save an Asiatic sovereign, would be permitted to commit, and to which no people save Asiatics could be found to submit. Within a few

Horrible atrocities committed by the King of Pegu upon his subjects.

days this king is said to have burnt to death ten thousand of the inhabitants of Pegu; and it is added that so many dead bodies were thrown into the river as to stop the passage of boats. He also forbade his subjects to sow the ground, and thereby caused such a famine as to lead to the public butchery of human flesh. A pestilence naturally followed and depopulated the kingdom. The neighbouring princes now began to attack Pegu, but were signally repulsed. Even the black prince, who endeavoured to be revenged on the king of Pegu, was compelled to retire with considerable loss.

Capture of Pegu and murder of the King by the King of Toungoo.

At length the king of Toungoo, a petty principality to the eastward of Pegu, succeeded in taking possession of the city and treasure. He had married a sister of the king of Pegu, and now offered life, liberty and estates to all the people of Pegu who would join his cause. The Portuguese and Moguls were the first to desert the king of Pegu for the king of Toungoo. An illegitimate son of the former also deserted, but his head was cut off by the order of the queen of Toungoo, who declared that if the young man could not remain faithful to the cause of his own father, it was not likely that he would prove faithful to her who was only his aunt. The king of Pegu was ultimately compelled to surrender himself a prisoner to his brother-in-law; and the king of Toungoo withdrew from Pegu, and returned with his royal prisoner to his palace at Toungoo. In the first instance the king of Toungoo was inclined to spare the life of his royal prisoner, but the queen of Toungoo was inexorable. Notwithstanding the captive king was her own brother, she loaded him with reproaches, and

then caused him to be beaten to death in the palace at Toungoo.

When the king of Toungoo retired from Pegu, Xilimixa, king of Arakan, took possession of the kingdom, apparently with the assistance of the Portuguese, who were increasing in power in Arakan. Accordingly, at the request of Philip de Brito, better known as Nicote, the king of Arakan expressed his gratitude to the Portuguese, by giving them the port of Syriam, at the mouth of the river of the same name, that runs within a league of the city of Pegu. This Nicote was an extraordinary adventurer, who mixed himself up with the native kings in the golden peninsula, much after the fashion that a century or two later many European adventurers of a similar type flourished in the courts of the native princes of India: and as the further progress of the narrative is resolved by the Portuguese historian into the story of Nicote and his proceedings in Syriam, it will be best to treat of the events connected with the Portuguese occupation of Syriam in a separate chapter.

Conquest of the Kingdom of Pegu by the King of Arakan.

3.—ANNALS OF NICOTE.

A. D. 1600-1613.

The rapid rise of Philip de Brito and Nicote would form a chapter in a romance, although his unscrupulous character and desperate acts are not such as would pertain to a real hero. He proceeded to effect his object with considerable cunning. In the first instance he induced Xilimixa, the king of Arakan, to erect a fortified house at the mouth of the Syriam river, ostensibly for the receipt of customs.

Nicote establishes the Portuguese at Syriam for the conquest of Pegu.

The real design of Nicote however was to seize the place and convert it into a fort, which would enable the Portuguese to secure a footing in Pegu. When the fortified custom house was finished, the king of Arakan placed it in charge of one Bannadala, who for a long time kept the Portuguese out of it. At length Nicote succeeded in carrying the place by surprise, and in resisting every effort of Bannadala to retake it. Nicote then left the fort at Syriam in charge of Salvada Rebeyro, and proceeded to Goa to make it over to the viceroy, as a means for conquering Pegu for the king of Portugal, and for enabling the viceroy to take possession of Bengal. Before leaving Pegu, Nicote had persuaded each of the neighbouring princes that by joining the viceroy of Goa he might obtain for himself the kingdom of Pegu; and ambassadors from some of those princes actually accompanied Nicote to Goa. The viceroy was delighted with the news brought to him, that the fort at Syriam was in the hands of the Portuguese; and observing that Nicote had already obtained great riches, he gave him a niece in marriage, who had been born in Goa of a Java woman. He then honoured Nicote with the titles of "Commander of Syriam," and "General of Pegu," and sent him with six ships back to Pegu. After his return to Syriam, Nicote repaired the fort, built a church, and sent a rich present to the king of Arakan, who had been so beguiled in the matter as to send messengers to compliment Nicote on his arrival.

Marries a niece of the Viceroy of Goa.

Portuguese settlement at Syriam.

Nicote, now in possession of the port at Syriam, compelled all vessels trading on the coast of

Pegu to make their entries there. Meantime the king of Arakan discovered the mistake that had been made as regards Syriam, and determined to recover the fortified custom house from the Portuguese. Accordingly he sent a large force by sea under the command of his own son; but the armament was defeated, and the prince taken prisoner. The king of Arakan, seeing his son a captive, prepared to treat with Nicote, who referred the question to the viceroy at Goa. In reply Nicote was ordered by the viceroy to liberate the prince without exacting any ransom; but Nicote succeeded in obtaining fifty thousand crowns from the king of Arakan, before he would restore the young prince. Subsequently, the king of Arakan formed an alliance with the king of Toungoo, under which the former was to attack the fort of Syriam by sea, whilst the latter besieged it on land. The arrangement was carried out. The king of Arakan put to sea with a great fleet, and was attacked by a small Portuguese force under Paul del Reges. The Portuguese were defeated, but the commander blew up his ship with his own hand rather than fall into the clutches of the enemy. Meantime the forces of the king of Toungoo besieged the fort at Syriam so long and so closely, that it was about to surrender; when the king of Toungoo was seized with a panic, and raised the siege, and returned in hot haste to his own country. The king of Arakan, seeing himself thus deserted, sailed in like manner back to his own kingdom.

Failure of the King of Arakan to recover possession of Syriam

The further proceedings of Nicote are equally worthy of note. He was now virtually sovereign of the kingdom of Pegu, in the name of the king of

Nicote virtually Sovereign of Pegu.

Portugal; and some of the neighbouring princes sought his friendship, and were anxious to join in alliance with the king of Portugal. Strangely enough, the king of Toungoo who had raised the siege of Syriam, was the first to conclude a treaty, by which he acknowledged himself a vassal of the king of Portugal. No sooner however had Nicote concluded the treaty, than he determined to rob his new ally. With this view he married his son Simon to a daughter of the king of Martaban, in order to strengthen himself. He then declared that the king of Toungoo had been made tributary to the king of Ava since the conclusion of the treaty by which he had consented to acknowledge the suzerainty of the king of Portugal. This indeed was true, but was scarcely a sufficient ground for a war. However Nicote attacked the king of Toungoo with the assistance of the king of Martaban, and carried him away prisoner, and despoiled him of above a million pieces of gold, notwithstanding the latter protested that he was still a faithful vassal of the king of Portugal. Nicote next attempted to gain possession of Dianga, a great port belonging to the king of Arakan. Accordingly in the beginning of the year 1607, he fitted out some vessels, and sent his son in them as an ambassador to the king of Arakan, to request that he might be put in possession of the port of Dianga. Some of the Portuguese residents at Arakan had however managed to persuade the king, that the real object of Nicote, in obtaining possession of that port was to deprive him of the kingdom of Arakan, as he had already deprived him of the kingdom of Pegu. Accordingly the king of Arakan invited the son of Nicote, and the officers who were

Makes war against the King of Toungoo.

Attempts to obtain Dianga from Arakan

Murder of the son of Nicote by the King of Arakan.

with him, to come to his court; and then when he had the men in his power he put them all to death. Subsequently the ships were captured by the order of the king, and all the crews murdered. Finally the fury of the king of Arakan fell upon the people of Dianga, and he slaughtered all the inhabitants, including six hundred Portuguese residents.

King of Ava proposes to take revenge on Nicote for his outrage on the King of Toungoo.

The murder of his son by the king of Arakan must have been a severe blow to Nicote, and he was apparently in no position to resent it. The violence which he had committed upon the king of Toungoo, was about to meet with a terrible retribution. It will be remembered that although the king of Toungoo had sworn allegiance to the king of Portugal, he had also become a vassal of the king of Ava. When therefore the news was carried to Ava, that Nicote had plundered the king of Toungoo, and carried him away prisoner to Syriam, the king of Ava cast his gown and veil upon the ground, and vowed to the Idol Biay of Degu, that he would not enter the gates of his temple until he had been revenged upon the Portuguese. He prepared a great force by sea and land, and burnt and ravaged the country up to the very walls of Syriam; but there he met with a vigorous opposition from the fort. Nicote however was but indifferently supplied with either men or ammunition. In these straits he sent a soldier to buy powder in Bengal, but the man ran away with the money. He next sent for powder to the Portuguese town of St. Thomè, on the coast of Coromandel, but none was forwarded to him. Meantime the few Portuguese, who were with him at Syriam, committed such outrages, robberies and murders as served

Siege of Syriam by the King of Ava.

to hasten his ruin. Still Nicote observed an indomitable spirit in his reverses. When he was unable to fire his cannon for lack of powder, he directed boiling oil and pitch to be poured upon the enemy. He sent out three ships against the king of Ava's fleet, but in one of them all the men were slain, and the other two returned with all on board more or less wounded.

Capture of Syriam and impalement of Nicote.

Then the enemy began to undermine the works, and the besieged laboured very hard to countermine them, but to no purpose. At last after the siege of Syriam had lasted thirty-four days, Nicote sent messengers to the king of Ava to beg for mercy. But the latter was inexorable, and resolved on the destruction of Nicote. At length when seven hundred of the besieged were slain, one Banna, who had always been treated with every consideration by Nicote, betrayed him to the king of Ava. Nicote was taken prisoner and carried before the king, who ordered him to be impaled, and set up on an eminence above the fort. Such was the fate of Nicote. He lived for two days longer in agony of the most horrible description, and then expired. The cruelties perpetrated by the king of Ava after the capture of Syriam, are of a character with those which have been but too often practised in Burma. A nephew of Nicote, together with another Portuguese of standing, were impaled like the late governor. The traitor Banna was refused any reward, and was torn to pieces for having betrayed his master. Another Portuguese of standing was cooped up with a yoke about his neck. All those whose lives were spared were sent as slaves to Ava. Amongst others was

Horrible atrocities committed by the King of Ava.

the wife of Nicote. The King of Ava had originally intending making this lady his concubine; but when she was brought before him, she exclaimed so loudly against him, that he ordered that her leg should be bored, and that she should be sent to Ava amongst the other slaves. This woman is said to have been mainly the cause of the ruin of Nicote. She entertained one of his captains as her gallant, and finding that the Portuguese residents at Syriam censured her conduct, she pursuaded her husband that no Portuguese were necessary for the defence of the fort. The Portuguese troops were consequently sent back to Goa; and Syriam being thus deprived of its strength became comparatively an easy prey to the king of Ava.

King of Martaban compelled to slay his son-in-law

The king of Ava however was not satisfied with wreaking his vengeance upon Syriam. The son of Nicote had married the daughter of the king of Martaban, as already related; and after the capture of Syriam the king of Ava proceeded to Martaban, and compelled the king there to slay his son-in-law.

Portuguese account compared with the Burmese authorities.

These events, according to the Portuguese historian, took place in the year 1613. But according to the abstract of the kings of Pegu in Major Lloyd's Gazetteer of Rangoon, the occupation of Syriam by the Portuguese lasted from 1608 to 1620. It is somewhat curious to compare the foregoing details with the narrative, which is given by Major Lloyd in the form of an abstract of the history of the kings of Hanthawadee, or Pegu, which that officer has drawn up from the original Burmese authorities. Major Lloyd's translation is as follows:

"1608.—Moung Zin-gah, (a Kullah or foreigner) "erected a palace and a fort at Than-lein (Sy-"riam), and proclaimed himself king of Han-tha-"wa-dee. He removed a large bell that had "been made by Da-ma-zay-dee, and placed it on "the north-east side of the Shoay-da-gong Pagoda, "for the purpose of taking it to Than-lein. [In "other words he brought the bell from the great "Pagoda at Rangoon, and tried to carry it to "Syriam, probably for the use of the Church "which he had already built there.] This bell "is supposed to have contained 180,000 viss "of metals. It was 12 cubits in height and 8 cu-"bits in circumference at the mouth. When they "had got it as far as the mouth of the Pazoondoung "creek, the vessel sank and the bell was lost.

"1620.—During this year, the king of Ava sent an "army against Moung-zin-gah (the Kullah,) who "was at Than-lein. He captured and mur-"dered him, and annexed Han-tha-wa-dee to the "Ava dominions. He also made prisoners of the "whole of Moung-zin-gah's family and relatives, "took them from Syriam, and set them free in the "town of Meay-doo, north of Ava. Up to the "present time there are about 1,000 to 1,500 "Kullahs (Portuguese, I think,) in this town, "wearing the dress of the country, having no "knowledge of their own language.

4.—ANNALS OF GONZALES.

A. D. 1605-1620.

Rise of Sebastian Gonzale

About this time, namely, in the earlier years of the seventeenth century, another adventurer appeared

upon the scene, who was destined to make as famous a name in the eastern seas as Philip de Brito and Nicote, but who like him has long since passed away into oblivion. This was a Spaniard of obscure extraction, named Sebastian Gonzales of Tibao. Gonzales embarked for India in the year 1605, and went over to Bengal, where he first enlisted as a soldier, and subsequently began to trade in salt, which was a great merchandize in that quarter. In this pursuit he gained enough profit to purchase a small country vessel known as a julia; and in 1607 he sailed in this vessel, laden with salt, to the port of Dianga, shortly after the terrible massacre of the Portuguese in that place by the king of Arakan. Fortunately he was on board one of the nine or ten vessels that managed to escape from Dianga; and from that day Sebastian Gonzales, and those who were with him, took to robbery and piracy, and made frequent raids on the territory of Arakan, and carried off the booty to the ports of the king of Bacala, who was friendly towards the Portuguese.

Island of Sundiva possessed by the Portuguese captured by a Mogul.

Meantime the important island of Sundiva, which apparently formed part of the Sunderbunds, passed out of the hands of the Portuguese under the following circumstances. The Portuguese commander had died whilst absent at Bandel; and a resolute Mogul, named Futteh Khan, who had been left in charge of the island, took advantage of the circumstance to take possession of the place, and murder all the Portuguese in Sundiva, together with their wives and children, and all natives who had embraced Christianity. He then assembled a considerable force of Moguls and Patans, and fitted

out a fleet of forty ships, which he was easily enabled to maintain from the large revenues of the island. Finally he sailed with his fleet in search of Sebastian Gonzales, and his cruisers, with the following inscription worked upon his flag:—"Futteh "Khan, by the grace of God, lord of Sundiva, "shedder of Christian blood, and destroyer of the "Portuguese nation." Ultimately he fell in with the Portuguese pirates, and a desperate conflict ensued which lasted all night. Next morning the Portuguese discovered that, although they only had eighty men in ten vessels, whilst Futteh Khan had six hundred men in forty vessels, yet they had obtained a signal victory. Not one of the enemy's sail had succeeded in getting off, and not a man escaped being killed or taken prisoner. Amongst the dead was the lord of Sundiva, Futteh Khan.

Defeat of the Mogul by the Portuguese Pirates under Gonzales

Sebastian Gonzales takes possession of Sundiva.

After this triumph the Portuguese pirates accepted Sebastian Gonzales as their commander, and resolved on taking possession of Sundiva for themselves. They gathered recruits from Bacala and other neighbouring ports; and Sebastian Gonzales further obtained the assistance of the king of Bacala, by promising to give him half the revenues of the island of Sundiva. At length in March 1609 Sebastian Gonzales proceeded against Sundiva, with forty sail and four hundred Portuguese on board. Meantime, however, a brother of Futteh Khan had taken possession of the island, and had provided for its defence. An army of Mussulmans received the Portuguese on landing, but were driven back to the fort. A long siege followed, and the Portuguese were in danger of perishing from want of pro-

visions and ammunition. At this juncture the captain of one of the ships landed fifty men at night, and marched against the fort with a vast number of lights and a great uproar, as though he had brought large succours. The place was then assaulted by the Portuguese, and taken by storm; and every man of the besieged, to the number of a thousand Mussulmans, was put to the sword. The natives of the island, who had in former years been subject to the Portuguese, now submitted themselves to this low born Spaniard, Sebastian Gonzales. He received their submission on condition that they arrested and brought him every stranger who was residing on the island; and accordingly they brought him above a thousand Mussulmans, and as they were brought in each man was beheaded. Thus Sebastian Gonzales became absolute master of the island of Sundiva, and was obeyed by the natives and Portuguese as an absolute lord, independent of any prince, and his orders had the force of laws.

Sovereign power exercised by Sebastian Gonzales.

Sebastian Gonzales recompensed the principal Portuguese who had served him, by giving them lands in the island. Subsequently however he repented of his liberality, and resumed possession of the lands. At the same time he declined to give to the king of Bacala half the revenues of the island, as had been previously agreed upon, and instead of so doing he made war against Bacala. As he grew in greatness, so he grew in insolence and ingratitude. He had at his command a thousand Portuguese troops, two thousand natives well armed, two hundred horses, and above eighty sail with good cannon. Many merchants traded with the island, and Sebas-

tian Gonzales accordingly erected a custom house. The neighbouring kings were surprised at his prodigious success, and eagerly sought his friendship. He wrested other islands from the king of Bacala, and thus suddenly became possessed of vast riches equal to those of many princes, whilst he became the sovereign of many brave men. "But," as the Portuguese historian remarks, "these monsters are like "comets that last little, and threaten permanent "ruin; they are like lightning, that no sooner gives "its flash than they are gone."

Revolution in Arakan.

About this time a revolution occurred in the affairs of Arakan. The king, whose name was Anaporam, was dethroned by his brother, and fled to Sebastian Gonzales for refuge and succour. In the first instance Sebastian Gonzales demanded the sister of the exiled king to be made over to him as a hostage. He then engaged in an expedition against the Arakan usurper, but was compelled to retire, as the new king of Arakan possessed an overwhelming force of men and elephants. Accordingly Anaporam returned with Sebastian Gonzales to Sundiva, taking with him his wife, family, treasure and elephants. The exiled king now resided at Sundiva as a subject of Sebastian Gonzales; and the arrogant Spaniard actually baptized the sister of the ex-king, and took her as a wife, pretending that he was thereby doing the king a great favour. Shortly afterwards the unfortunate king of Arakan died at Sundiva, and not without suspicion of poison; for immediately after his death Sebastian Gonzales seized all his goods and treasure, without any regard for his bereaved family. Subsequently he endeavoured to put an end

Sebastian Gonzales marries the sister of the exile King.

to the murmurs of his subjects by giving the widowed queen of Arakan in marriage to his brother Antony Tibao, who commanded his fleet; but the marriage could never be brought about, as the unfortunate lady could not be induced by any amount of persuasion to become a Christian. Sebastian Gonzales then renewed the war against the usurping king of Arakan, and with such success that the usurper was compelled to conclude a peace. Ultimately the king of Arakan recovered the widowed queen of his brother from Sebastian Gonzales, and gave her in marriage to the king of Chittagong.

Forms an alliance with the King of Arakan.

About this time the Moguls attempted the conquest of the kingdom of Balua; and Sebastian Gonzales considered that if this kingdom, which lay immediately opposite his own kingdom in Sundiva, fell into the hands of the Moguls, it might prove of dangerous consequence to his dominion. Accordingly he formed an alliance with the king of Arakan for the defence of Balua against the Moguls; and made over his nephew to the king of Arakan, together with the sons of some Portuguese inhabitants of Sundiva, as hostages for the fulfilment of his engagement. The king of Arakan then invaded the kingdom of Balua, and succeeded in driving out the Moguls. But Sebastian Gonzales proved guilty of treachery. Either he was bribed, or he desired to revenge the massacre of the Portuguese at Dianga; but at any rate he left the mouth of the river Dangatior, where he might have prevented the egress of the Mogul, and thus gave the enemy a free passage. He then entered a creek of the island Desierta with his fleet, and inviting all the captains of the king of Arakan on board his ship,

Treachery of Sebastian Gonzales.

he murdered them all. Lastly he fell upon the Arakan ships, and killed or made slaves of all on board. After this infamous action he returned to Sundiva. Meantime the Moguls invaded Balua with a greater force, and reduced the king of Arakan to such distress, that he escaped with much difficulty by the help of an elephant, and arrived almost alone at the fort of Chittagong.

Plunders the Forts of Arakan.

When Sebastian Gonzales heard that the army of Arakan had been cut to pieces by the Moguls, and that the latter had obtained possession of the kingdom of Balua, he set out with his fleet, and plundered and destroyed all the forts of Arakan that lay along the coast. He even had the impudence to go up to Arakan, where he burnt many merchant vessels belonging to various nations. The king of Arakan was much exasperated at these losses, not so much at those he had suffered from the Mogul, as at the treacherous proceedings of his false ally. Above all however he is said to have regretted the loss of a particular ship, which he kept in the port of Arakan for his own pleasure. It is said to have been of a vast size and wonderful workmanship, having several apartments, like a palace, all covered with gold and ivory.

Impalement of the nephew of Sebastian by the king of Arakan.

The king of Arakan now determined to wreak his vengeance upon the nephew of Sebastian Gonzales, who had been made over to him as a hostage. Accordingly he caused a stake to be forced through the body of his unhappy prisoner, and set him up on a high place below the port of Arakan, where Sebastian Gonzales could behold him. The low born Spaniard, however, little cared who suffered, so long as he advanced his own interests; and seeing that

nothing more could be done at Arakan, he returned with his fleet to his island of Sundiva.

Sebastian Gonzales at last found it difficult, if not impossible, to maintain himself any longer against his numerous enemies. Hitherto he had utterly disregarded the sovereign authority of the Portuguese viceroy at Goa. Seeing however that dangers were harassing him around, he sent proposals to the viceroy, as if he were an absolute prince; promising that if he were effectually supported, he would become tributary to the king of Portugal, and send a galleon loaded with rice every year, either to Goa or Malacca. He urged that in all his acts he had only been actuated by a desire to revenge the Portuguese, who had been slaughtered by the king of Arakan at Dianga; and he hinted to the viceroy that the vast treasures belonging to that sovereign might yet be secured for the king of Portugal. The last bait was eagerly seized. The viceroy, instead of abhorring the villanies of that wretch, resolved to assist him, contrary to all human and divine laws. The expedition proved most disastrous. In the first place the Portuguese admiral from Goa was ordered to attack Arakan without waiting for the fleet of Sebastian Gonzales; but in doing so he was assailed by a Dutch fleet and suffered serious loss. After this Sebastian Gonzales made his appearance, railing against the viceroy for giving such orders, and against the admiral for obeying them. Next the united forces of the Portuguese admiral and Sebastian Gonzales engaged in an obstinate battle with the fleet and forces of the king of Arakan; and during the engagement the king caused the heads of all the Portuguese whom he could capture, to be set

Sebastian Gonzales applies to the Portuguese Viceroy at Goa for aid

Disasters incurred by the Portuguese

Ruin of Sebastian Gonzales.

upon spears along the shore for the terror of the remainder. The Admiral was killed by a musket ball. A galeot was captured by the king of Arakan and broken to pieces, and every one on board was slaughtered. Sebastian Gonzales returned to Sundiva utterly disheartened; and shortly afterwards the king of Arakan attacked his island and captured it, and reduced him to his original miserable condition. Thus pride was humbled and villany punished, and the sovereignty of Sebastian Gonzales passed away like a shadow.

5.—PORTUGUESE ALLIANCES.

A. D. 1616 to 1640.

King of Ava takes possession of Pegu.

It will now be necessary to return to the capture of Syriam by the king of Ava, which was followed by the execution of Nicote and overthrow of the power of the Portuguese in Pegu. The king of Ava was so inflated by his success, that he resolved on the conquest of all the neighbouring princes, and caused himself to be crowned king at Pegu. His brother with a larger army conquered the kingdom of Tavoy; and would have conquered Tenasserim also, which belonged to the king of Siam, but was defeated by a Portuguese fleet of very far inferior numbers.

King of Siam sends an embassy to the Portuguese Viceroy at Goa.

The king of Siam, who was the black prince already noticed at page 35, was so delighted with the action of the victorious Portuguese in the defence of Tenasserim against the king of Ava, that he sent an embassy to Goa to acknowledge the favours he had received. At the same time he offered to make over the port of Martaban to the king of Portugal, in or-

der that the Portuguese might build a fort there and maintain a garrison, and also to employ a small fleet to cruize on that sea against the king of Ava. The Siamese ambassadors were splendidly entertained at Goa, and Father Francis, a Dominican, was sent as a return ambassador with a worthy present to the king of Siam. Father Francis, was received by the king with great satisfaction, and assured his Majesty that the Portuguese were very desirous of his friendship; and proposed that they should both join their forces to subdue the king of Ava, and that there should be a free trade between Siam and Malacca, and that above all the king of Siam should not admit any Dutchmen into his dominions. The king of Siam replied that the Portuguese merchants might freely resort to his ports and be exempt from all duties; that his subjects should trade to Malacca, that he had admitted the English, Dutch and Malays into his ports for the great respect they showed him, and the need he had of them; that the goods of such Portuguese as died in his dominions should go to their heirs; and that he had ordered that all the Portuguese, who committed any crimes, should be tried at his court, so that no wrong should be done them on account of any prejudice which might be entertained against them by any magistrate in Siam.

King of Ava sends an embassy to Goa

In 1616 the king of Ava began to fear that his enemies the kings of Siam and Arakan would form some hostile alliance with the Portuguese. Accordingly he too sent ambassadors to Goa to settle terms of peace with the Portuguese viceroy. The ambassadors, in behalf of the king of Ava, excused the killing of Philip de Brito and Nicote, offered to restore the Portuguese prisoners he had taken, and to

assist the Portuguese against the king of Arakan; adding that the king of Ava desired none of the great treasures of Arakan for himself, but only a white elephant which belonged to the king of Arakan. The viceroy accepted these proposals, and sent an ambassador, named Martin de Costa Falcom, to the city of Ava to ratify the agreement. The court of Ava however displayed towards the Portuguese ambassador precisely the same ignorance and arrogance, which it has subsequently displayed towards other European envoys. The Portuguese ambassador spent many days in soliciting an hour's audience. At length he was promised an audience at midnight, and Falcom was led in the dark to a place where he was ordered to speak, and assured that the king would hear all that he had to say. Falcom accordingly spoke, but he saw no king and heard no answer. He again expressed a desire to see the king, and was ordered to await his going abroad. One day the king of Ava went out upon an elephant, and although he knew that Falcom waited in the street to see him, yet he never so much as turned his eyes towards the Portuguese ambassador. Accordingly Falcom returned to Goa without concluding any agreement whatever with the king of Ava.

PART III.—MODERN ANNALS.

A. D. 1600 TO 1870.

The Portuguese historian brings his annals somewhat abruptly to a close about the year 1640. The Portuguese power was then on the decline. The Dutch were taking their place, to give way in their turn to the superior enterprise of the British. Accordingly the authorities for the later history of Burma and Ava are taken chiefly from English travellers. The most important works which bear upon these countries, besides the Portuguese author already quoted, refer to three different periods, and may be indicated as follows:—

Decline of the Portuguese power.

Three periods in the modern history of Burma and Ava. Sources of information.

1st.—Travels of Mr. Ralph Fitch in the last quarter of the sixteenth century. This gentlemen was an ancestor of General Fytche, the present Chief Commissioner. His narrative is chiefly valuable from the graphic picture which it presents of Pegu and the neighbouring countries about the time when Pegu was a conquering power.

1st.—Fitch's Travels. 1586.

2nd.—Travels of Captain Alexander Hamilton about the end of the seventeenth century, and beginning of the eighteenth; and the abstract of the history of the Pegu kings furnished by Major Lloyd in his Gazetteer of Pegu. From these sources it is possible to indicate very briefly the progress of affairs from the middle of the seventeenth century to the middle of the eighteenth.

2nd.—Hamilton's Travels, &c. 1650 1750.

3rd.—Travels of Sangermano, Symes, Crawfurd, Yule, and official records. 1750-1870

3rd.—Father Sangermano's Description of the Burmese Empire, 1782-1809; Symes's Embassy to Ava in 1795; Crawfurd's Mission to Ava in 1826; Yule's Narrative of a Mission to Ava in 1855; and various other sources official and personal. By means of these authorities an attempt has been made to draw up the annals of the kings of Ava, from the middle of the last century, when Alompra founded the dynasty which is still reigning at Mandalay, down to the present year of 1870.

The event of these three periods may now be exhibited in the following order:—

1.—TRAVELS OF MR. RALPH FITCH.

ABOUT A. D. 1586.

Crawfurd's estimate of the value of Fitch's Travels.

In dealing with the travels of Mr. Ralph Fitch, it may be observed that Mr. John Crawfurd, who undertook a Mission to Ava in 1826, formed a very high opinion of this gentleman, as an intelligent and observant Englishman. Mr. Crawfurd has devoted several pages of his work to a consideration of Mr. Fitch's travels; and has not only extracted all the more valuable portions of the quaint narrative, but offered some just and discriminate observations upon the information thus supplied. Accordingly it will be convenient in the present place to insert Mr. Crawfurd's own extracts and remarks as they stand in the journal of his Mission.

Crawfurd's review of Fitch's Travels.

"The first notice we have of the Burman dominions in an English writer, is that by Ralph Fitch, a merchant of London, who travelled in India towards the end of the sixteenth century, or from the year 1583 to 1591. Fitch left Bengal

in the month of November 1586, in a small Portuguese vessel, and the first port of Pegu which he entered was that of Bassein, from whence he passed, by the inland navigation, to Rangoon and Syriam, eventually visiting the town of Pegu. Making allowance for the time in which he wrote, and for the scantiness of his opportunities, Fitch's account of localities and manners is surprisingly accurate and faithful. As examples, his account of the port and town of Bassein (Cosmin); of the navigation from Bassein to Syriam (Cirion); of the king of Pegu's palace; of the white elephants; of the catching and taming of elephants; of trade; of the temples; of the priests; of the trial by ordeal, may all be safely referred to. I shall give a few extracts, to show, from the only authentic record which we possess, the condition of Pegu near two centuries and a half ago. His account of temples is as follows:—

Fitch's description of Pegu.

"And they consume many canes likewise, in "making of their Varellaes, or idol temples, which "are in great number both great and small. They "be made round, like a sugar-loaf; some are as high "as a church, some very broad beneath; a quarter "of a mile in compass: within they be all earth, "done about with stone. They consume in these "varellaes great quantity of gold; for that they be "all gilded aloft; and many of them from the top to "the bottom: and every ten or twelve years they "must be new gilded, because the rain consumeth "off the gold; for they stand open abroad. If they "did not consume their gold in these vanities, it "would be very plentiful, and good and cheap in "Pegu. About two day's journey from Pegu, there

Shoay Dagon Pagoda at Rangoon.

"is a Varelle, or pagoda, which is the pilgrimage "of the Pegues: it is called Dagoune (Dagong); "and is of a wonderful bigness, and all gilded from "the foot to the top. And there is an house by it "wherein the tallipoies, which are their priests, do "preach. This house is fifty-five paces in length, "and hath three parones, or walks in it, and forty "great pillars, gilded, which stand between the "walks; and it is open on all sides with a number "of small pillars, which be likewise gilded. It is "gilded with gold within and without. There are "houses very fair round about for the pilgrims to "be in, and many goodly houses for the tallipoies "to preach in, which are full of images, both of men "and women, which are gilded over with gold. It "is the fairest place, as I suppose, that is in the "world; it standeth very high, and there are four "ways to it, which all along are set with trees of "fruits, in such wise that a man may go in the shade "about two miles in length. And when their feast "day is, a man can hardly pass, by water or by "land, for the great press of people; for they come "from all places of the kingdom of Pegu thither "at their feast."

Accuracy of Fitch's description.

The graphic account of the great temple of Rangoon here given is, with very immaterial exceptions, so accurate, that, although written above two hundred and forty years ago, it might well serve to describe its present state; a proof at once of the fidelity of the writer, and the immobility of Burman society.

Fitch's voyage from Bassein to Pegu.

The account of the voyage from Bassein to Pegu is equally faithful:—"From the bar of Ne-"grais to the city of Pegu, is ten days journey by

"the rivers: we went from Cosmin to Pegu in pa-
"roes or boats; and passing up the rivers, we came
"to Medon, which is a pretty town, where there be
"a number of paroes; for they keep their houses
"and markets in them, all upon the water. They
"row to and fro, and have all their merchandize in
"their boats, with a great sombrera, or shadow,
"over their heads, to keep the sun from them, which
"is as broad as a great cart-wheel, made of the
"leaves of the cocoa-trees and fig-trees, and is very
"light."

Diet of the Burmese.

The indiscriminate diet of the people is alluded to as follows:—"The people do eat roots, herbs, "leaves, hogs, cats, rats, serpents and snakes, they "refuse almost nothing."

Buddhist priests

The account given of the priests is particularly striking:—"In Pegu, they have many tallipoies, "or priests, which preach against all abuses, many "men resort unto them. When they enter into "their Kiack (Kyaong,) that is to say, their holy "place or temple—at the door there is a great "jar of water with a cock or ladle in it; and "there they wash their feet, and then they enter "in, and lift up their hands to their heads, first "to their preacher, and then to the sun, and so "sit down. The tallipoies* go very strangely ap-"parelled, with one gamboline, or thin cloth, next "to their body, of a brown colour; another of yel-"low, doubled many times on their shoulder; and "these two be girded to them with a broad girdle, "and they have a skin of leather hanging on a

* The term tallipoie is borrowed from Ceylon. It is equivalent to the Burmese term Phongyee, which is applied to Buddhist monks or priests.

"string about their necks, whereupon they sit bare "headed and bare footed, for none of them weareth "shoes, with their right arms bare, and a great "broad sombrera, or shadow, in their hands, to de-"fend them in the summer from the sun, and in "the winter from the rain."

Education of the Buddhist priests.

"When the tallipoies, or priests, take their orders, "first they go to school until they be twenty years "old or more, and then they come before a tallipoie "appointed for that purpose, whom they call a Raw-"li: he is of the chiefest and most learned, and he "opposeth them, and afterwards examineth them "many times, whether they will leave their friends, "and the company of all women, and take upon them "the habit of a tallipoie. If any be content, then he "rideth upon a horse about the streets, very richly "apparelled, with drums and pipes, to show that he "leaveth the riches of the world to be a tallipoie. "In a few days, he is carried upon a thing like a "horse-litter, which they call a serion, upon ten or "twelve men's shoulders, in the apparel of a tallipoie, "with pipes and drums, and many tallipoies with him, "and all his friends; and so they go with him to his "house, which standeth upon the town, and then "they leave him. Every one of them hath his house, "which is very little, set upon six or eight posts, and "they go up to them with a ladder of twelve or four-"teen steps. Their houses be, for the most part, by "the highway's side, and among the trees, and in the "woods. And they go with a great pot made of "wood or fine earth, and covered, tied with a broad "girdle upon their shoulder, which cometh under "their arm, wherewith they go to beg their victuals,

Buddhist monasteries.

"which is rice, fish, and herbs. They demand noth-
"ing, but come to the door, and the people presently
"do give them, some one thing and some another;
"and they put all together in their pot; for they say
"they must eat of their alms, and therewith content
"themselves. They keep their feasts by the moon,
"and when it is new moon they keep their greatest
"feast, and the people send rice and other things to
"that Kiack, or church, of which they be. And
"then all the tallipoies do meet, which be of that
"church, and eat the victuals which are sent them.
"When the tallipoies (*i. e.*, Phongyees) do preach,
"many of the people carry them gifts into the pul-
"pit where they sit and preach; and there is one
"which sitteth by them to take that which the people
"bring. It is divided among them. They have
"none other ceremonies nor service, that I could see
"but only preaching."

Mendicant priests.

Buddhist feasts.

In the time of Fitch's visit, and his statement seems confirmed by that of Gasper Balbi, who preceded him only by three years, Pegu was governed by a Burman dynasty, and, although separated from Ava, ruled by a prince of the same family. The state of things was probably the result of the Burman conquest of Pegu, which was effected during the visit of Mendez Pinto, in 1546, and of which that writer has rendered so exaggerated and obviously unfaithful an account. We gather from Fitch's statements, that the kingdom of Pegu was in his time in a far more prosperous state than during the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, and even to the present times. Besides the capital he describes as large and flourishing

Political condition of Burma at the time of Fitch's visit.

places, Cosmin, or Bassein, Medon, Dalla, Syriam, a place called by him Macao, and Martaban. The description given of the capital is, on account of the writer's ascertained fidelity, worth transcribing.

Fitch's description of the city of Pegu.

"Pegu," says he, "is a city strong and very fair, "with walls of stone and great ditches round about "it. There are two towns, the old and the new. In "the old towns are all the merchant strangers, and "very many merchants of the country. All the "goods are sold in the old town, which is very great "and hath many suburbs round about it; and all the "houses are made of canes, which they call bamboos "and be covered with straw. In your house you "have a warehouse or godon, which is made of brick, "to put your goods in; for often times they take "fire, and burn in an hour four or five hundred "houses: so that, if the godon were not, you should "be in danger to have all burnt in a trice. In the "new town, is the king, and all his nobility and gen-"try. It is a city very great and populous, and is "made square, and with fair walls, and a great ditch "round about it full of water, with many crocodiles "in it. It hath twenty gates, and they be made of "stone; for every square five gates. There are also "many turrets for sentinels to watch, made of wood, "and gilded with gold very fair. The streets are "the fairest that ever I saw, as straight as a line "from one gate to another, and so broad that ten or "twenty men may ride afront through them. On "both sides them, at every man's door, is set a palm "tree, which is the nut-tree, which makes a very fair "show, and a very commodious shadow, so that a "man may walk in the shade all day. The houses

"be made of wood, covered with tile. The king's "house is in the middle of the city, and is walled and "ditched round about, and the buildings within are "made of wood, very sumptuously gilded, and great "workmanship is upon the forefront, which is like-"wise very costly gilded. And the house wherein "his pagoda or idol standeth is covered with tiles of "silver, and all the walls are gilded with gold. With-"in the first gate of the King's house is a great large "room, on both sides whereof are houses made for the "King's elephants, which be marvellous great and "fair, and are brought up to wars and in service of "the king; and among the rest, he has four white "elephants, which are very strange and rare, for "there is none other king hath them but he, if any "other king hath one, he will send to him for it."

Resemblance of ancient Pegu to modern Ava.

Here, in reality, we have, although upon a large and magnificent scale, a pretty faithful description of the modern city of Ava, with its palaces, pagodas, and elephants.

Fitch's account of the trade of Pegu.

The account given of the foreign trade of Pegu is equally faithful with the rest of Fitch's narrative, and is such as to convey a very respectable opinion of its extent in those early times. "In India," says our intelligent author, "there are few commodities "which serve for Pegu, except opium of Cambaia, "painted cloth of Saint Thomè, or of Masulipatam, "and white cloth of Bengala, which is spent there in "great quantity. They bring thither also much cotton "yarn, red coloured with a root which they call saia "which will never lose its colour: it is very well sold "and very much of it cometh yearly to Pegu. By "your money you lose much. The ships which come

" from Bengala, St. Thomè, and Masulipatam, come
" to the bar of Negrais and Cosmin. To Martavan,
" a port of the sea in the kingdom of Pegu, come many
" ships from Malacca laden with sandal, porcelains,
" and other wares of China, and with campora of Bor-
" neo, and pepper from Achin, in Sumatra. To Cirion
" a port of Pegu, come ships from Mecca, with wool-
" len cloths, scarlets, velvets, opium, and such like.
" There are in Pegu eight brokers, whom they call Ta-
" reghe, (Thare-gyi,) which are bound to sell your
" goods at the price which they be worth, and you
" gave them for their labour two in the hundred, and
" they be bound to make your debt good ; because
" you sell your merchandizes on their word. If the
" broker pay you not at his day, you may take him
" home, and keep him in your house, which is a
" great shame for him. And if he pay you not pre-
" sently, you may take his wife and children, and his
" slaves, and bind them at your door, and set them
" in the sun ; for this is the law of the country.
" Their current money in these parts is a kind of brass
" which they call ganza, wherewith you may buy gold,
" silver, rubies, musk, and all other things. The
" gold and silver is merchandize, and is worth, some-
" times more sometimes less, as other ware be. This
" brazen money doth go by a weight, which they
" call a biza, (the viss, or paiktha ;) and, commonly,
" this biza, after our account, is worth about half a
" crown, or somewhat less. The merchandize which
" be in Pegu, are gold, silver, rubies, sapphires, spi-
" nells, musk, benjamin or frankincense, long pepper,
" tin, lead, copper, lacker whereof they make hard
" wax, rice and wine made of rice, and some sugar."

Crawfurd's remarks on the state of commerce in Pegu.

From the statement here given, we may conclude that the trade and industry of Pegu had rather retrograded than advanced in the long period of two hundred and twenty five years, which preceded the last fifteen. Then we find Portuguese and Mahommedan merchants carrying on a brisk trade from Bengal, the South of India, and the Malay countries, and furnishing the Peguans with the productions of those countries and of China; while the Arabs import not only the produce of their own country, but the manufactures of Europe. In Fitch's description of the manners of the Peguans, there are a few facts only which do not agree with the existing order. The Peguans, who now paint, or rather tattoo their bodies, in the same manner as the Burmans, are stated, in his time, to have been interdicted from this practice, which was a distinctive mark of the true Burman. This would seem to imply that the Burman conquest was recent, and that the two nations had as yet in no manner assimilated, as in a good measure they have done in our times. Brass (not at present so used) is said to have been used as money: and a whimsical, indecent and savage rite, practised by the men of the country, is confidently and fully described, which certainly has no longer any existence.

2.—ANNALS OF BURMA AND AVA

A. D. 1650-1750.

Obscurity of the history.

The progress of affairs in the several kingdoms of Burma, between the early part of the sixteenth century and the early part of the seventeenth, may be

easily inferred from the previous narrative. The subsequent history is however somewhat obscure. It would however appear from the travels of Captain Alexander Hamilton, who was at Pegu in 1709, that about the middle of the seventeenth century the king of Siam recovered possession of Tenasserim and Ligore from the King of Pegu, and continued to retain possession of all the country to the south of Martaban. The king of Pegu subsequently applied to the king of Burma for succour, but the latter marched a large army into Pegu, and put the king to death and took possession of the kingdom of Pegu. This must have occurred about the end of the seventeenth century. The Burman empire now included Pegu in addition to its own dominions. In 1709, according to Captain Hamilton, the Burman empire extended from Mergui in Tenasserim to the province of Yunan in China; and was thus about 800 miles in length from north to south, and 250 miles in breadth from east to west. It had no sea port but Syriam, and that river was capable of receiving a ship of 600 tons.

Wars between the Burmese and Talains.

About 1735 another revolution took place. The Talains in Pegu rose against the Burmese, and not only drove them out of Pegu, but took possession of their country, and brought the king of Burma a captive to Pegu. The unfortunate sovereign was subsequently placed in a red sack and thrown into the river. These events are but of little value, excepting that they indicate that the whole country continued to be the theatre of the same wars and revolutions, which had taken place in Portuguese times. Finally, about the middle of the eighteenth

century, the Talains of Pegu were overthrown in their turn by the celebrated hero Alompra, who had risen in rebellion in Upper Burma, and had taken possession of Ava, and finally conquered Pegu.

3.—ANNALS OF THE ALOMPRA DYNASTY.

A. D. 1750 to 1870

The rise of Alompra about 1750 is a land mark in modern Burmese history, inasmuch as he was the founder of the dynasty, that once reigned over the territories of Pegu, Arakan and Tenasserim, and which is still reigning at Mandalay over the limited territory of Ava. Accordingly the remaining history of Burma may be given in the form of chronological annals, arranged in the order of the several kings. For the convenience of reference the following table is exhibited of the several kings, with the years during which they reigned :— Rise of Alompra A. D. 1750.

		A. D.
1.	Alompra	1753-1760
2.	Noung-dau-gyi	1760-1763
3.	Tshen-byo-yen	1763-1776
4.	Tshengoo-men	1776-1781
5.	Moung-men	1781-1781
6.	Bhedau-Phra	1781-1819
7.	Phagye-dau	1819-1837
8.	Tharawadi	1837-1846
9.	Pagan men	1845-1853
10.	Moung-lon	1853 reigning.

The annals of these kings may now be summarised in consecutive order, as follows :

1.—*Alompra*.....1753-1760.

This hero was originally a countryman of the village of Myouk-myo, about sixty miles to the north-west of Ava. He was the first Burman who ventur- Defeat of the Talains. Conquest of Ava, Burma, and Pegu.

ed to make any resistance against the conquering power, after the capture of Ava by the Talains of Pegu. In the first instance he found himself at the head of a small party of adherents which speedily swelled to an army; and with this he drove the Talains not only out of Ava, but out of the whole territory of the Burmese. He next caused himself to be proclaimed king at Myouk-myo, and fortified that village, and made it his future capital. He then invaded the kingdom of Pegu, defeated the Talain army, and captured the port at Syriam, and the capital city of Pegu. He erected a palace at Dagong, and made it the capital of Pegu, and changed its name to Rangoon. The king of Pegu became alarmed at the victories of Alompra, and sent his daughter with presents to propitiate the conqueror; but the attempt was unsuccessful, and ultimately the king of Pegu was taken prisoner and confined in a white house. Alompra also made himself master of Tavoy and Martaban, which had previously been subject to the king of Pegu. Alompra next called upon the king of Siam to give him his daughter in marriage; but the king of Siam refused, and Alompra declared war. Whilst however Alompra was in full march against Siam, he was seized with a mortal disorder which forced him to return to Pegu. Before his death he left instructions that his seven sons should fill the throne in succession; a fatal arrangement, which produced many subsequent troubles and civil wars.

Rangoon made the capital of Pegu.

Declaration of war against Siam.

2.—*Noung-dau-gyi*.....1760-1763.

Formidable rebellions.

The eldest son of Alompra succeeded to the throne on the death of his father, and reigned for three years.

During that short space he was called upon to contend against two formidable rebellions. The first was raised by one of the generals of Alompra, who was returning from Siam with the army, and took possession of the city of Ava, and maintained himself there for some time. The second rebellion was led by an uncle of the king, who made himself king of Toungoo. He was ultimately taken prisoner and decapitated. This King Noung-dau-gyi removed his capital from Myouk-myo to Sagine.

3.—*Tshen-byo-yen*.....1763-1776.

This monarch was the second son of Alompra. He removed his capital from Sagine to Ava, the ancient residence of the Burmese kings. During the first and second years of his reign he made war against Munipore, a barbarous nation occupying the country to the north-west of Ava. This he did to punish the Munipores for the many raids they had committed on the Burmese dominions prior to the Talain conquest. He devastated Munipore territory with fire and sword, and carried off numbers of the inhabitants as prisoners to Ava; but he could never entirely subdue the people of that country, on account of the secure retreats which are afforded them by their mountains and forests. King Tshen-byo-yen likewise sent an army against the king of Siam, which captured and sacked the city of Odia, and carried away immense booty and a large number of captives. During this reign the Chinese from Yunan twice invaded Burma, but were repulsed on each occasion, chiefly through the aid of heavy artillery which was served by the Christians who had esta-

War with Munipore.

War with Siam.

Chinese invasions.

blished themselves in those parts. After this a prince of one of the Shan states implored the protection of the king of Burma against Siam, and sent him a number of presents, including his own daughter as concubine. The king of Burma immediately sent a large army against the king of Siam, and speedily deprived him of all his territories excepting Bankok. Before his death king Tshen-byo-yen set aside the arrangement of Alompra by declaring that his eldest son Tshengoo-men was to succeed him on the throne of Burma. The younger brother of the king, finding himself thus excluded from all chance of the throne, conspired against the life of Tshengoo-men. The plot however was discovered, and the prince was doomed to die, but was saved by the tears of his mother, the widow of Alompra, who was still alive. Two other rebellions also broke out during his reign, which would certainly have wrought much turbulence and harm had they not been speedily suppressed. The first was raised by the Muniporees who had been brought as captives to Ava. The second was a mutiny by the Martaban soldiers, who served in the Burmese army, and who elected a chief of their own, and laid siege to Rangoon. On the latter occasion Rangoon would have been taken by the mutineers, but a Dutch vessel chanced to be in the river, and beat off the assailants with their guns. After this king Tshen-byo-yen proceeded to Rangoon, and placed the large golden htee, or crown, properly an umbrella, on the top of the great pagoda of Shoay Dagon, the weight of which was estimated at eighty English pounds. Whilst this great ceremony was being performed with much pomp and rejoicing, the last Talain king of Pegu was beheaded,

Conquest of Siam.

Nominates a successor.

Conspiracy and rebellions.

Martaban mutineers attack Rangoon.

in order to crush out the last relic of the Talain power.

4.—*Tshengoo-men*.....1776—1781.

After the death of Tshen-byo-yen, the nobles raised his eldest son to the throne, named Tshengoo-men. Two of his uncles in succession raised a rebellion against him; but in each case the conspiracy was discovered, and each unhappy prince was placed in a red sack, and cast into the river. After this king Tshengoo-men banished all his uncles and near relations from the royal city, and passed his time in hunting, fishing and perpetual intoxication, so that he was called the drunkard or fishing king. This led to his final ruin. His cousin Moung-men, the only son of the second king Noung-dau-gyi, advanced against Ava with only forty adherents, but was eagerly joined by vast numbers of young men, and within five days was in possession of the kingdom, and of the person of the king Tshengoo-men.

Conspiracies.

Debauchery of the King.

5.—*Moung-men*.....1781.

This king only reigned seven days. Scarcely had he taken possession of the royal palace at Ava, than he called together all his uncles, and made them an offer of the kingdom, saying that it belonged of right to the sons of Alompra, according to the disposition made by that sovereign before his death. The princes however suspected that the new king was only anxious to discover whether any of them wanted the kingdom; and therefore declined not only to accept the throne, but drank the water of the oath of allegiance, and thus declared themselves to be

Seven days reign.

Water of the oath of allegiance

his vassals. Here it should be explained that the oath of allegiance is taken by drinking water over which sundry incantations have been performed; and this water is given by the king to all his nobles, ministers, general and military officers, and to all others from whom he exacts an oath of fealty. When the water had been drank by the royal uncles, Moung-men raised them to their previous condition, and restored to them all the honours of which they had been deprived by king Tshengoo-men. Within seven days however these uncles suddenly entered the palace, seized king Moung-men, and placed Bhodau Phra, the third son of Alompra, on the throne of Ava. The deposed king was then placed in a red sack in the usual fashion, and thrown into the river. On the following day his predecessor, the dethroned king Tshengoo men, was placed in another sack, and in like manner thrown into the river. Still more horrible to relate, all the queens and concubines of Tshengoo-men were burnt alive whilst holding their infants in their arms.

Dethroned and executed by his uncles.

Horrible slaughter of ladies and children.

6.—*Bhodau Phra*.....1781-1819.

Conspiracies.

Bhodau Phra, third son of Alompra, was perhaps the most famous sovereign of the dynasty, next to its distinguished founder and the present enlightened ruler. Scarcely had he ascended the throne, when two dangerous conspiracies were formed against him. The first was headed by a general, who had gained great influence under the third king Tshen-byo-yen, but had been deprived of his command by the fourth king Tshengoo-men, and subsequently restored to his former rank by Bhodau

Pnra. This general however ungratefully endeavoured to overthrow his benefactor, by supporting the claim of an illegitimate son of Alompra to the throne of Ava. The conspiracy was discovered and suppressed, but Bhodau Phra was so terrified and troubled at the ingratitude of its leader, that he never afterwards would put his trust in any man whatever, not even in his nearest kin. The second conspiracy was formed at a place called Poungha, and was headed by a son of the last king of Ava, who was thrown into the river at Pegu after the conquest of Ava by the Talains. About midnight on the 4th December 1782 the conspirators attacked the palace, and maintained a struggle till day-break, when it was discovered that they were only sixty in number. Accordingly they were all arrested with their leader, and put to a cruel death. King Bhodau Phra now wreaked his fury upon the wretched people of Poungha, where the conspiracy had been formed. The great majority were innocent, but Bhodau Phra caused them all to be dragged from their dwellings, not excepting even the older men and tender infants, nor even the Buddhist priests or Phongyees; and he then ordered the whole of them to be burnt alive in one vast holocaust upon an immense pile of wood, which had been erected for the purpose. The village was afterwards razed to the ground, the trees and plants in its gardens were cut up and consumed by fire, and its very soil was turned up with the ploughshare, and a stone erected on the spot as a mark of perpetual malediction.

Attack on the palace at Ava.

Bloody executions at Poungha

After this terrible tragedy king Bhodau Phra determined to secure the succession in his own

Transfer of the capital from Ava to Amarapoora

family. With this view he determined on transferring his capital to a new site, so as to obliterate the memory of his predecessors. Accordingly he selected a site about three leagues from Ava, on the eastern bank of the river, and commenced the work by building the walls in a perfect quadrangle, having each side about a mile long. In the centre was raised the royal palace, almost entirely of teak wood. On the 10th May 1783, king Bhodau Phra proceeded in solemn state to take possession of the city and palace with many superstitious rites and ceremonies prescribed by the Brahmans. After seven days he returned to Ava to urge the removal of all his subjects to the new capital, which was named Amarapoora, or the city of the immortals. Great misery was inflicted by the transfer. The unfortunate inhabitants of Ava were not only compelled to remove their residence and property to a new capital, but to exchange a delightful situation, salubrious in its air and its waters, for a spot infected with fevers and other complaints on account of the stagnant waters that surrounded it. Father Sangermano remarks that it would be vain to describe the sufferings and fatigues, the oppressions and exactions which this transmigration caused, to those whose eyes had not witnessed the extreme rigour with which the royal orders are executed in Burma.

Misery caused by the transfer.

Appointment of an heir-apparent

Meantime king Bhodau Phra appointed his eldest son to be heir-apparent, and gave him the title of Ein-shay-men; and as the latter was born of the second queen, his claims were still further strengthened by marrying him to his own sister, the daughter of the first queen. This marriage of the kings

Marriage with half-sisters.

of Ava with their half-sisters is a strange custom handed down from immemorial antiquity, which is still practised by the reigning family. This arrangement led to many attempts at rebellion on the part of two younger brothers of Bhodau Phra, the surviving sons of Alompra. The youngest of the two proceeded openly to attempt to gain possession of the kingdom, and met with the usual fate of rebel princes in Burma, of being drowned in a red sack. The other brother was utterly disgraced and was compelled to live in obscurity supported by the labour of his hands.

Rebellions.

In 1783 king Bhodau Phra contemplated the invasion of Arakan, when his attention was suddenly called away to a rebellion in Pegu. A Talain man of Pegu, of great authority, had dreamed that the kingdom of Pegu would be shortly restored to the Talains; whereupon three hundred Talains determined to take possession of Rangoon, and place the dreamer upon the throne. At eight o'clock in the evening they marched into Rangoon without opposition, armed with knives concealed in their jackets and put to death the Burmese governor of Pegu who resided in that city. The Burmese troops fled from Rangoon in great trepidation; and meantime two hundred of the Talain conspirators remained in Rangoon, whilst the remaining hundred hastened to the neighbouring towns and villages to collect as large a force of Talains as possible. Next morning the Burmese troops who had fled from Rangoon, discovered the small number of the enemy, and took fresh heart and recovered possession of the city, and put the two hundred Talain conspirators to death.

Talain rebellions in Pegu.

Suppressed at Rangoon.

Slaughter of the Talains.

At this juncture a vast concourse of Talains approached Rangoon in boats, when they were cannonaded by the Burmese troops, assisted and directed by the European residents. A cruel slaughter followed, in which great numbers were drowned, and those who escaped the fire of the artillery, were killed by the spears and swords of the Burmese.

Conquest of Arakan. 1784.

In 1784 king Bhodau Phra sent his son, Einshay-men, the heir-apparent, to conduct an expedition by land and sea against Arakan. The king of Arakan was a weak and effeminate sovereign, and the city of Arakan was badly provided with ammunition; so that the Burmese very easily captured that capital and took possession of the kingdom. The Arakanese prisoners, who were afterwards carried to Ava, declared that Arakan was taken by an artifice. According to their account, which is by no means improbable, the Burmese represented that they had only arrived at Arakan for the purpose of paying their adoration to a great bronze idol of Gautama Buddha, which was set up in Arakan; and thus by a pious fraud they obtained possession of the city. This collossal statue was afterwards carried away to Amarapoora, and placed in a stately and sumptuous pagoda, which was built by king Bhodau Phra for its reception.

Bhodau Phra's inflated ideas of conquest.

The so called conquest of Arakan completely turned the head of Bhodau Phra. He declared in a great assembly of his nobles that he intended to take and destroy the capital of Siam; after which he would march an army against the emperor of China and compel him to pay tribute; and that he would then attack the British Empire in India, and over-

throw the great Mogul, and thus become severeign of the southern continent. This inflated ambition, was however brought to a speedy close. He marched an army against Siam, accompanied by all his sons and concubines; but when he reached the frontier a rumour spread that the King of Siam was advancing against him, and he was seized with a panic, and fled with all speed to Rangoon, leaving his elephants, arms and military stores a prey to the Siamese. Thus ended his ambitious dreams, and during many years that followed he was sufficiently engaged in suppressing the frequent rebellions of the Shans to indulge in further dreams of conquest elsewhere.

Invasion of Siam.

Panic of the Burmese army.

Bhodau Phra is represented by Father Sangermano as a monster of cruelty and pride. This character is manifested in the numerous and bloody executions which were carried out during his reign; in his insolent treatment of European envoys; his arrogant demands upon the British government to deliver up refugees who had fled into British territory, and to surrender Chittagong, Dacca and Moorshedabad; and finally his assumption of being an incarnation of Deity. This last incident is somewhat curious. For some years he laid aside the title of king, and contented himself with that of a holy man of exalted goodness. At the same time he withdrew himself from his palace, and from all his wives and concubines, and took up his residence in a pagoda. Here he held numerous conferences with the most considerable and learned Phongyees, and endeavoured to convince them that the five thousand years, during which the Law of Gautama Buddha was to remain on earth, had now elapsed; and that he him-

Cruel and arrogant character of Bhodau Phra.

Assumes to be a Deity.

self was the Deity, who was to appear at the expiration of that period, to abolish the ancient Law and substitute his own. To his great mortification however the Phongyees proved that he was altogether mistaken; that the five thousand years could not possibly have elapsed, and that consequently he could not be the Deity. This mortification, combined with his love of power, and his impatience under the denial of the luxuries of the seraglio, quickly disabused him of his Godhead, and drew him back to his palace. He died in 1819.

Returns to his palace.

7.—*Phagye-dau*.....1819-1837.

Transfer of the capital from Amarapoora to Ava

The heir-apparent, Ein-shay-men, died during his father's life time, and consequently his son Phagye-dau succeeded to the throne on the death of Bhodau Phra. Phagye-dau removed his capital from Amarapoora back again to Ava in 1824. Meantime the arrogance and insolence of the Burmese authorities in Arakan towards British subjects; and the commission of various outrages, led to a declaration of war on the part of the British government. It will be unnecessary to furnish any details of the war which followed. It will suffice to state that in the first instance Bandoola, the Burmese general in Arakan, gained a few successes against British Sepoys, which fairly intoxicated him with arrogance; but which was speedily followed by the advance of a British expedition, which captured Rangoon, and invaded Upper Burma as far as Yandabo. There a treaty was concluded under which Arakan and Tenasserim became British Provinces.

War with the British Government.

Treaty of Yandabo. 1824

Crawfurd's Mission.

In 1826 Mr. Crawfurd was sent on a commercial mission to the court of Ava, and in 1830 Major

Burney was appointed British resident at the court of Ava. But neither the envoy nor the resident can be regarded as successful. Phagye-dau was popular at his capital on account of his partiality for public amusements, boat races, shows and fêtes; but he was childish, arrogant and violent. Sometimes for trivial offences he would commit his ministers to the common gaol, or cause them to be spread out on their backs in the hot sun with a weight upon their chests. He bitterly felt the loss of his provinces to the English, and never even confessed that the British government was on an equality with his own. For some time he regarded the presence of a British resident with jealousy and aversion, but during the latter part of his reign he placed considerable confidence in Major Burney. In one respect his character was very different from that of his grandfather, Bhodau Phra, who had delighted in a number of concubines; inasmuch as Phagye-dau was completely in the hands of one queen, a woman of low origin and said to have been older than himself. In earlier years she was known amongst the king's relations as "the sorceress," on account of the extraordinary power she wielded over him. This power was partly shared by her brother, a man of considerable intelligence, who could be dignified when he chose, but who was also superstitious, cowardly, brutal and grasping.

British Resident at Ava

Character of Phagye-dau.

His love for one queen.

During the last years of the reign of Phagye-dau, he was subject to occasional melancholy or hypochondria, which gradually assumed a form approaching to insanity. The administration of the kingdom thus fell more and more into the hands of

Phagye-dau becomes insane.

the queen and her brother, and thus great discontent was excited throughout the country. Accordingly in 1837 prince Tharawadi took advantage of the crisis, and raised a band of insurgents, and took possession of the city of Ava; and would have sacked the city, had he not been prevented by the representations of Major Burney. As it was the king, and his princes and ministers were all in the hands of Tharawadi; and after a few weeks Tharawadi announced that Phagye-dau had resigned the sovereignty into his hands, and formally took possession of the palace. Phagye-dau thus lost his throne in 1837, but lived for several years afterwards, and is not supposed to have died before 1845.

Ava seized by Tharawadi. 1837.

8.—*Tharawadi*.....1837-1845.

Capital again transferred from Ava to Amarapoora.

Tharawadi was an arrogant tyrant and sensualist, like his grandfather Bhodau Phra. On ascending the throne he removed the capital from Ava back again to Amarapoora. There he was surrounded by violent and ignorant ruffians, many of whom had been notorious robbers, who were permitted to sack and plunder the adherents of the dethroned king. Many barbarous executions took place, whilst the country was rapidly sinking into anarchy. The dethroned king and many of his ministers were dependent upon the British resident for the daily bread, which their relatives were afraid to supply. The daughters of the ex-king were compelled to beg in the streets, and the eldest, who is said to have in former years rejected the suit of a son of Tharawadi, was subjected to worse indignity by the order of the new king. Meantime Tharawadi was treating the British representative with contemptuous arro-

Barbarity of Tharawadi.

gance. He did not directly insult him, but he placed the Residency in a state of complete isolation. Under such circumstances Major Burney deemed it expedient to retire.

Withdrawal of the British Residency.

After this Tharawadi led a life of debauchery and drunkenness. He put to death the son of the ex-king, and all the prince's household. The wretched queen, who had once been the virtual ruler of the kingdom, was in like manner executed, together with her brother and a number of followers, under circumstances of horrid barbarity. In 1838 Colonel Benson was sent as an envoy to Amarapoora, but his mission was a total failure. He retired in 1839 and then Captain McLeod was resident until 1840, when he too found it expedient to retire. Tharawadi now became more arrogant towards the English than ever; and the British government was in constant fear of being compelled to go to war. About the end of 1841 the apprehension was considerable, as Tharawadi made a great vaunt of military preparation, and paid a visit to Rangoon with all his court. But still the Burman sovereign was in wholesome fear of the power of the British government, and could not quite forget the humiliation which the golden foot had experienced in concluding the treaty of Yandabo. Accordingly prudence prevailed, and the demonstrative preparations for war passed away. During the years which followed however Tharawadi became not only a drunkard but a lunatic. His acts grew more cruel and violent than ever, and he would shoot, or stab a minister or a favourite with his own hands in the paroxism of some passing rage. At length in 1845 Tharawadi was

Increased barbarities of Tharawadi.

Failure of Benson's Mission.

Tharawadi becomes insane

suddenly placed in confinement, and is said to have been ultimately smothered in the recesses of the palace.

9.—*Pagan-men*.....1845-1853.

Debaucheries and cruelties of Pagan-men.

Pagan-men, son of Tharawadi, now succeeded to the throne; but although he exercised sovereignty immediately after the deposition of his father, he did not assume the royal title until after the death of Tharawadi in 1846. He was devoted to low pleasures, such as cock fighting, ram fighting, wrestling, gambling and debauchery. It is unnecessary to describe his endless cruelties, or to furnish a catalogue of the executions which disgraced his reign. The chief instrument in these atrocities was a Mussulman, named Moung Bhai Sahib, who at last excited so much discontent that the king became alarmed, and made him over to the fury of the people. This Moung Bhai was compelled to submit to all the horrible tortures he had so often inflicted upon others. Pins were driven under his nails, hot irons were applied to all parts of his body, and his limbs were beaten with sledge hammers; and then after three days of agony, he was carted to the burying ground and beheaded together with several of his creatures.

Horrible executions

All this while Pagan-men was countenancing such outrages towards European merchants by the Rangoon authorities, and making such hostile demonstrations against British territory, that the Government of India was finally compelled in 1852 to declare war. It will be unnecessary in the present place to enter into the details of the memorable campaign which followed. It will suffice to say that

it terminated in the annexation of Pegu, and the final establishment of British dominion in the golden Chersonese. Early in 1853, Pagan-men was deposed and the present king Moung-lon ascended the throne of Ava.

10.—*Moung-lon*.....1853—*Still Reigning.*

Moung-lon, originally a Prince turned Phongyee.

The early career of His Majesty Moung-lon is somewhat remarkable. Prior to his accession to the throne he had taken the vows of a Phongyee, or Buddhist priest, and passed his life in devotion and study in the recesses of a monastery. The oppressive conduct of Pagan-men towards British subjects, which led to the invasion of Pegu by the British, had caused a rebellion in Ava, in which Pagan-men was deposed, and Moung-lon was placed upon the throne. He derives his name from the estates which had been formerly assigned for his subsistence as a member of the royal house, and which are now situated in British territory, within our south-east frontier. As regards the events of his reign, there is little to say, beyond praise. Ever since his accession he has exhibited a more enlightened appreciation of the value of the friendship of the British government than any of his predecessors; and has received more cordial and substantive proofs of the value which the British government place on that friendship, than perhaps any other potentate in the east. In 1862 a treaty was concluded with the king at Mandalay, by Sir Arthur Phayre, the late Chief Commissioner of British Burma; Mandalay being the capital which Moung-lon has adopted ever since his accession to the throne of Ava. In 1867 a new treaty was concluded with the king by Major General Fytche, the

present Chief Commissioner, which has drawn still closer the relations between the court of Mandalay and the British government, and it is to be hoped may long continue in force to the mutual benefit of the subjects of both States. During 1870 His Majesty has endeavoured to bring his country into telegraphic communication with the great Indian system, and has shown in other ways his desire to share in the advantages of western civilization and enterprise, which will no doubt promote the material prosperity of his dominions to the same extent as it has done elsewhere.

REPORT.

TABLE OF CONTENTS.

	Para.	Page.
I.—Statistics of Physical, Political, and Fiscal Geography.		
A.—Physical Geography, including area, character of surface and climate.		
Geographical divisions	2	1
Arakan...	3	2
„ Coast	„	3
„ Rivers	„	„
„ Lakes	„	„
„ Soil...	„	„
Valley of the Irrawaddy	4	4
Sittoung valley	„	„
Coast line	5	5
Main Rivers	6	„
Canals	7	7
Lakes	7	„
Valley of the Salween	8	„
Rivers	8	„
Tenasserim	9	8
Rivers	„	„
Area of Province	10	9
Communications	11	„
Roads	12	„
Soil	13	10
Climate	14	11
B.—Political Relations with Native States.		
Leading events in the history of 1869-70	15	12
Road between Toungoo, Karennee and Shan States...	16	„
Establishment of Civil Court at Mandalay.	18	14
Asst. Political Agent appointed to Bhamo	19	„
Arrival of Captain Strover, the Assistant Political Agent at Bhamo	20	15
Relations with Shans and Kachyens	21	„
Current Political events	22	16
Visit of a Chinaman of rank to Mandalay	23	„
Visit of 3 Shan Tsaubwas to Rangoon	24	17
Hill Tribes of Arakan and the Upper Salween	25	„
Division of Arakan	26	„
Two district hill regions	27	„
Geographical and Political frontiers	28	18
Khyoung-tha and Toung-tha....	29	„
Frequent immigrations of the Arakanese Hill Tribes.	30	„

	Para	Page.
Number of persons brought to trial	105	43
Increase in number of persons brought to trial for non-bailable offences	106	,,
Number of persons awaiting trial	107	,,
Average duration of trials	108	,,
Number of witnesses and duration of attendance	109	44
Witnesses detained longer than 4 days	110	,,
Number of persons convicted and committed.	111	,,
Increase in bailable offences	112	45
Honorary Magistrates	113	,,
Number committed to the Sessions . .	114	,,
Amount of fines inflicted and realized .	115	,,
Number of persons whipped .	116	45
Increase in number of persons charged with bad livelihood	117	46
Number of persons tried before Sessions Courts	118	,,
Duration of cases in Sessions Courts .	119	,,
Punishments awarded by Sessions Courts	120	,,
Amount of fines imposed by do. .	121	47
Number of appeals to do.	122	,,
Increase in Cattle thefts	123	,,
Enhanced rate of pay to Police	124	,,
General Remarks . . .	125	48
Recorders' Courts of Rangoon and Maulmain	126	,,
Criminal business of Recorders' Courts .	127	,,
Criminal Appeals to Court of Recorder of Rangoon . .	128	,,
Sessions trials in do. do do	129	,,
Appeals to Court of Recorder of Maulmain	130	,,
Sessions Trials in the Court of the Recorder of Maulmain	131	49
Civil business in Courts of Recorders and Small Causes at Rangoon and Maulmain. .	132	,,
Regular Suits in the Court of the Recorder, Rangoon	133	,,
Do do. in the Court of the Recorder, Maulmain	134	50
Work performed in 1869, in the Courts of the Recorder and Small Causes at Rangoon as compared with previous years	135	,,
Working of the Small Cause Court, Rangoon	136	51
Cases disposed of in the Small Cause Court Rangoon after the appointment of a separate Judge	137	52
Working of the Small Cause Court Maulmain	138	,,
Value of suits instituted in the Recorders Small Cause Court, Rangoon	139	,,
Do. do. Maulmain. . . .	140	,,
Value of stamps in all suits instituted in the Recorders Small Cause Courts, Rangoon and Maulmain	141	53
Services of officers of above named Courts .	142	,,

	Para.	Page.
Classification of Civil Courts of the Commission...	143	54
Original suits instituted in Commission Civil Courts.	144	,,
Districts in which increase in original suits occurred	145	,,
Districts in which a falling off in original suits occurred	146	,,
Causes of increase and decrease in original suits instituted in Commission Civil Courts	147	,,
Percentage of suits connected with immoveable and moveable property .	148	55
Value of suits instituted ...	149	,,
Increase in Value of Suits instituted in Arakan	150	,,
Value of Suits instituted in Pegu	151	,,
Do. do in Tenasserim .	152	56
Increase in number and value of Miscellaneous Suits instituted in all the Civil Courts of the Commission .	153	,,
Costs of Suits of all description instituted ..	154	,,
Number of Suits disposed of .	155	,,
Number of Original Suits disposed of without trial and decided ex-parte ...	,,	,,
Number of cases compromised .	156	,,
Number of cases referred to arbitration, average duration	157	57
Number and value of suits instituted and disposed of and stamp paper filed in Courts of the 1st Grade	158	,,
Appeals how disposed of	159	,,
Number and value of suits instituted and disposed of and stamp paper filed in Courts of the 2nd Grade . . .	160	,,
Appeals how disposed of	161	58
Number and value of Suits instituted and disposed of and stamp paper filed in Courts of the 3rd Grade	162	,,
Average duration of Cases . . .	163	,,
Appeals how disposed of	,,	,,
Courts of the 4th Grade original jurisdiction	164	,,
Working of the several Commission Courts of original jurisdiction	165	59
Appellate commission courts ; work of	166	60
Increase in appeals in courts of the 4th Grade and decrease in appeals in courts of the 5th Grade...	167	,,
Number of appeals and how disposed of... ...	168	,,
Average duration of appeals to district Court	,,	61
Value and costs of appeals to do. do....	170	,,
Work of the divisional appellate courts .	171	,,
Average duration of appeals in do.	,,	,,
Value and cost of appeals to do.	,,	

	Para.	Page.
Number of special appeals to Chief court and how disposed of.	171	61
Average value and costs of appeals to do. do.	172	62
Severity of work in Chief Court . . .	173	63
Number of miscellaneous cases decided in Chief court, and average duration of each case	174	,,
General remarks	175	,,
Working of new Stamp act ; an Insolvency Act much needed	176	,,
Want of a Judicial Commissioner .. .	177	,,
Services of officers	178	64

C.—Prisons.

Number of prisons . .	179	,,
Sub-division of Gaol administration	180	65
Number and disposal of Gaol population. . .	181	,,
Increase in do. do.	182	,,
Releases of prisoners	183	,,
Religion of do. do .	184	66
Age of do. do	185	,,
Previous trades and occupations of do. ...	186	,,
Classification of do.	187	67
Accommodation for female do. .	188	,,
Number of prisoners under sentence for less than 3 and more than 7 years	189	,,
Re-convictions	190	,,
Escapes and re-captures	191	,,
Outbreak in Rangoon Gaol, and murder of Doctor Maingay the Superintendent ...	192	68
Re-capture of escaped prisoners .	,,	,,
Conduct of prison population	193	,,
Punishments inflicted in Gaols .	194	69
Convict warders and minor office holders .	195	,,
Punishments of convict warders	196	,,
Education of prison population .	197	,,
Average gross cost of each prisoner	198	,,
Comparative cost of each prisoner in prison	199	,,
Reduction in cost of prisoners	200	70
Increase in cost of do. arose only at one Gaol . . .	201	,,
Daily average number of convicts employed on all works	202	,,
Gaol manufactures	203	71
Employment of prisoners	204	,,
Average cash earnings of do. . .	205	,,
Scale of diet of prisoners	206	,,
Expenditure on Gaol buildings	207	,,
Gaol accommodation calculated at 54 square feet per prisoner	208	72
Sickness and mortality of prisoners .	,,	,,
Comparative death rate among do . .	209	,,

	Para.	Page.
Gaol atrophy	210	,,
Working of ticket-of-leave system	211	,,
Services of officers	212	,,
D.—Police.		
Area and population	213	73
Statistics of crime	214	,,
Non-bailable offences	215	,,
Increase in do.	216	,,
Aggregate number of important crimes in each division of the Province...	217	,,
Standard of Police efficiency...	218	71
Percentage of crimes reported brought to trial	219	,,
Detail of offences...	220	75
Murder	221	,,
Dacoity	222	,,
Satisfactory decrease in dacoity	223	,,
Observations regarding the crime of dacoity ...	224	76
Robbery	225	,,
Housebreaking and theft	226	77
Strength of Police force and other details ...	227	,,
Conduct of Police	228	78
Prevalence of Gambling	229	79
Causes of decrease in number of persons brought to trial for gambling...	230	,,
Difficulties experienced under the present Gambling Act	231	80
Services of officers	232	,,
F.—Marine.		
Government steamers and vessels employed during the year	233	,,
Dock-yard at Dalla	234	,,
Steam communications	235	81
Light-houses...	236	,,
Light dues	237	,,
Services of officers	238	82
III.—Statistics of Production and Distribution.		
A.—Finance.		
Receipts on account of Land revenue	239	,,
Forest revenue	240	,,
Excise do.	241	83
Assessed taxes	242	,,
Customs duties	243	,,
Salt excise	244	84
Stamp duty	245	,,
Law and Justice, receipts	246	,,
Police do.	247	85
Marine receipts and coast dues	248	,,
Educational receipts...	249	,,

	Para.	Page.
Interest	250	85
Miscellaneous receipts	251	86
Local Funds	252	"
Deposits	253	"
Advances recoverable	254	"
Bills drawn	255	"
Cash remittances received	256	87
Remaining heads of account viz: Postal, Ecclesiastical, Telegraph, Military and Money Order departments	257	"
Cash balances	258	88
Slight decrease in Imperial Revenue	259	"
Cause of decrease	260	"
Disbursements on account of Interest to Service Funds	261	"
Revenue refunds and drawbacks	262	89
Miscellaneous refunds	263	"
Establishments and charges for collection of Land revenue	264	"
Revenue survey department; charges on account of	265	90
Revenue Settlement department do. do.	266	"
Forest department do. do.	267	"
Excise department do. do.	268	"
Assessed taxes do. do.	269	"
Customs department do. do.	270	91
Salt excise do. do.	271	"
Stamp duties do. do.	272	"
Administration and Public departments do.	273	"
Chief Commissioner, Secretariat and Commissioners do. do.	274	92
Account department do. do.	275	"
Sanitary Administration do. do.	276	"
Law and Justice do. do.	277	93
Civil and Sessions courts do. do.	278	"
Criminal Courts do. do.	279	"
Small Cause Court Rangoon do. do.	280	"
Recorders' courts do. do.	281	93
Government Pleaders do. do.	282	94
Prisons do. do.	283	"
Prison superintendence do. do.	284	"
Dieting of prisoners do. do.	285	95
Purchase of raw materials for Manufactures do.	286	"
Police do. do.	287	"
Increase in charges of Police explained do.	288	"
Marine charges	289	96
Educational charges	290	"
Ecclesiastical do.	291	"
Medical do	292	"
Stationery and printing	293	97
Political charges	294	"
Miscellaneous service charges	295	"

	Para.	Page.
Pensions &c., charges on account of	296	98
Local Funds do. do.	297	,,
Deposits do. do.	298	,,
Advances recoverable do. do. . . .	299	99
Bills paid do. do.	300	,,
Cash remittances sent do. do.	301	,,
Remaining heads of account viz : Postal, Electric Telegraph, Money Order, Military and Public Works Departments do. do.	302	,,
Cash balance larger than that of the previous year by 8½ lakhs of rupees	303	100
Apparent increase in charges explained... .	304	101
Services of officers	305	,,

B.—Public Works.

Imperial and Local grants	306	,,
Details of expenditure... . . .	307	102
Military pagoda defences, Rangoon . . .	308	103
Monkey point and harbour defences	309	,,
Roads, Rangoon	310	,,
European Infantry lines do. . .	311	104
Native Infantry lines do. . . .	312	,,
Commissariat godowns	313	,,
Ordnance department buildings . .	314	,,
General . . .	315	,,
Native Infantry lines, Maulmain .	316	,,
do. Thayetmyo ..	317	,,
Royal Artillery lines do.	318	105
Commissariat do. ..	319	,,
General do.	320	,,
European Infantry lines, Toungoo . .	321	,,
Royal Artillery lines, Thayetmyo .	318	,,
Commissariat do.	319	,,
General...	320	,,
European Infantry lines, Toungoo	321	,,
Staff Sergeants quarters do.	322	106
Conductors do.	323	,,
General.	324	,,
Custom House, Akyab	325	,,
Telegraph building, Henzadah	326	,,
Ecclesiastical buildings	327	107
Court Houses	328	,,
General	329	,,
Gaol buildings	330	,,
Lunatic Asylum	331	108
Irrigation, Henzadah and other embankments..	332	,,
Survey by Colonel Stoddard of the delta of the Irrawaddy	333	109
Report on Fisheries by Doctor Day	334	,,
Communications, Rangoon and Prome road	335	110
Taphoon road	336	

	Para.	Page
Executive Engineer's office, Poungday	337	110
Rangoon and Pegu road	338	"
Hline Boay road	339	111
Yea road	340	"
Toungoo and Tantabeen road	341	"
Sanitary camp road	342	"
Certain streets in Town of Rangoon raised and drained	343	"
General...	344	"
Completion of Iron Jetty Bassein, China Buckeer and Eastern Grove Light-houses	345	"
Survey by Mr. Prince of proposed line of Railway	346	112
Local outlay, Military Cantonment, Rangoon...	347	"
Ko Kein road	348	"
Akyab, Rest houses and bridges on the Naaf ferry road	349	"
Thatone, and Zemethway road Amherst... ...	350	113
Wooden bridge over the Loothat Choung Myanoung	351	"
Platform for bridge Bassein...	352	"
Improvement of town roads, Akyab...	353	"
Re-construction of Akyab and Shwè-bya bazaars	"	"
Completion of bazaars, Bassein...	354	"
Subsidary buildings for Double Island Light House	355	"
Improvement of Town of Henzada	356	"
Completion of bazaar, Myanoung	357	"
Police Thannahs of Khyangyeen and Kanoung constructed	"	"
Boat wharf Pozoondoung creek constructed, 25 wells deepened and pump apparatus provided and other improvements Rangoon ...	358	"
Extension of Prome bazaar, reclamation of swamps and improvements of town	359	114
Improvement of town of Toungoo...	360	"
Establishments	361	"
Training class	362	"
Reduction in rates of labour	363	115
General remarks	364	"
Services of officers	365	116
Forests.		
Girdling operations...	366	"
Valuation Surveys	367	"
Topographical Surveys	368	117
Demarcation of reserved forests...	369	118
Teak Plantations	370	119
Cinchona plantations at Plumadoe	371	"
Do. do at Thantoungyee... ...	372	120

	Para.	Page.
Out-turn of timber in British territory...	373	120
Railway Sleepers	374	„
Elephants purchased	375	„
Foreign timber imported...	376	121
Financial receipts...	377	„
Expenditure	378	„
Cash surplus...	379	122
Increase in receipts...	380	„
Actual Revenue	381	„
General remarks	382	123
Services of officers...	383	124
D.—Agriculture.		
Staple produce, rice	384	„
Toungya cultivation	„	„
Sugar cane do.	„	„
Cotton... do.	385	„
Tobacco do.	386	125
Oil seeds .. do.	„	„
Vegetable... do.	„	„
Dhunnee... do.	387	„
Tea, Doorian do.	388	„
Increase in live stock...	389	„
E.—Prices of produce and labour.		
Produce	390	126
Labour	391	„
F.—Mines and Quarries		
Tin mines in the Mergui District	392	„
Mineral resources of Shwè-gyeen	393	127
G.—Manufactures.		
Principal manufactures, Silk and Cotton by means of hand looms	394	128
Weaving	395	„
Cutch, mode of manufacture	396	„
Manufacture of lacquered ware	397	„
Trade.		
Comparative Statement of trade between 1869-70 and previous years	398	129
Causes of falling off in Seaborne trade	399	„
Decrease in export of rice...	400	130
Do. in export of timber	401	131
Piece goods	402	132
Decrease in export and import of treasure ...	403	„
Inland trade	404	„
First steamer proceeded to Bhamo... ...	405	„
Decrease in Customs duties...	406	133

	Para.	Page.
Value of Merchandize exported by sea... ...	407	133
Do. do. Home Ports	408	134
Do. do. Foreign do.	409	"
Do. do. Provincial	410	"
Do. do. Imported by sea ...	411	"
Do. do. from Home Ports ...	412	135
Do. do. from Foreign Ports ...	413	"
Do. do. between Provincial Ports.	414	"
Statement of the number of ships entered and cleared out	415	"
Boats and Steamers employed in the trade with Upper Burma	416	136
Value of goods entered for export under Treaty to Upper Burma	417	137
Services of Officers	418	"

K.—Charitable Institutions.

Dispensaries	419	138
Number of persons treated	420	"
Establishment of Medical College desirable ..	421	"
Income	422	139
Services of Officers	423	"

Electric Telegraph.

No extension of lines	424	"
Junction house at Nyoung-bentha, Prome, burnt down	425	"
Removal of Henzada office into a new building	426	"
New classification of offices	427	"
Closing of Myanoung office	428	"
Burman lads under instruction for the service of the King of Burma	429	"
Sub-divisions	430	140
Interruptions	431	"
Number of Signal offices	432	142
Receipts	433	"

Post Office.

Steam and Postal communications	434	"
Postal statistics	435	"
Post office at Mandalay	"	143

IV.—Statistics of Instruction.

A.—Ecclesiastical.

Anglican branch	436	"
Roman Catholic branch	437	144
American Baptist Mission	438	"

Para. Page.

B.—Education.

Number of Schools aided by the State 439 144
Necessity for schools... ... ... 440 „
Expenditure 441 145
Comparision of expenditure with population... 442 „
Education of the masses provided for in Buddhist Monasteries and Village Schools, in addition to Schools under Government supervision ... ... 443 „
Education in Burma sub-divided into Monastic and Government Schools ... ... 444 „
Statistics of indigenous Schools 445 146
Formation of an Educational department in 1866. ... ... 446 „
Difference of opinion as regards the utility of the Monastic School and Village ... ... 447 „
Efforts made to remove prejudices on the part of the Bhuddhist Monks ... ... 448 „
Inspection... ... ... 449 147
Formation of Local Committees ... ... 450 „
Disorganized state of Monastic rule ... 451 „
Objections to the appointment of a district Superior for monasteries 452 148
Suggestions for improvement of Monastic Schools ... ... 453 „
An Inspector of Primary Schools in each District necessary 454 149
Rivalry between Monastic and Primary Schools considered desirable... ... ... 455 „
Future status of Monastic Schools... ... 456 150
Advantages of secular education ... ... 457 „
Revised Code of Rules for Grants-in-aid ... 458 151
Progress of Aided Schools of the Higher Class 459 „
Government Schools ... ... 460 „
Middle Class Anglo-Vernacular Schools aided by Government ... ... 461 „
Normal Schools for Karens 462 152
Training School ... ... 463 „
Female Schools... ... ... 464 „
Services of Officers 465 153

C.—Scientific and literary

Young men's literary institution ... ... 466 „

2.—Press.

Newspapers published ... ... 467 „

V.—Statistics of life.

3.—Vaccination.

Formation of Vaccine Department 468 154
Statistical returns ... ... 469 „

	Para.	Page.
Classification and salary of vaccinators... ...	470	154
Result of vaccination during the past three years.	471	"
Outlay...	472	155
Legal enactment to make vacination compulsory not considered necessary	473	"
Conclusion.		
British agency at Bhamo	474	156
Services of officers	475	"

REPORT

ON THE

ADMINISTRATION OF BRITISH BURMA,

FOR 1869-70

I.—STATISTICS OF PHYSICAL, POLITICAL AND FISCAL GEOGRAPHY.

A.—Physical Geography, including area, character of the surface and climate.

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1. The Political geography of Burma will be found indicated in the general summary of the History of Burma which forms the introduction to the present Report; but the following information extracted from the Report for the past year may not be deemed out of place.

2. The Province of British Burma, which extends along the eastern shore of the Bay of Bengal from the Chittagong Division of the Lower Provinces to the kingdom of Siam in 10° N. Lat. is geographically divided into four portions: Arakan stretching from the Nâf Estuary, which separates the Province from Chittagong, to Cape Negrais, and consisting of a comparatively narrow strip of country between the sea and a high mountain chain: the valley of the Irrawaddy which, divided from the Sittoung valley by the Pegu Yoma range, unites with it in its southern portion; to the eastward is the chain of hills which forms the watershed between the Sittoung and the Salween rivers, and on the west the Anouk-pek-toung-myeng, literally "the

Geographical Divisions.

high western range of mountains," sometimes called the Arakan Yoma range: the valley of the Salween: and Tenasserim, a narrow strip, like Arakan, reaching down to the Pakchan stream in 10° N. Lat. and separated from Siam by a lofty chain of hills running from north to south nearly parallel to the coast, at a distance of from 30 to 40 miles inland, but approaching nearer to the sea at its southern extremity.

Arakan.

3. Arakan, originally a powerful kingdom conquered by the Burmese, and taken from them by the British after the first Burmese war in 1825, and having an area of 18,531 square miles, lies between the Naf Estuary and Cape Negrais, and is bounded on the south and west by the sea, and on the north and east, by the high chain of mountains which, forming the eastern boundary of Bengal extends from the south-eastern extremity of Sylhet and Cachar in a south westerly direction as far as the Fenny river, and from about the 23rd parallel of North latitude turns south-east for 360 geographical miles, when turning again to the westward of south it gradually diminishes both in breadth and elevation till it ends 15 or 16 miles south-east of the rocky promontory of Cape Negrais at Pagoda point, called by the Burmese *Hmau-deng.* This chain, though of considerable height to the north, (the Blue Mountain is supposed to be 8000 feet above the sea level,) diminishes in altitude as it reaches Arakan, and none of the passes across it in that portion of its length are more than 4000 feet above the sea, the Aeng pass into the valley of the Irrawaddy much less. From Combermere Bay, 25 miles south of Akyab, the coast is rugged and rocky offering few harbours for ships: Kyouk-phyoo harbour inside the island of Ramree is safe and easy of approach, and at the mouth of the Gwa river further south there is a fairly sheltered roadstead and an inner harbour easy of access through a channel with two fathoms of water at low tide; the rise and fall of the tide is 7 feet only. The coast is studded with fertile islands the largest of which are Cheduba and Ramree. Owing to the nearness of the range which

Coast.

bounds Arakan, there are no large rivers: the principal ones are the Nâf Estuary on the extreme west, the Mroo river, an arm of the sea about 40 miles to the eastward and from 3 to 4 miles broad at its mouth and extending more than 50 miles inland; and the Koladan or Arakan river rising somewhere near the Blue mountain in 23° N. about which is navigable for 50 odd miles by vessels of 300 or 400 tons burden, and on the right bank of which, close to its mouth, is situated Akyab the head quarter town of the Akyab district and of the Arakan division, the approach to which, however, is dangerous and difficult. Beyond this the Rivers are of but little importance; they are the Talak and the Aeng navigable by boats only, and the Sandoway, the Toung-goop and the Gwa streams, the latter of which alone has any importance owing to its mouth forming a good port of call or haven for steamers or vessels of from 9 to 10 feet draught. The whole of the Rivers in the Akyab and Ramree districts anastamose by channels which, though dry in some instances during ebb tides, are all navigable for boats during the flood; the whole coastline is, in fact, a labyrinth of creeks and tidal nullahs which rise at the foot of the hills and receive the contribution of numerous small streams. The entrance to the Koladan or Arakan river is dangerous for ships of heavy draught: the channel is narrow, not more than 2 miles in breadth, and there are only 3½ fathoms of water over the bar at low water springs. There are no Lakes properly so called, but there are some small sheets of water, the principal of which are near the old town of Arakan, the capital of the ancient kingdom, formed by bunds placed across different valleys by the former kings, which are now all out of repair and have become marshes rendering that portion of the country very unhealthy. The soil is mainly alluvial, in many places mixed with sand, and the rocks are composed of a dark brown sandstone, black gneiss, and brown or grey clay slate, and towards the southern portion basalt is plentiful. Except a small quantity of iron and of lime stone there are no mineral productions of any value.

Rivers.

Lakes.

Soil

Valley of the Irrawaddy.

4. The valley of the Irrawaddy at its lower end unites with the valley of the Sittoung to form an extensive plain stretching from Cape Negrais on the west to Martaban on the east. The watershed between these two streams is the Pegu Yoma range which, running north and south, terminates in low hills at Rangoon. The boundaries of the tract of country which composed these two valleys are the Anouk-pek-toung-myeng on the west, and the Poung-loung range, rising to a height of 7000 feet it is said, on the east. The northern boundary line, which separates the British possessions from the territory of the king of Ava and which is marked by a line of stone pillars, leaves the Arakan hills at a point called "The ever visible peak," and running due east passes the Irrawaddy at its 50th mile and 43 miles further on the Pegu Yoma range; thence after 33 miles it crosses the Sittoung, and finally loses itself in a desert of mountains 13 or 14 miles further east. The Irrawaddy valley, which is about 80 miles broad at the frontier line, counting from chain to chain, and is there so rugged that little regular cultivation can be carried on, gradually widens towards its southern extremity, and about 60 or 70 miles south of the frontier the hills which bound it have receded so far that it becomes a broad flat level plain, highly cultivated and the richest portion of the whole Province. Owing to the spurs thrown out by the Pegu Yoma range the main valley is divided into several smaller ones, principally that of the Hleing river, which is almost identical with the main valley, that of the Pegu river, and that of the Poozoon-doung river. The Sittoung valley in its northern portion resembles the valley of the Irrawaddy and towards the south it gradually widens leaving on the west a strip of country about 25 or 30 miles broad covered with dense jungle, which stretches down as far south as Shwè-gyeen; thence to the sea on the western side is rice cultivation. On the eastern side there is a lower range of hills between the main range and the river to which they approach so close that there is hardly any plain, they gradually recede and leave a narrow strip for some distance below Shwè-

Sittoung valley.

gyeen and at last end a short distance below Sittoung. From this point to the sea there is one immense plain stretching from Martaban to Cape Negrais and intersected only by rivers and tidal creeks.

5. The coast line, which is low and flat, runs in an easterly direction from Hmaudeng or Pagoda point to Baragon point, and thence in a north easterly direction to the gulf of Martaban. Coast line.

6. The main Rivers are the Irrawaddy, the Hleing or Rangoon, the Pegu, the Sittoung and the Beeling. The Irrawaddy, rising in about Latitude 28° N. and Longitude 97° 30 E. flows for 660 miles before reaching the British possessions, and thence its waters roll on for 240 miles to the sea in a S. S. W. direction. As it nears the coast it divides, converting the lower portion of the valley into a network of tidal creeks. A little above Henzadah, about 90 miles inland, it sends off its first branch to the westward which, flowing past Bassein, receives the waters of the Pannawaddee and of the Penglaygalay, and bifurcating, enters the Bay of Bengal by two main mouths, the Bassein and the Thekkay-thoung rivers. This branch is navigable for large ships for 30 miles, that is as far as Bassein, which is a port of some importance. After passing Henzadah it sends off a small branch to the eastward which joins the Hleing just above Rangoon. The main river then divides and sub-divides till it empties itself into the sea by 10 mouths, the Yuay, Dayaybhyoo, Pyamaloo, Pyengazaloo, Dalla, Phyapon, Donyan, Thanhteat and China Buckeer rivers, and the Irrawaddy which is between the Pyengazaloo and Dalla mouths. The waters of the Irrawaddy commence to rise in March and continue to rise till September when, or in October, they begin to fall, having risen from 37 to 40 feet. It is navigable for river steamers as far as Bhamo 600 miles beyond the British Frontier. The velocity of its waters when the river is full is 5 miles an hour. Rivers.

The Hleing rises close to Prome where it is called the Myitmakat stream and flowing in a southerly

direction nearly parallel to the Irrawaddy it gradually assumes the name of the Hleing, and finally of the Rangoon river, and flows past the town of that name, having received some of the waters of the Irrawaddy through the Nyoungdon stream. Just below Rangoon it is joined by the Pegu and Poozoondoung rivers flowing from the east and north-east. It is navigable for vessels of the largest size for some little distance above Rangoon, but owing to the Hastings shoal, formed at the junction of the Pegu, the Poozoondoung and Rangoon rivers, vessels of more than 6 feet draught cannot come up at low tide.

The Pegu and the Poozoondoung Rivers rise close together in the Yoma Range, about 58 miles above the town of Pegu, the capital of the ancient Taline kingdom conquered by the Burmese under Alompra and which gives its name to all this portion of the country. Here the Pegu river, which is almost dry during the hot season at low tides, is 105 yards broad: in its further course of 60 miles to the Rangoon river it rapidly increases in breadth, but narrowing at its mouth a bore goes up it the effects of which are felt at Pegu. The Poozoondoung river which empties itself into the Rangoon river at the same spot as the Pegu river is a much smaller stream, being only 50 yards wide at a distance of 35 miles from its mouth. Throughout the whole of the lower portion of the valley the rivers inter-communicate so much that it is almost impossible to say that they are distinct: the waters of the Irrawaddy are partially poured out through the Rangoon; the Poozoondoung and the Pegu rivers are connected by many small streams; and the Rangoon river itself returns some of its waters to the western mouth of the Irrawaddy.

The Sitioung river rises far north of British territory which it enters just above Toungoo, here it is narrow and navigable with difficulty for large boats during the dry season: below Shwé-gyeen, where it receives the waters of the Shwé-gyeen river from the east, it gradually and slowly widens till at Sittoung it is ½ a mile broad. Thence it curves

backward so as to form an inverted ∽ and it at last flows into the Gulf of Martaban through a funnel-shaped channel widening so rapidly that it is impossible to tell where the river ends and the gulf begins. Owing to the meeting in this gulf of the great tidal wave of the Indian ocean, arriving from the south-west, and of other portions which come along the Tenasserim coast from the south-east a bore with a curling crest 9 feet high sweeps up the Sittoung river, its effect, though broken by the serpentine curve below Sittoung, being felt at Shwégyeen. The Beeling river rises in the Poungloung hills, and flows southward to the sea entering the gulf between the Salween and the Sittoung.

Canals.

7. There is only one canal, which was constructed a few years ago, connecting the Pegu and Sittoung rivers. There always was a stream there, which was deepened and widened, so as to allow of the passage of large boats, and a small river steamer once passed through it from Rangoon up the Pegu and Sittoung rivers to Toungoo. Of lakes there are but four, which are more properly lagoons. The Thoo lake in the Myanoung district on the west bank of the Irrawaddy between that river and the Arakan Hills, which is 8 or 9 miles round and 2½ across; the Lahagyin in a large low tract of ground on the opposite bank of the Irrawaddy; the Kandaugyee, or "large Royal lake" near Rangoon, about 3 miles round; and the Lake of clear water in the Bassein district about 5 miles in circumference with a pretty uniform breadth of 280 to 300 yards and a depth of from 20 to 45 in the centre.

Lakes.

Valley of the Salween.

8. The valley of the Salween is British territory only in its lower portion. The right bank of that river is a wilderness of mountains drained by various streams the most important of which is the Yonzaleen but lower down, and especially below the Thoungyen river on the east bank, there are large alluvial plains which are drained by the Gyne and the Attaran rivers. The Salween though a large river is not navigable owing to its rapids. At its mouth is the

Rivers.

town of Maulmain, the head quarter town of the district of Amherst and of the Tenasserim division. The Attaran rises in the chain of hills which forms the boundary between the Kingdom of Siam and British Burma, and flows in a south-westerly direction through dense teak forests and an almost uninhabited country. The Gyne which flows in a somewhat similar direction passes through a more open country, and there are numerous villages on its banks : it is navigable for 180 miles for small boats.

Tenasserim.

9. Tenasserim is that tract of country lying between 17° and 18° N. Latitude along the eastern side of the Bay of Bengal, and between it and a high chain of hills about 40 miles inland, and includes the Mergui Archipelago, that is the chain of islands along the coast 15 or 20 miles distant from it. The surface of the country is mountainous, thinly populated and much intersected by streams. Between the sea and the boundary range is another lower one, separated from the higher by the Tenasserim river. The grand range is in some places 5000 feet high : its breadth at Martaban has never been ascertained, but further south, in the latitude of Tavoy, it appears to be 40 miles wide, whence it gradually narrows to 10 miles near Mergui. The whole range is covered with pathless jungle, and may be said without exaggeration to be without a human habitation of any kind. The coast is very irregular, and low for some miles inland, consisting of uncultivated mangrove islands.

Rivers.

The Tenasserim which rises in about 16° N. latitude flows through a valley scarcely broader than its bed to the southward, when, after passing the ancient town of Tenasserim which gives its name to the Division, it turns suddenly to the west and empties itself into the sea by two mouths, the northern of which is the easier navigable for large ships ; although in 1825 the Cruiser "Thetis" sailed up the southern entrance as far as old Tenasserim. The river is navigable for boats for 100 miles.

10. The total area of the Province is 93,883 square miles, of which 18,531 are in Arakan; 36,454 in Pegu, which includes the valley of the Irrawaddy and the whole of the valley of the Sittoung on the right bank of that river; and 38,898 in the Tenasserim Division which includes the left bank of the Sittoung, the southern portion of the left bank of the Salween *i. e.*, the country to the eastward drained by the Gyne and the Attaran, and the Eastern Coast of the Bay of Bengal; of this total area of 93,883 square miles 3,105 are cultivated. This is an increase over 1868-69 when 3,044 $\frac{5}{12}$ miles were under cultivation but it is only 3.2 per cent of the total area and 8.8 per cent of the waste culturable area which is 35,112 square miles. In Pegu alone there are no less than 17,032 square miles of culturable uncultivated waste land; land which only requires population to become as fertile as any in the world almost. Area.

11. The communications throughout the Province are mainly by water. Steamers ply on the Irrawaddy between Thayetmyo, Prome, Myanoung, Henzadah and Rangoon, and a small steamer runs from Bassein to Rangoon. There is steam communication all round the coast from Calcutta to Akyab, and thence on to Rangoon and Maulmain, and a small steamer runs once a month from Maulmain south to Tavoy and Mergui. The only artificial water communication in the Province is that by the Pynekyun creek between the Pegu and Sittoung rivers, through which boats on their way from Rangoon to Sittoung can pass during the flood tide. Communications.

12. Notwithstanding the comparatively large Revenue of the Province there are but 655½ miles of road altogether, of which 124 are first class and 374½ second class. In the Akyab district there is not a mile of first class road and only 2 miles of second class and 8 miles of third class: in Sandoway there are 5 miles of second class road: in Ramree 152 miles of third class road, that is a road passing over the Aeng pass from Pegu to Arakan, which was commenced not later than 1854, when a 3 foot track Roads.

was completed, so that, according to the official report, a horseman could pass along the whole length of it at any pace, but which not only is not yet finished but in its present state after 15 years can "hardly be called a road at all, except for pack bullocks." Rangoon and Amherst alone have the first 70 and the second 50 miles of first class road, a section or two of the road to Prome which is not yet completed, and of a road which last year was returned as second class.

Soil

13. The soil throughout Arakan is alluvial, mixed in places with sand, the islands are of volcanic formation and though rocky are fertile. With the exception of iron and limestone, which are found in small quantities, the former in the island of Ramree, there are no mineral productions of any value. The soil of the delta of the Irrawaddy is very rich and where cultivated gives a high return; owing to the sparseness of the population, however, there is but a comparatively small area cultivated. The Yoma range is composed mainly of brown or grey slate-clay alternating with beds of argillaceous sandstone assuming at times a basaltic character. Overlying the slate-clay is a bed of laterite forming an undulating dry tract about 13 miles wide always when on the surface, covered with trees or bamboos. The Arakan range abounds in limestone, and in some portions granite, greenstone and hornblende are met with, and further North granite or greenstone and gneiss; quartz nodules are common. Coal has been found in small quantities near Thayetmyo, but, after a careful examination by Dr. Oldham of the Geological Survey of India, it was found to be worthless, both as regards quality and quantity. In 1854 the soil in the Northern portion of the valley of the Irrawaddy was reported to be well suited for the growth of cotton but rice is the principal cultivation. The soil of the upper portion of the Sittoung valley is clayey mixed with a good deal of sand, the sand gradually disappearing towards the South. The chief formation of the small hills is laterite, and but few rocks are met with

in the low land to the West of the river. To the East of the Sittoung river large masses of rock (limestone) rise suddenly and perpendicularly out of the soil, to a height of 400 or 500 feet, and from a quarter to half a mile in length, with sharp jagged ridges. These are apparently outcrops of a chain which runs N. W. and S. E. from the plains to the N. E. of Maulmain across the Salween and Yonzaleen rivers to the inner Poungloung range.

The soil of the Northern portion of Tenasserim is alluvial, but not much cultivated except near the Gyne though cultivation is spreading. Stratified sandstone is the prevailing rock in the North intersected with veins of quartz, in which crystals of great beauty are sometimes discovered; vesicular ironstone or tufa or laterite is also prevalent and bituminous shale is found below the rocks. At Amherst there is a granite reef which is uncovered at low tide only; and towards the South, granite, with the felspar white, becomes the main formation, with clay slate and micaceous iron ore on the Eastern slope of the hills. Still further South sandstone, grey wacke and conglomorate, in which latter there is much iron, prevail. Fifteen miles inland the secondary stratified formations predominate and of these the old red sandstone is most common. Coal has been discovered in five distinct localities, and has been reported to be "well adapted for Steamers, having a low specific gravity, burns with a brilliant white flame and leaves but a very small proportion of ashes," but owing to the difficulty and expense of removing it the seams are not worked: excellent tin also is found and copper ores, gold in small quantities, and ores of manganese and iron in abundance.

14. The climate is warm, moist, and depressing; and in some of the forest tracts it is, during the monsoons and for sometime after the cold weather has set in, deadly. On the coast, however, and on the frontier it is not an unhealthy climate, the average mortality of the European troops in 1867 having Climate

been 18.20 per 1000, and during the first five years that troops were stationed at Tavoy (since withdrawn) not a single death from disease took place amongst the 54 Europeans or their wives and children. The most prevalent complaints amongst Europeans are fever, dysentry and hepatic diseases, from which the Natives are by no means free. The rainfall varies considerably from 253.15 inches at Sandoway to 48.50 inches at Prome. The average temperature is greatly affected by the sea breeze: at Mergui it is 80° F. at 2 P. M., in July and at Toungoo to the extreme North 93° F. The rapid changes in the temperature must have a great effect on the health of the inhabitants: in May the thermometer ranges from an average of 76$\frac{7}{8}$° F. at sunrise to 88$\frac{3}{4}$° F. at Midday; in July from 76° to 84°; and in December from 65° to 80°: the greatest range being in Thayetmyo in May when it is from 71° at sun rise to 101° at 2 P. M.

B.—Political Relations with Native States.

Three leading events in the history of 1869-70.

15. There are three leading events in the progress of Political affairs during the year under review, which are deserving of special consideration, namely:—

1st.—The opening of a good road between the British district of Toungoo, and the more remote countries of Karennee and the Shan States.

2nd.—The establishment of a Court at Mandalay for the trial of all civil cases in which British subjects and Burmese and British subjects were concerned.

3rd.—The establishment of an Assistant Political Agent in the remote town of Bhamo, with the view of re-opening the old commercial route over the Kachyen hills towards western China.

Road between Toungoo and Karennee and the Shans.

16. The route between Toungoo and the countries of the Karennees and the Shans has long been rendered unsafe an account of the exactions and raids of the Tsaukoo Karens. These lawless people occupy

the western slopes of the great water shed of the Sittang and Salween valleys, and exact a species of black mail from all cattle and goods which pass through their country. So long as they merely levied small tolls no objections were raised; but of late years, they have taken advantage of their isolated position and comparative independence to increase their demands upon traders and travellers, and in the event of any reluctance or failure to meet these exactions, they have not hesitated to resort to force. At last in October 1868 matters reached a climax. A party of Tsaukoo Karens made a raid upon some Karennee traders who were bringing down a herd of some four hundred cattle, and succeeded in carrying off forty-six head. An Extra Assistant Commissioner was dispatched to demand satisfaction, and the Tsaukoo Chiefs promised to pay back the value of half the cattle that were carried away; but the promises were apparently insincere for the money was never paid. In March 1869, Major MacMahon, who was at that time Deputy Commissioner of Toungoo, proceeded in person to the neighbourhood, and subsequently furnished an interesting account of his negotiations with the Tsaukoo Chiefs, which throws considerable light upon the primitive habits of these wild Karens. The Tsaukoo Chiefs assembled to meet Major MacMahon at the summons of an influential Karen, who was Chief of Leyto, a village about thirty miles to the north-east of Toungoo. The first audience was brought to a sudden conclusion by the appearance of a wild pig, which induced every man to run off and give chase. At a second audience which took place next day it was found that the Tsaukoo Chiefs were willing to pay the amount they had agreed, but that they were altogether out of funds. Accordingly a fixed rate of tolls was established for the future, under which travellers were to pay a Rupee for every elephant, four Annas for every buffaloe, two Annas for every bullock, and two Annas for every laden cooly that passed through their country. The Chief of Leyto then agreed to advance the amount required, and was appointed collector of the tolls, out of which he will no doubt

speedily repay himself the loan. The proceedings were concluded by a ceremonial oath known as "drinking truth." A bowl of a spirit extracted from rice was placed in the centre of the contracting parties. A gun, a sword, and a spear were then placed in the bowl, and the spirit was drunk by all concerned.

17. In the following May a similar arrangement was concluded by Major MacMahon for opening up a peaceful route through the country of the Gekko Karens, which lies to the north-east of the Toungoo district.

Civil Court at Mandalay

18. The establishment of a Court for the trial of cases in which British subjects, or Burmese and British subjects, were concerned had been provided for under Article 5 of the Treaty of 1867, but had been for a long time in abeyance. Difficulties were started by the Burmese officials, and some mis-understanding arose as to the precise meaning of the term "Court." At length in August 1869, after considerable discussion between the King of Ava and his Ministers, the Court of the Political Agent at Mandalay was established upon a satisfactory basis. It was provided in the first instance that all civil suits between registered British subjects should be finally disposed of on trial in the Court of the Political Agent. It was further provided that civil cases in which a Burmese subject should be plaintiff or defendant, and in which a British subject should be also concerned, should be tried by a mixed Court, in which a Judge appointed by the King should sit on the bench with the Political Agent. Since that date the new Courts have proved a success, and it is believed have proved as satisfactory to the Court of Mandalay as to the community at large.

Assistant Political Agency at Mandalay

19. The establishment of an Assistant Political Agency at the remote Station of Bhamo has also been attended with satisfactory results. It has already been explained in previous Reports that prior to 1855, Bhamo was an emporium of a trade which had long been carried on between Bhamo and West-

ern China. Like other ancient cities it was a centre of religion as well as of commerce and numerous pagodas still testify to its former prosperity. It has been said that the old East India Company once established a commercial agency here, but little reliable information has as yet been procured upon this point. Within the last eighteen years this trade has been brought to a close by the constant wars between the Mussulman Panthays and the Chinese of Yunan; but an Assistant Political Agent has been appointed with the view of re-opening the route from Bhamo over the Kachyen hills towards Yunan, and establishing peaceful relations with both the Panthays and Chinese. Should these results be obtained, and there is every reason to be sanguine in the matter, the Chinese and Shan caravans may soon be expected to resume their periodical visits to Bhamo, and bring down silks, furs and tea in exchange for the piece-goods and hard-ware of British manufacture.

Arrival of Captain Strover at Bhamo.

20. Captain Strover, the first Assistant Political Agent, did not reach Bhamo until the end of November 1869. On the 14th of the previous September he had relieved Major Sladen of the charge of the Political Agency at Mandalay, to enable that Officer to proceed to England on furlough. On the 18th November Major MacMahon, the Officiating Political Agent, arrived at Mandalay, and a few days afterwards proceeded with Captain Strover to Bhamo. Early in December Major MacMahon left Captain Strover at Bhamo, and returned to Mandalay.

Relations with Shans and Kachyens.

21. Captain Strover's first efforts were to establish friendly relations with the Shans and Kachyen Hill Chiefs, and to open up communications with Tah-sakoon, the Panthay Chief of Momein. He succeeded in both objects through the agency of an intelligent Kachyen Chief named Laloo, who also brought back reliable information respecting the state of affairs. It appears that the Panthays at Momein had been engaged in an intermittent war with a robber Chief

named Lee-set-hai, who commanded an army of Chinese, and had been encouraged and decorated by the Chinese authorities. Tah-sa-koon however has generally succeeded in repulsing the Chinese under Lee-set-hai, but until these disturbances are brought to a final close, the trade route will continue to be obstructed. Recent advices tend to indicate an early cessation of hostilities. As regards the Shan and Kachyen Chiefs Captain Strover has succeeded by patience and tact in winning their entire confidence, and in establishing a friendly footing amongst them; and when matters have quieted down at Momein the route over the hills can be followed without fear of interruption from the Kachyens.

Current Political events.

22. As regards the general current of events there is little worthy of note. In the beginning of the year the Political Agent at Munnipore reported that he received accounts from all sides that a large army was being collected by the King on the frontier, but it turned out on enquiry at Mandalay that the accounts in question were mere exaggerated rumours of some spasmodic efforts of the local Burmese officials to put down dacoity on the border. The circumstance is strikingly illustrative of the absurd reports which are occasionally circulated amongst the Burmese.

Visit of a Chinaman of rank to Mandalay.

23. Early in 1870 a Chinaman of rank, said to be a Mandarin, but who acknowledged to being only second in importance to Lee-set-hai, the Chinese bandit Chief, paid a visit to Mandalay, and was much petted by the Burmese officials. It appears that at that time the Court of Mandalay was under the impression that Captain Strover at Bhamo was affording special countenance to the Panthays; whereas his object really was to establish peaceful relations as far as possible with both Panthays and Chinese. Major MacMahon, the Officiating Political Agent at Mandalay succeeded in removing this mis-apprehension by inviting the Mandarin with his Lieutenant, together with two influential Chinese, residents to an entertainment at his house; and it is satisfactory to add that they were not only highly

pleased with their reception, but reciprocated the friendly feeling expressed by their entertainer.

Visits of Shans Tsaubwas to Rangoon.

24. Later in the year three Shan Tsaubwas visited Rangoon with some twenty or thirty followers, for the purpose of going on pilgrimage to the Shoay Dagon Pagoda. They were suitably entertained by the Chief Commissioner, and after a stay of some weeks they returned to their own country, expressing themselves much gratified with their reception, and with all they had seen of the Adminstration of British Burma.

Hill Tribes of Arakan and the Upper Salween.

25. During the year under review the state of affairs amongst the Hill Tribes of Arakan, and the country on the upper Salween has attracted much attention from the Chief Commissioner ; and it may not be out of place in the present Report to submit the information which has been recently collected by the local authorities.

Division of Arakan

26. The division of Arakan in British Burma is separated from the Chittagong division in the Bengal Presidency by a line which commences at the river Nâf, and then takes a bend to the eastward, and finally runs in a straight direction towards the north as far as the Blue Mountain, where Arakan is supposed to terminate. Beyond the Blue Mountain there extends an unsurveyed and undefined country, which is bounded on the west by Chittagong and Cachar, and on the north by the little territory of Munnipore. This latter region has not hitherto been regarded as British territory, inasmuch as no authority or influence is exercised within that area either by British Burma or Bengal.

Two regions

27. Accordingly two different and distinct regions are indicated on the modern map, namely :

1st.—The division of Arakan, which is British territory, and which extends on its north-western side from the river Nâf to the Blue Mountain.

2nd.—A debatable region, which extends from the Blue Mountain to the borders of Munnipore, and is

occupied by Tribes who are only known to the local administrations of Arakan and Chittagong by their occasional raids into British territory.

Geographical and political frontiers

28. It must however be explained that whilst the division of Arakan extends geographically as far to the northward as the Blue Mountain, yet politically it does not extend much beyond the Police station at Koladan; for the authority, if any, which has been exercised by the local administration of Arakan to the northward of the Koladan station has been hitherto little more than nominal. Some of the Hill Chiefs to the northward of Koladan, and as far as the mouth of the Sallah river about ten miles to the northward of Talukmee, pay a small yearly tribute as a token of fealty; but from the mouth of the Sallah river northward to the Blue Mountain they pay nothing, and the Tribes are under little less restraint than the remote and little known people between the Blue Mountain and Munnipore; whilst the latter are in a position to commit raids upon Chittagong and Northern Arakan which the local Police under existing circumstances are wholly unable to punish or prevent.

Khyoungtha and Toungtha

29. The whole of the Hill Tribes in Chittagong and Arakan are divided by Captain Lewin, in his Report on the Hill Tracts of Chittagong, into two principal groups or classes, namely:—

1st.—The Khyoungtha, or children of the River, who are of Arakanese origin, and speak the old Arakan dialect, and conform to Buddhist customs.

2nd.—The Toungtha, or children of the Hills, who are of mixed origin, if indeed they are not the aborigines of the country. They speak numerous dialects, and worship the deities of the elements and spirits of the hills and streams.

Frequent migrations of Arakanese

30. This mixed character of the Hill Tribes may be ascribed to the frequent migrations of Arakan tribes towards British territory, which commenced

at an early period in the history of British administration, and eventually resulted in the first Burmese war. Thus the Khyoungtha possess a written language, and have preserved a history of the old Kings of Arakan. The Toungtha on the other hand possess no written character, and have preserved no historical traditions; whilst their primitive dialects merely express the common wants and sensations of uncivilised life. It should however be added that the tide of emigration has run both ways. After the Burmese conquest of Arakan in 1784, by the old Kings of Pegu and Ava, the tide ran from Arakan into British Territory; but after the annexation of Arakan in 1826 by the British Government the tide began to turn; and in 1838, the present Sir Arthur Phayre, who was then Assistant Commissioner in Arakan, reported that the descendants of the early emigrants from Arakan were gradually returning to the land of their fathers.

31. There is another classification of these Tribes, which is more of a political character; under which the Tribes are distributed into three groups as follows :— Political division of the tribes.

1st.—Those Tribes who live near the plains, and are therefore under the more immediate control of the Arakan authorities. These are assessed at the rate of two rupees per annum for each married cultivator with a pair of bullocks; but widowers only pay one rupee per annum, whilst bachelors pay nothing at all. The returns are very insignificant, as the people chiefly cultivate the land by the simple process of clearing the jungle by fire, which is known as the joom cultivation, and in which bullocks are not required.

2nd.—Those Tribes who reside at a greater distance from the plains in a country which is inaccessible for ordinary purposes. Amongst these people no attempt is made to ascertain the number of cultivators for the purposes of taxation, but the Chiefs of clans pay a fixed yearly sum in token of fealty.

3rd.—Those Tribes who reside altogether beyond the reach of British influence, and are known as the Lhoosais or Kookies, and the Shendoos or Lakheyr. These people are practically independent, and are utterly ignorant of the power and resources of the British Government, and appear to hold it in contempt.

General characteristics

32. The general characteristics which prevail amongst them all are :

1st.—Joom cultivation.
2nd.—Slavery.
3rd.—Blood feuds.

Joom cultivation

33. The process of joom cultivation comprises four distinct processes. First in the month of April, the jungle is cleared from some slope which has been selected for cultivation. Secondly, in the month of May, the accumulated branches, small trees and under wood are burnt to the ground, and their ashes converted into manure. Thirdly, at the approach of the rains, the villagers gather together, men and women, boys and girls, to sow the cleared spot with cotton, rice, melons, pumpkins, and Indian corn; finally from August until October the harvest is gathered in. First the Indian corn ripens about the end of July; then in August the melons and vegetables become fit for gathering; next in September the rice and other grain are ripened; and lastly, in October, the cotton crop is gathered in and the harvest is over. This joom cultivation leads to the frequent abandonment of a village and removal of the people to a new site. The same spot can only be cultivated under this system about once in ten years; and the jooms of the people of a village are generally in the same neighbourhood. Consequently the people of a village find it often necessary to emigrate from one site to another, carrying with them their families, household goods, pigs and dogs; leaving half their property behind them in the old village without fear of theft, and building huts of bamboo on the newly selected ground.

34. The institution of slavery which prevails throughout these Hill tracts is of a more exceptional character. The more detestable form, that of seizing men, women, and children by force of arms, and selling them like cattle, has been suppressed amongst the Tributary Tribes under British influence, but is still carried on by the Independent Tribes beyond our jurisdiction. A more modified form of slavery is associated amongst the Khyoungtha with borrowed money, and is known as debt slavery. An individual borrows a sum of money from a Chief, or some other wealthy individual; and then makes over a child or female relative to render menial service as a kind of interest until the debt is paid or cancelled. This institution has also been suppressed in Chittagong under British administration, and many debtor slaves have been emancipated; but not without causing some inconvenience as hired labour of servitude is unknown on the Hills. Slavery.

35. Third, and perhaps the most important characteristic of these tribes, is their frequent feuds, to which indeed is to be attributed the raids which have taken place from time to time on the border, and the vile system of carrying off men, women, and children in hopeless captivity, which is still practised by the Independent Tribes beyond jurisdiction. These feuds originate in the violent enforcement of three separate demands grounded on arbitrary claims for revenue, compensation for loss of property, and compensation for the homicide of some member of the class or tribe. Blood feuds

36. These three arbitrary demands are known amongst the hill people by the following names:— Classification.

1st.—*Ata*, or claim for revenue.

2nd.—*Asa*, or claim for compensation in cases of damage.

3rd.—*Goung-hpo*, or claim for the price of the body of some deceased member of community.

37. *Ata*, or claim for revenue, corresponds in some measures to the Mahratta *chout*, or the black Revenue claims

mail among Highland clans, and is in fact a rude impost, which is reluctantly paid by a weak tribe to a strong one. Sometimes it is evaded, or refused altogether, and then follows a raid with its usual accompaniment of murder, outrage, and capture of prisoners for the purpose of being sold into slavery,

Compensation claims.

38. *Asa*, or claim for compensation for loss or damage, appears to be chiefly connected with runaway slaves, which a tribe may be unable or unwilling to surrender, and in which the refusal is naturally followed by a raid.

Death claims

39. *Goung-hpo*, or demand for the price of the body of a dead man, is perhaps the most frequent cause of these revolting raids. In the event of the death of a Hill man under exceptional circumstances, it appears to be the custom amongst these wild savages, to charge the casualty upon some other tribe or clan, and then to demand the arbitrary value they may choose to fix upon the life which has been lost. The charge is often brought forward without any real ground, and simply as an excuse for extortion or as a cloak for raiding and plundering a village; and there is reason to believe that the demand for *Goung-hpo* is frequently made upon a particular village for the plain reason that the villagers are able to pay and that the claimants are strong enough to enforce the payment.

Modern ameliorations.

40. Such appears to have been the general condition of the Hill Tribes of Arakan and Chittagong during the past century, and probably such has been the condition of this border territory between Brahmanism and Buddhism from a period of remote antiquity. It is however satisfactory to know that ever since the annexation of Arakan in 1826, which followed the first Burmese war, the extension of British influence and jurisdiction has been accompanied by the repression of raids and suppression of slavery.

Tribes on the Upper Salween

41. The territory on the upper course of the Salween, and the little known countries still further to the northward, are if possible, still more deserving of

attention than the Hill tracts of Arakan. The territories of British Government extend along the right bank of the Salween as far north as the affluent known as Pah-khyóung at about 18° 34' North latitude. Immediately to the northward of this line of frontier on the Pah-khyoung river is an extremely wild country sparsely populated by White Karens. Still further to the north and north-east of these White Karens is the great table land known as Western and Eastern Karennee, which is occupied by the Red Karens.

White and Red Karens

42. The distinction between the White and Red Karens may here be pointed out. The "White Karens" who are sometimes merely called "Karens," are distinguished by their white tunics; and are of a mild and peaceable disposition, residing mostly in British territory, although occasionally found beyond the frontier, as in the case of the White Karens to the northward of the Pah-khyoung river. The Red Karens, who wear red turbans and red drawers, are on the contrary a small but sturdy race, at constant feud with each other, and brutally cruel in their little wars. The Chiefs are regarded as patriarchs who exercise little more than a nominal authority; and the people are under no restraint beyond the fear of retaliation. No Red Karen is therefore ever seen abroad without his match-lock and dagger, or a number of spears.

Difference of Religion

43. There is also a difference of religion between the White and Red Karens which is worthy of notice. The White Karens have arrived at the monotheistic idea, and adore an Almighty and mysterious power presiding over the world. The Red Karens have attained to no such stage in religious development. They are still struggling with the crude religious ideas connected with the primitive belief in ghosts or spirits. In other words they worship the Nats, or spirits of their respective villages, the *genii loci* of classical antiquity, whom they propitiate daily with offerings of food and fermented liquors, and to whom on grand occasions they sacrifice buffaloes, bullocks, pigs, goats, fowls and dogs.

East and West Karens.

44. The Red Karens are divided into East and West Karens. The line of demarcation however between the two is very irregularly defined, and is a frequent subject of dispute between the Chiefs on either side.

Trade

45. Mr. O'Riley, who first visited the country in 1857, describes the trade which is carried on in Karennee as of two kinds, namely :—

1st.—That with the Shans from the northward.

2nd.—That with traders in teak timber from the British territory of Tenasserim to the southward.

Commerce with Shans

46. In 1857, Mr. O'Riley described the Shans as bringing down every year various articles of home manufacture, for which indeed they are celebrated throughout that quarter. These commodities consisted of iron knives or dhàs, copper cooking pots, pans, spears, hoes, and plough shares, with articles of silk and cotton fabric, padded jackets, short drawers, ornamented bags, and a large supply of red and white beads. These Shan traders were accustomed in those days to barter away their goods to the Red Karens in return for stick-lac, which is extensively propagated in Karennee ; and also for tin, which was found on a stream named Khay-may-phyoo, and rudely worked from the ore by the Karens in that locality. The Shan traders then carried away the stick-lac, estimated at from 2,500 to 5,000 bullock-loads per annum, to the coast at Maulmain and elsewhere ; and obtained in return salt, nga-pee or dried fish, piece-goods, iron muskets and coarse powder. These again they battered in their return journey through Karennee for silver, or grain, as advanced for stick-lac to be delivered in the following season by the Red Karens, when the Shans again appeared on their yearly expeditions to the south.

Timber Trade.

47. The timber trade of Karennee was estimated by Mr. O'Riley at not much less than three lakhs of Rupees per annum. Three rupees per log was the price paid to the cutters of the timber, irrespective of size ; and these logs were then rafted down the

Salween to Maulmain. The teak was worked by traders from Maulmain, who paid a fee to the Chief of the "Karens" of the locality in which it was found, for the right of working the timber, and no further charge was incurred.

48. Slavery prevailed at that time to such an extent throughout Karennee that, according to Mr. O'Riley's estimate, about one-third of the inhabitants were slaves; and there is little ground for believing that the detestable system has in any way decreased of late years. The slaves in Karennee, like those in the Arakan Hill Tracts were of two kinds: — Slavery in Karennee.

1st.—Bonded or debt slaves.
2nd.—Kidnapped slaves.

49. The system of bonded slavery arises from the general indebtedness which prevails throughout the community. When a borrower dies without effects, one or more members of the family are made over to the creditor to assist in cultivating his lands, or in rendering menial service, until by some happy means he is enabled to redeem the original debt. Debtor Slaves

50. The more detestable system of kidnapping and slave dealing has been chiefly carried on by the Red Karens on the eastern side. These sordid savages make occasional raids on the neighbouring countries, and carry off the people to hopeless slavery; either keeping them in Karennee, or selling them as beasts of burden to the Yoons or Zimmay Shans to the number of two or three thousand per annum. Mr. O'Riley relates that a few days previous to his departure a large body of Red Karens of the Eastern Division made a raid upon several Shan villages on the Karennee border, and carried off the whole population to the number of three hundred and sixty whom it was expected would be ultimately sold to the Siamese. Kidnapping and slave dealing

51. But whilst such has been the condition of Karennee since the British territory has advanced to the Salween, it is satisfactory to know that the Red Ameliorations under British rule.

Karens have been much better off since the British annexation of Pegu, than they were under Burmese rule. In a despatch of 28th February 1857, addressed to the Commissioner of Pegu, Mr. O'Riley states that the Burmese were previously powerless to exercise any authority over the tribes in this quarter, and therefore treated them but little better than beasts of the jungle. Occasionally the Burmese hunted the people down, burned their villages, killed all who resisted and made captives of the remainder. In a word the Burmese assumed the same policy towards the Red Karens as they have pursued towards the Kakhyen Hill Tribes on their north-east frontier in the vicinity of Bhamo. In these razzias into Karennee, the Burmese were often accompanied by some of the Red Karens, who participated in the outrage to avoid a like fate for themselves. The result was that enmities and blood feuds arose more than ever between the tribes, and were augmented by fierce acts of retaliation, until each separate community became stained with the blood of its neighbouring tribe, and feuds remained unavenged which nothing short of the total extermination of the race could wipe away.

Political complications on the Upper Salween.

52. The political difficulties involved in any attempt to maintain order in the countries on and beyond the upper Salween are of a grave character. The Red Karens are apparently in the present day practically independent of any other power. To the south of their territory lies that of the Chief of the Zimmay Shans, who also is nearly as independent, although owing allegiance to the Court of Siam. Of late years the lawless state of these territories on the upper Salween, and regions to the north and eastward, has been further aggravated by a fierce dispute between the Zimmay Shans and the Eastern Karennees, respecting a tract of forest land lying along the eastern bank of the Salween from a point opposite the British southern frontier line at the Pah-khyoung river southward as far as Dak-weng-tzeit. This tract is highly valuable for its timber, but trade has been brought almost to a stand-still, in consequence

of the intermittent hostilities between the Eastern Karennees and Zimmay Shans, and the dacoities and outrages committed by the former, and the frequent thefts of logs and elephants belonging to British subjects.

C.—Civil Divisions of British Territory.

Three Divisions of British Burma.

53. In 1862 the three Divisions of Arakan, Pegu and Tenasserim, which had previously been under separate administrations, were united, and formed into the present Province of British Burma, and placed under a Chief Commissioner in the same way that Lord Dalhousie had previously formed the administration of Oudh, and Lord Canning that of the Central Provinces. The Arakan and Tenasserim Divisions, had been taken by the British after the first Burmese war in 1824. At that time it was not thought advisable to deprive the King of Burma of the whole of his seaboard; and accordingly the present Division of Pegu and a portion of the present Tenasserim Division, namely, the country lying between the Arakan Yoma range of mountains on the west, and the Salween river on the east, were left in the possession of the Burmese Government. Unwarned by the losses which had followed the first war, the Government of Burma by its exactions, its cruelties, and its insolent conduct provoked a second war in 1852; and at its conclusion the English Government determined on depriving the King of Burma of all that portion of his territory which had been left to him as far north as Meeaday. Thus the whole coast from Chittagong to the Pakchan river became British territory; and the kingdom of Burma, which might now be more appropriately called the kingdom of Ava, lost not only its fairest Province but all its seaport towns, and was thrown back into the interior with no outlet except through British territory or China.

Arakan.

54. The boundaries of the Arakan Division are the same as when it was first taken forty five years

ago. It is divided into the three Districts of Akyab, Ramree and Sandoway. The Northern part of Akyab may almost be termed a fourth District as it is under an officer who is termed "Superintendent of Hill Tribes," and who is immediately subordinate to the Commissioner of the Arakan Division, and not to the Deputy Commissioner of the Akyab District.

Area.

55. The area of the Arakan Division is 23,529* square miles, and it contains a population of 447,597 souls, that is nearly 19 persons to a square mile. The Land Tax yielded £71,361 and the gross Revenue was £174,840.

Pegu.

56. The Division of Pegu when first annexed was of too extensive an area to be administered by one Commissioner with facility; hence that portion of the newly acquired territory, which lies to the eastward of the Sittang river was added to the Tenasserim Division, and the remainder constituted what was the Pegu Division during the year under review.

Area

57. The Pegu Division has an area of 36,454 square miles, and contains a population of 1,533,505 souls. It is divided into five Districts *viz.*, Rangoon, Bassein, Myanoung, Prome and Toungoo; but on the first of April 1870, Toungoo was transferred to the Tenasserim Division, as it is more accessible from the Head Quarters of Tenasserim than from Rangoon. The Revenue derived from the Land Tax was £189,444, and the gross Revenue amounted to £885,499.

Tenasserim.

58. The Tenasserim Division during the year under review comprised the Districts of Amherst, Shwégyeen, Tavoy and Mergui. The Land Revenue in this Division amounted to £55,674, while the gross Revenue receipts were £168,210. The area of this Division is 38,898 square miles, and it contains a population of 432,022 souls.

Area.

Population

59. By taking the whole of the three Divisions together it will be seen that the population of the Province of British Burma during 1869-70 was 2,463,484

* The estimated area of Northern Arakan at 5,000 Square miles has been included.

souls, while the area is 91,888 square miles, giving an average of nearly 25 persons per square mile. The Land Tax yielded £316,480, while the gross Revenue amounted to £1,228,550. This shows that the Revenue from Land Tax amounted to rather less than one-fourth of the gross Revenue.

60. There were during the year 137 Magistrates and a Police force of 5,703 men to a population of 2,463,484 persons; being an average of one Magistrate to 17,981 persons and one Policeman nearly to every 432 persons. Magistrates and Police.

61. There are in the Province altogether 10,948 villages; and the greatest distance at which any village is situated from the nearest Court is 136 miles, while the average distance is 49.66 miles. Villages.

62. The detailed information regarding each District is given in Appendix I-C. The following are the principal towns in the Province with a population of upwards of 10,000 souls: - Towns.

Akyab	16,166
Rangoon	96,942
Bassein	20,111
Henzadah	14,624
Prome	21,616
Shwè-doung	10,439
Maulmain	71,534
Tavoy	14,509

D.—Population.

63. No regular census has ever been taken in this Province, but inasmuch as a Capitation tax is levied, the Thoogyees or tax collectors submit annually, returns showing the number of inhabitants in their respective circles, and thus a tolerably accurate knowledge of the population of British Burma is obtained every year. The returns are certainly not strictly Basis of returns.

accurate, partly because the statistics are collected by men who do not realize the advantage of accurate statistics, and partly because the area over which each Thoogyee is placed is too large for it to be possible that he should himself test returns as a census taker would do. Even were it beneficial to have a yearly census it would be far too expensive for any results obtainable from it.

Population.

64. The total population of the Province during 1869-70 numbered 2,463,484 souls against 2,395,985 during 1868-69, showing an increase of 67,499 persons or 2.8 per cent. This increase must be attributed to immigration from upper Burma, China and India, and not to a natural increase of population owing to there having been a greater number of births than in previous years.

Houses.

65. There were altogether 508,520 houses in British Burma, of which 1,100 were masonry buildings, being only ·21 per cent of the whole number. These figures show that there has been an increase in the number of houses during the year as compared with last year, when the houses numbered 494,883 of which 883 were masonry.

Masonry buildings.

66. This large increase in the masonry buildings during the year under review; namely, from 883 to 1,100, or by 217 houses, may be considered as indicating an improvement in the financial condition of the people, and as exhibiting an increase in the amount of money which has been brought into the country; still however the percentage of masonry houses to others is small, and can only be explained by the fact that masonry houses are not suited to a damp climate like that of Burma, where it is essential that a house should be raised off the ground so as to allow of a free current of air passing beneath it, and thus prevent malarious vapours from rising into the house.

Classification.

67. Of the population of 2,463,484 souls, the adult males and females numbered 1,437,908 persons, while there were 1,025,576 children of both sexes under

twelve years of age. The Europeans numbered 1,832 persons against 1,347 during the previous year, showing an increase of 285 souls. The statistics of emigration and immigration are by no means devoid of interest, and it clearly demonstrates the exceptional nature of this province in which so large a portion of the people are constantly moving from place to place. During 1869-70, the emigrants numbered 65,498 persons, while the immigrants were 91,447 in number, giving a total of 156,945 souls.

Emigrants and Immigrants.

68. The detailed return D, which is given in the Appendix, shows that the greatest number of emigrants and immigrants were in the sea-board districts of Amherst and Rangoon to the ports of which districts large number of coolies flock from the Madras coast in search of work, being attracted by the enormous wages which labour commands in this province. As soon however as they have accumulated any money, they return again to their homes, and but few ever settle down as colonists in British Burma.

Arakan.

69. In the Arakan division the population has decreased during the year 1869-70 by 5,357 souls, the respective numbers during the two years being 453,514 and 447,957 persons. This decrease must be attributed to the deaths and panic caused by an epidemic of cholera, which raged in this division for six months of the year 1869.

Immigration.

70. The immigration to the Arakan division during the year under review was 6,151 souls, while the emigrants numbered 1,457 persons. The figures during 1868-69 were 5,058 immigrants and 4,497 emigrants; on comparison it will be seen that there was a decrease during 1869-70 of 40 persons among the emigrants while there was an increase of 1,093 amongst the immigrants. The cause of this increase amongst the latter may be accounted for by the circumstance that the Chinese and Bengallees have immigrated in large numbers into this division. The former find employments as carpenters, while the latter are poor agriculturists, to whom the high wages paid in this Pro-

vince prove an irresistible attraction. The bulk of the population in this division are Arakanese, who are indubitably of the same Tartar race as the Burmese; there are also some 24,000 Mahomedans who differ from the Arakanese in little but their religion. Besides, there are a race called the Mroos, a few of whom reside in the plains, although generally known as a Hill people. The following races are denominated Hill Tribes:—the Kyoungthoos, Khoonies, or Khwaymies, Khyengs and Mroos. The number of houses in this division has increased from 96,272 to 96,707; of these there are 14 masonry houses against 38 last year. The average of population per square mile is 2.404; the prevailing languages are Hindustani, Bengalee, Burmese and English.

Pegu.

71. In the Pegu division the population numbered 1,533,505 souls against 1,480,581 during the previous year, being an increase of 52,924 persons or nearly 3½ per cent. This is less than the average rate in the previous year which was 4⅓ per cent. The general mass of the population are Burmese, there are also Talaings, Karens, Shans, Khyengs, &c. There is also a race called the Yabaings, who dwell in the hills and forests, and whose chief occupation is that of rearing silk worms. The masonry houses increased in number from 613 to 823, or by 210 houses; which increase occurred chiefly in the Town of Rangoon itself. The emigrants numbered 42,722 souls while the immigrants were 61,066; of the latter about 16,500 were Natives of India. The population in this Division is about 42 per square mile.

Tenasserim.

72. In the Tenasserim division the population during the year 1868-69 and 1869-70 numbered 462,090 and 482,022 souls respectively, showing an increase in favour of the year under review of 19,932 persons or 4.31 per cent. This increase is due to immigration from the Shan and Karennee States and from India.

Houses.

73. The number of houses in this division increased from 82,320 to 84,027 or by 1,797 houses. There are in this division 236 masonry houses as com-

pared with 232 during the previous year. The emigrants were 18,319 in number, while immigrants numbered 21,230 persons. The population is 12·68 per square mile.

74. In the whole Province the agricultural population numbered 335,075 persons, while the non-agriculturists are 1,326,062, or in other words about 25 per cent are agriculturists. Agricultural population.

E.—Fiscal.

75. There were no surveys made in the Province during the year under review, in fact it may be observed that there is but little more than 425 square miles in British Burma that have been surveyed for Revenue purposes. Surveys

76. It may not be out of place to describe the peculiar system under which Settlement operations are carried on in British Burma, as it is not on the same principle as that which obtains in India. It is extremely difficult to persuade the people of this Province to take a lease even for a short term of years, although apparently it would be advantageous to them in most instances, as the terms offered are extremely liberal. The system is the following:— Settlements.

A cultivator who is willing to accept a settlement is assessed according to the area of his land either as entered in the land tax rolls for previous years, or if he wishes it, the land is measured. On this area, a rate is fixed, which is calculated according to the circumstances of the case. The principal points which are kept in view in assessing such land may be thus indicated:— System of Settlement.

The present rate of tax per acre.
The average yield of paddy.
The local price of the produce.

And the distance from and means of facility for conveying the produce to the nearest market.

77. During the period for which the land is leased, the lease-holder may extend his cultivation by Waste land taken up during the term of original lease.

taking up waste land, and such land is not taxed but when the original settlement lease has expired, and the holder wishes to renew the lease, he is permitted to do so by paying an additional rent for the area of waste land, which he has taken up during the term of his original lease, this additional rent being calculated at one-half the rates which have been levied upon the land under settlement in the first instance. Further, a lease-holder is permitted to allow a fixed portion of the land to remain fallow, and the tax on such land at once falls to three pence per acre In addition to this deduction, there are exceptional cases, such as murrain amongst the cattle, drought or damage from inundation, or any real losses that are taken into consideration, and lead to a proportional remission in the amount of the land tax.

Area under settlement.

78. The area under settlement at the close of the year under review was 1,397 square miles, while the area actually under cultivation was 3,105 square miles. This calculation however must scarcely be accepted in its entirety, as settlement operations are always more or less going on, and there is reason to believe that there is a larger extent of cultivated land under settlement than would appear from the foregoing statement; moreover there has been a decrease in the area of land under settlement, which has been caused by several leases having expired during 1869-70, and the holders have been unwilling to renew them. A revenue settlement establishment was sanctioned during the year 1868-69 and it came into operation about the close of that year; the results of their work for the year under review are shown in the tables in the appendix.

Surveyed and assessed area

79. The surveyed and assessed cultivated area of the Province at the close of the year under review was 2,006,749 acres, an increase of 62,298 acres, as compared with last year. This increase may in a measure be due to more correct measurements generally, and to the natural increase of cultivation with the increase of population. Of this area under cultivation, no portion has been caused by Irrigation from Government

works; but 2,717 acres are owing to Irrigation works by private individuals, which shows an increase of 808 acres over last year.

80. The gross amount of assessment has increased during the year from £308,093 to £316,491 or by £8,398. The rates vary considerably according to the productiveness of the holding, and the facility of transport to the nearest market. In some portions of the province it is as much as ten shillings an acre while in others it is only six pence. Assessment.

81. In the figures above given showing the cultivated area, certain plots of hill cultivation which are called "Toungyas" are not included, as they are not measured, but pay a uniform rate of tax without reference to the amount of land which may be tilled. In the districts of Rangoon, Bassein, and Myanoung, and in the whole of the Tenasserim Division, each male engaged in Toungya cultivation pays a tax of two shillings per annum, while in the districts of Toungoo and Prome, and generally in the Arakan Division each family of Toungya cultivators pays two shillings per annum. Toungyas.

This system of cultivation is most wasteful, and has been described at length in para. 33 of this Report under the term of "Joom" cultivation by which it is called among the Hill tribes of Arakan.

82. The prescribed forms are given in the appendix, from which it may be observed that there are no landed proprietors in this Province. The holders of land are themselves the cultivators in almost every instance; and with the exception of a few large grants of land, which have been made chiefly to Europeans, or Natives of India, there are no holdings of any great size in the Province. The average area of a holding is about three to four acres. There are no tenures in this Province which are not held direct from Government. Varieties of tenure

83. The most important source of Revenue next to the Land tax is the Capitation or Poll tax, which is levied on all males between the ages of eighteen and Capitation or Poll Tax.

sixty. Those however who are prevented from obtaining a livelihood by reason of mental or bodily defect, as also all Religious teachers, Government servants, schoolmasters, &c., are exempted from the payment of this tax. Immigrants for the first five years of their residence in this Province are also exempted. In all the important towns a land assessment in lieu of capitation tax is levied. This is calculated at the rate of 13-6½ per 100 square feet on all land covered with buildings, and six shillings an acre on all land not so covered.

Comparative Table

84. The following comparative table shows the Revenue demand under all heads for the past two years:—

Items of Revenue demand.	Total demand for 1868-69.	Total demand for 1869-70.	Increase in 1869-70.	Decrease in 1869-70.
	£	£	£	£
1 Land, including collection on Bees' wax, Edible Birds' nests &c	309,563	317,406	7,843	...
2 Fisheries	61,111	61,998	887	...
3 Salt	11,082	9,103	...	1,979
4 Capitation Tax	212,784	216,353	3,569	...
5 Land Assessment in lieu..	12,927	13,290	363	...
6 Excise including net profit on sale of opium.	111,184	95,503	...	15,681
7 Customs, including fines and confiscations....	289,972	207,098	...	82,874
8 Marine	6,344	6,929	585	...
9 Forest Revenue, including excise on Foreign Timber.....	81,760	98,477	16,717	...
10 Postage Stamps	10,590	17,087	6,497	...
11 Stamps, Revenue and Judicial	53,471	54,549	1,078	...
12 Assessed Taxes.....	9,822	17,076	7,254	...
13 Gaol Manufactures	10,716	15,392	4,676	...
14 Coast Lights.....	5,602	6,101	499	...
15 School Fees	465	466	1	...
16 All other items	20,110	17,228	...	2,882
Total in £..	1,207,503	1,154,056	49,969	103,416

85. From the above table it will be seen that the Revenue demand has decreased from £1,207,503 in 1868-69 to £1,154,056 in 1869-70, or by £53,447. This large decrease is due to the falling off in the receipts on account of customs during the year under review. In 1868-69 the receipts were abnormally high owing to the large shipments of Rice to European Ports; and a consequent re-action took place in 1869-70, in which year the Receipts decreased from £289,972 to £207,098 or by £82,874. The cause of the large shipments during the year 1868-69 was the arrival of numerous vessels in ballast, after having been discharged at the close of the Abyssinian war. Although the Seaborne trade does not contrast favourably with that of the previous year, the value of Inland trade has increased by £14,392 during the year under review, but under the existing treaty with Burma, there are no customs levied on this trade. It is much to be feared also that the market has been overstocked with piece goods and muslins; consequently there has been a slight decrease in the Imports during the year under review.

Decrease in Revenue demand.

Customs.

86. There has been a large decrease of £15,681 in the Excise receipts during the year 1868-69. This was chiefly due to a loss of £12,740 in the sale of the arrack and opium farms for the Town of Rangoon, which was caused by the re-action after the excitement in the previous year when unusually large prices were paid for these Farms. The Salt revenue shows a decrease of £1,974, caused by the fact, that owing to the large importations of salt into the Province, the people do not find it profitable to manufacture it in such large quantities as in former years. There has been a decrease in the receipts on account of all other items of £2,882.

Excise.

Salt.

Other items.

87. There has been a satisfactory increase under all the other heads of Revenue; that under Land tax being £7,843, showing that there must have been a considerable increase in the amount of rice land cultivated during the year under review, as compared with the previous year. The increase in the receipts on account of Capitation tax amounting to

Increase.

Land Tax.

Capitation tax.

£3,569 and of £562 on account of Land Assessment in lieu of Capitation tax may be viewed as a favourable sign, proving that there must have been an increase in the population of the Province during 1869, as compared with the previous year. There has been an increase of £16,717 in the receipts on account of Forests which may be regarded as very satisfactory. The increase of £6,497 under the head of Postage Stamps is also deserving of note. The increase in Assessed taxes is caused in a great measure by the increase in the rate of Income tax from 1 to 1½ per cent. The increase in Gaol manufactures of £4,676 may be regarded as satisfactory. The other items do not call for any further remark.

Forests.

Postage Stamps.

Assessed taxes.

Gaol Manufactures.

Thoogyees.

88. The land and other direct taxes are collected by persons who are called "Thoogyees," and are paid by them into the District Treasury. These men are paid a commission according to the amount of their collections; they receive ten per cent on all collections up to £600, and five per cent on sums in excess of that amount. These men are not simply Revenue collectors; they are men of position and influence, who are held responsible for the state of their circles, and the appointments are much coveted by the people. In many instances during the time of the Burmese Government these appointments were hereditary.

Services of officers.

89. The thanks of the Chief Commissioner are due to the following Settlement officers.—Captain FitzRoy, and Mr. R. McLeod, for the efficient manner in which they conducted their duties.

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

A.—Legislative.

Bills.

90. No legislative power is vested in the Administration of this Province, and no Bills were submitted to the Council of the Governor General. Only one Act having special reference to British Burma, was passed during the year by the Council of the Gover-

nor General for making laws and regulations. This Act (VII of 1869) was passed under peculiar circumstances. Certain rules had been passed under Act VII of 1865, for the levy of duties on foreign grown timber imported, and for the management and preservation of Government Forests. It was however discovered that these required the special sanction of the Legislative Council; and accordingly Act VII of 1869, was passed both to sanction the rules in question, and to give them retrospective effect. Forest Act.

91. The following Acts passed during the year are applicable to British Burma:— Acts applicable to the Province.

Act IV.—The Indian Divorce Act 1869.
Act VIII.—The Code of Criminal Procedure Amendment Act 1869.
Act IX.—The Indian Income Tax Act.
Act XII.—To amend the law relating to Customs duties.
Act XV.—The Prisoners' testimony Act 1869.
Act XVII.—To shorten the time for landing cargo.
Act XVIII.—The General Stamp Act.
Act XX.—The Indian Volunteers Act 1869.
Act XXI.—The European Vagrancy Act 1869.
Act XXIII.—To enhance the duties leviable under the Indian Income Tax.

92. The want of an Act to provide for the conservancy, improvement, and watching of towns in the Province and for the levying of rates and taxes therein, is strongly felt. An Act founded on Act III of 1864 of the Bengal Council, and slightly altered to meet the exigencies of the Province, would be highly desirable. The extension of the Indian Registration Act 1866 to British Burma has been recommended. Want of a Municipal Act.

93. Legislative action is required with reference to the timber trade of the Province. This trade has suffered greatly of late years owing partly to dacoities in the neighbouring state of Zimmay and Hmineloongyee, and partly to ruinous litigation. Here it Want of Legislative action with regard to the Timber trade.

should be explained that certificates are given by Officers in charge of Timber Revenue stations to the effect that a certain number of logs had arrived at the depôt marked in a certain manner reported by a certain person and stowed away on certain specified ground. This certificate was called a *tineza*, and for many years was regarded by the trade as a negotiable instrument; but of late, doubts have arisen on this point, and the opinion of the Recorder of Maulmain has been expressed on the subject, from which it would appear that there is no legal foundation for this view, and that by the endorsement of the *tineza* the property in the timber does not pass.

Constitution of Courts of Justice.

94. Great changes appear advisable in the constitution of the Courts of justice. The Commission Courts on their Civil side were established by Act I of 1863, by one of the Sections of which Act, it was provided that the Chief Commissioner should, in Civil cases, possess the powers of a Sudder Court, to whom all Civil Courts in the province thereupon became subordinate. By a later Act of the same year (No. XXI of 1863) Recorders' Courts were established. These Courts are presided over by Barrister Judges, and the High Court of Judicature, Fort William, is made a Court of revision and of reference. In cases in which the amount involved falls between Rs. 3,000 and Rs. 10,000, the same Court is also made a Court of appeal. By this Act however the power of the Chief Commissioner as a Sudder Court was in no way curtailed, so in cases where special powers are not by the Act given to the High Court of Judicature, Fort William, these powers are still exercised by the Chief Commissioner. This gives rise to considerable complications, and legislative action is apparently required to remedy this unsatisfactory state of matters.

Recorders' Courts.

B.—Various Judicial Tribunals.

Courts of Justice

95. From statistical form II B. 1, in the Appendix it will be seen that there were during 1869

in this Province, 137 tribunals for the disposal of Criminal, Civil and Revenue cases; thus giving an average of one tribunal to every 18,950 persons.

96. In the above number of tribunals the Courts of certain officers in charge of Gaols, Forest officers and officers of the Public Works Department, who have been invested with Magisterial powers are not included, as they only exercise jurisdiction to a very limited extent, indeed the last named officers seldom try any cases at all. Number of tribunals.

97. The following is the detail of the several tribunals:— Detail of tribunals.

(1.) The Chief Court presided over by the Chief Commissioner is the Sudder Court of the Province.

(2.) Three Divisional Courts, presided over by the Commissioners of Divisions, being Courts of Session and Appeal.

(3.) Two Recorders Courts having original Civil jurisdiction; and in Criminal matters, being Courts of Session and Appeal.

(4.) Twelve Courts of District Magistrates having jurisdiction in Civil, Criminal and Revenue matters. The presiding officers of these Courts have been invested by the Chief Commissioner with special powers under Section 445 A of Act VIII of 1869, which empowers them to try all Sessions cases save those punishable with death, and to pass sentences of imprisonment for a period not exceeding seven years.

(5.) Three Courts of Town Magistrates having Criminal jurisdiction only.

(6.) Three Courts of Small Causes.

(7.) One hundred and fifteen Courts of Assistants to Magistrates of Districts including both Europeans and Natives.

98. The statistics of Criminal and Civil justice will be found in Appendix II B. 2 to 11. Statistics.

State of Crime.

99. The following statement shows the total number of offences ascertained to have been committed during the years 1868 and 1869 :—

		1868.	1869.
Non-bailable		8,114	9,264
Punishable under :—			
Bailable	Indian Penal code	10,561	12,685
	Special or Local Law	3,229	4,308
		21,904	26,257

Non-bailable offences.

100. Non-bailable offences which form the real criminality of the Province, show an increase of 14 per cent, while the increase in population, was only 2.8 per cent. The increase, although large, is chiefly confined to cases of theft, which increased in the Pegu Division from 4,530 in 1868, to 7,024 in 1869.

Arakan.

101. In the Arakan Division the total number of non-bailable offences ascertained to have been committed, decreased by 159 or 16 per cent, the decrease being general to all the districts. The town of Akyab alone shewed a slight increase over the previous year, which may be attributed to the distress caused by the Cyclone, and the subsequent prevalence of Cholera. This general decrease in non-bailable offences in this Division is attributed to more vigorous action on the part of the Police, and to a more stringent enforcement of the provisions of Sections 295 and 296 of the Criminal Procedure Code.

Pegu.

102. In the Pegu Division, although theft has largely increased, the more serious offences of robbery and dacoity shew a decrease of nearly 27 per cent. In the Rangoon district alone has this class of crime shewn no tendency to diminish. Non-bailable offences increased altogether from 5,430 in 1868 to 7,020 in the year under review, an increase of 1,590, but of this increase 1,481 were cases of theft.

The Chief Commissioner regrets to observe, that cattle theft forms a very large proportion of the increase, and this is a crime which does not, as a rule, follow on an increase of population, but is more generally the result of lawless habits on the part of the people, and should be classed among the more serious offences.

Tenasserim.

103. In the Tenasserim Division non-bailable offences have decreased from 1,711 to 1,426, or 16 per cent. The decrease is general, and spread over each class of offence.

Bailable offences

104. Bailable offences have increased 22 per cent, chiefly under the heads of petty assault and insult. The increase is principally confined to the Pegu Division.

Number of persons brought to trial.

105. The following statement shows the number of persons brought to trial as compared with the preceding year :—

Years.	Pending trial on 1st January.	Persons brought to trial during the year.		Total number of persons brought to trial.
		Non-bailable offences.	Bailable offences.	
1868 ...	268	6,638	27,630	34,536
1869 ...	299	7,499	33,956	41,754

Increase.

106. The increase in the number of persons brought to trial for non-bailable offences is 861 or 12.9 per cent, while the increase in the number brought to trial for bailable offences under the Indian Penal Code and Special and Local laws was 6,326 or 22.8 per cent in excess of the previous year.

Number awaiting trial.

107. The number of persons awaiting trial at the end of the year was 479 to 298 in the previous year.

Average duration of trials.

108. The average duration of trials in the several Divisions was as follows :—

	Days.
Arakan	4.3
Pegu	5.0
Tenasserim	4.3

The average for the whole Province being 4.9 days.

Number of witnesses.

109. The number of witnesses who attended the Magistrates' Courts has increased from 41,328 to 53,092; the average number of witnesses examined in each case being 2.4, against 2.3 in the previous year. Of the total number who attended 84 per cent were discharged on the first day, 10.24 per cent on the second day, and 3.50 per cent on the third day; while the remainder, or 2.26 per cent, were detained for periods varying from 4 to 30 days.

Delay in discharging witnesses.

110. The delay in discharging witnesses after 4 days was greatest in the following Districts where the percentage was, as below noted:—

	Days.
Rangoon	3.37
Bassein	4.8
Myanoung	3.3

Number of persons convicted and committed

111. The following statement shows the number of persons brought to trial, and the number convicted and committed as compared with 1868:—

Years.	Total number of persons brought to trial.		Total.	Convicted.	Committed.	Percentage of convictions to persons tried.	Percentage of committals to persons tried.
	Bailable.	Non-bailable.					
1868 ...	27,630	6,638	34,268	18,936	148	55·25	.43
1869 ...	33,956	7,499	41,455	21,868	284	52·50	.68

The number of persons convicted for both bailable and non-bailable offences has increased.

112. The increase in non-bailable offences has already been above explained; but as regards the increase in bailable offences, no reasons can be assigned as no amount of care and forethought can prevent certain offences of this class. Increase in offences.

In non-bailable offences the proportion of convictions and committals to persons brought to trial was 68.38 per cent against 54.58 in 1868, while the proportion in bailable offences was 51.46 per cent to 54.58 in the preceding year.

113. None of the Honorary Magistrates have disposed of any cases during the year. Honorary Magistrates.

114. The following statement shows the number of persons committed to the Sessions and convicted for non-bailable offences as compared with 1868:— Number committed to Sessions.

Years.	Committed including those pending from previous year.	Convicted.	Percentage of convictions to committals.
1868	158	100	63
1869	172	123	71

115. The total amount of fines was £25,194 against £23,943 in 1868. The percentage realized being 71.17 of the amount of fine inflicted, or 2.40 more than in the preceding year. Fines.

By Act VIII of 1869, fines may now be levied by distress and sale of any moveable property that may be found belonging to the offender. There should, therefore, be a large increase in future years in the percentage of fines realized Compensation to the amount of £1,515 was ordered to be paid under Section 44 of the Criminal Procedure Code. This is £89 less than in the preceding year, but the amount actually paid was 3.8 per cent greater than in 1868.

116. During the year 157 Prisoners were sentenced to whipping, of whom 105 were adults, and 52 juveniles; 129 were whipped on first conviction in lieu of other punishment; and 28 on second conviction in lieu of other punishment. Whipping.

Bad livelihood

117. There has been an increase in the number of persons charged under Sections 295 and 296, of the Criminal Procedure Code, with not having any ostensible means of subsistence, or being notoriously bad characters.

Sessions Courts

118. In trials before the Sessions Courts, there has been an increase in the Pegu and Arakan Divisions, and a decrease in Tenasserim. Including 24 persons awaiting trial on the 1st January, there were altogether 172 persons to be tried during 1869, or 14 more than in 1868 The manner in which they were disposed of is shown in the following comparative statement :—

Year.	No. of persons for trial.	Convicted.	Acquitted.	Referred to Chief Court.	Died or otherwise disposed of.	Pending at the end of the year.
1868	158	100	24	8	2	24
1869	172	123	25	3	5	16

There were 13 cases and 16 persons pending trial at the end of the year, against 8 cases and 24 persons in 1868. The increase is in the Tenasserim division, and is partly due to a misapprehension on the part of the Government Advocate. The difficulty has however now been removed and the cases are all disposed of.

Duration of cases in Sessions Courts.

119. The average duration of cases in the Sessions Court of Arakan was 85 days against 52 in 1868. There has been a marked improvement in the Pegu Division, which shows an average duration of 34½ days against 46½ days in the previous year. In Tenasserim it was 52 days in 1869. The still long duration in the Arakan Division is principally due to the greater press of work, the number of cases tried being more than equal to the total of Pegu and Tenasserim.

Punishments awarded

120. The following statement shows the nature of punishments awarded as compared with the previous year :—

Punishment.	1868.	1869.	Percentage.	
	No.	No.	Increase.	Decrease.
Death	15	9	.	40
Transportation ..	54	37	...	31
Rigorous imprisonment.	39	78	100	...

121. The total amount of fines imposed by Sessions Courts was £300, against £100 in 1868. Fines.

122. The number of appeals preferred to the Sessions Courts during the year, and the manner in which they were disposed of are shown in the following statement: Appeals.

Courts.	Years.	Total No. of cases.	Disposed of on trial.			Otherwise disposed of.	Pending.
			Confirmed.	Reversed.	Modified.		
Sessions.	1868	233	146	30	25	31	1
	1869	183	106	28	16	27	6

123. The principal point calling for remark is the increase in the crime of cattle theft, which appears to have been general to all the districts of the Pegu division; and this is a crime which requires to be carefully watched, as an increase in cattle theft is often followed by an outburst of decoity. Increase in cattle thefts.

124. In the Pegu and Arakan divisions where an enhanced rate of pay was sanctioned for the lower grades of Police, it has been reported that the working of the Police has improved; this is also borne out by the general decrease, with the exception of theft, in non-bailable offences. This result is satisfactory, and the Chief Commissioner trusts that as a better class of men are now obtainable, the efficiency and *morale* of the Police will continue to improve. Enhanced rate of pay to Police.

General remarks.

125. The Stamp Act does not appear to have had any effect in reducing the number of complaints in petty offences; and prosecutions for assault and insult have considerably increased. The more vigorous action of the Courts in enforcing the provisions of Sections 294 and 295 of Act XXV of 1861, has been attended with marked beneficial results, and there can be no doubt that if precautions are taken to enforce the provisions of the law in this respect, the measure will have a deterrent effect on crime generally.

Recorders' Courts.

126. As the Courts of the Recorders of Rangoon and Maulmain work under a special Act and are differently constituted from the Commission Courts, it is considered advisable to treat of them separately.

Criminal business.

127. With regard to the Criminal business in the Courts of the Recorders of Rangoon and Maulmain, these Courts are Courts of Session and Appeal, within the limits of their civil jurisdiction.

Recorder of Rangoon. Appeals.

128. In the Court of the Recorder of Rangoon there were 39 appeals instituted during the year 1869, while in the previous year there had been only 19 cases; of the cases appealed during 1869, the sentences in 24 were confirmed, in 7 cases they were modified, while in 8 instances only, was the sentence of the lower Court reversed.

Sessions trials

129. In 1869, there were 39 Criminal trials in the Court of the Recorder of Rangoon as a Court of Session, while in the previous year there had been only one. This increase may be attributed to the circumstance, that the officiating Town Magistrate was not invested with special powers under Section 445 A of Act VIII of 1869 and hence could not pass a sentence beyond the term of two years, or take up any Sessions cases.

Recorder of Maulmain. Appeals

130. In the Court of the Recorder of Maulmain 16 appeals were disposed of during the year; of these in 11 cases the sentence of the lower Court was confirmed and in 4 reversed, while one case was remanded for re-investigation.

131. In the Court of the Recorder of Maulmain as a Sessions Court, there were 5 cases tried during the year under review. Sessions trials.

132. The following tables show the Civil business of the four Courts, the two Recorders, and two Small Cause Courts, during the years 1867, 1868 and 1869:— Civil business.

Regular Suits.

	Recorders' Courts						Small Cause Courts					
	Rangoon			Maulmain			Rangoon			Maulmain		
	1867	1868	1869	1867	1868	1869	1867	1868	1869	1867	1868	1869
Pending at the commencement of the year	25	46	144	16	17	27	86	270	255	73	45	67
Instituted	351	593	666	129	163	253	2,145	2,097	2,271	1,429	1,693	2,316
Total	376	639	810	145	180	280	2,231	2,367	2,526	1,502	1,738	2,383
Disposed of	330	495	629	128	153	250	1,961	2,112	2,317	1,457	1,671	2,276
Pending at the close of the year	46	144	181	17	27	30	270	255	209	45	67	107

Miscellaneous Suits.

	Recorders' Courts						Small Cause Courts					
	Rangoon			Maulmain			Rangoon			Maulmain		
	1867	1868	1869	1867	1868	1869	1867	1868	1869	1867	1868	1869
Pending	12	18	21	11	16	10	31	24	23	14	15	8
Instituted	406	400	482	165	390	621	755	790	850	761	835	1,120
Total	418	418	503	176	406	631	786	825	873	775	850	1,128
Disposed of	397	397	476	160	396	606	761	800	832	759	852	1,122
Pending	18	21	27	16	10	25	25	3	51	16	5	15

133. The number of Regular suits instituted in the Court of the Recorder of Rangoon has increased from 593 to 686, or by 12.3 per cent, while the number of suits disposed of increased from 495 to 629 or by 27.07 per cent. This shows that the Recorder of Rangoon had a considerable increase of work Recorder's Court Rangoon Regular suits.

during the year under review, but at the same time, it must be noted, that the Recorder was relieved of the Small Cause Court work for the last quarter of 1869, when a separate Judge was appointed to that Court, as it was found impossible, that one man could perform the duties of both Courts. A large portion of the cases in the Recorder's Court are suits on Bills of Exchange and Promissory notes of the value of 6 shillings and upwards, for under Act V of 1866, such cases must be tried by a High Court, and for the purposes of that Act, the Recorders of Rangoon and Maulmain were invested with the powers of a High Court. In the Court of the Recorder of Rangoon, 457 suits of this nature were heard during the year under review, and of these 409 involved amounts not exceeding £100 in value.

Recorder's Court Maulmain. Regular Suits.

134. In the Court of the Recorder of Maulmain, there were 253 Regular suits instituted during the year 1869, showing an increase of 90 suits or 55.2 per cent over the previous year. The number of cases disposed of was 250 against 153 in 1868, showing an increase of 97 cases or 63.3 per cent. It is hoped, that the increase in the number of suits in this Court may be looked upon as a sign, that the trade of Maulmain is gradually reviving from the abnormal state of depression into which it fell some five years ago; but on the other hand, the increase may be due to an unhealthy state of the market, which has resulted in numerous failures among the native brokers, whose creditors have had recourse to the Courts as a last resource in order to recover some of their money.

Work in both Courts, Rangoon

135. For the sake of comparing the amount of work done in the Recorder's, and Small Cause Court at Rangoon during 1869, with that which was done in previous years, the following table is appended; it must however be stated that it is merely of use as a matter of statistics, the Courts being no longer under one Judge as they were in former years.

POLITICAL SECRETARY

Regular Suits.

	1867.	1868.	1869.
Pending	111	316	399
Instituted	2 596	2,690	2,937
Total	2,607	3,006	3,336
Disposed of	2,291	2,607	2,946
Pending	316	399	390

Miscellaneous Cases.

	1867.	1868.	1869.
Pending . .	13	41	54
Instituted	1,159	1,230	1,332
Total	1,202	1,271	1,386
Disposed of	1,161	1,217	1,308
Pending	41	54	78

The above shows an increase of 339 in the number of Regular suits disposed of, and a decrease of 9 in the number of suits pending at the close of the year 1869. There has also been an increase of 91 in the number of Miscellaneous cases disposed of, while the number pending has increased from 54 to 78.

Small Cause Court, Rangoon.

136. In order to judge of the working of the Small Cause Court of Rangoon, it is thought advisable to divide the work done before the separation of the Court, from that which was done after that period. It has been above mentioned that the Small Cause Court Judge was appointed and took his

seat on the bench at the commencement of the last quarter of 1869. During the first nine months of the year, there had been filed 1,694 Regular suits and 618 Miscellaneous suits; making a total of 2,312 suits filed up to the 30th September of that year; of these suits the Recorder, as Judge of the Small Cause Court, disposed of 1,091 Regular suits and 516 Miscellaneous suits, making altogether a total of 1,637 cases, and leaving 675 suits pending, of which 603 were Regular suits and 72 Miscellaneous.

Cases disposed of during the last quarter.

137. During the last quarter there were instituted 577 Regular suits and 238 Miscellaneous; these added to what were pending at the commencement of that quarter, give a total of 1,180 Regular suits and 310 Miscellaneous, or altogether 1,490 suits, of which 1,229 were disposed of, leaving 261 suits pending at the close of the year 1869. The total number of Regular suits instituted during 1869 exceeded the number instituted in 1868 by 174 suits, while the Miscellaneous suits show an increase of 26 cases, the total increase on both files being 200 cases.

Small Cause Court, Maulmain.

138. In the Small Cause Court at Maulmain the number of Regular suits instituted has increased during 1869 from 1,693 to 2,316 cases, or by 36.79 per cent, while the Miscellaneous suits instituted have increased from 845 to 1,129 or by 33.7 per cent. The number of Regular suits disposed of in this Court were 2,276, while in 1868 only 1,671 Regular suits were disposed of showing an increase of 605 cases in favor of the year under review. The Miscellaneous cases disposed of increased from 852 to 1,122 or by 270 cases. The number of suits pending at the close of the year were 107 Regular and 15 Miscellaneous cases.

Value of suits, Recorder's Court, Rangoon

139. The value of the suits instituted during the year in the Court of the Recorder of Rangoon amounted to £100,954 while the value of those instituted in the Small Cause Court amounted to £17,402.

Recorder's Court, Maulmain.

140. In the Court of the Recorder of Maulmain, the value of suits instituted during the year amount-

ed to £65,537, and in the Small Cause Court the value of such suits was £13,909.

141. The value of Stamps in all suits instituted in the four Courts amounted to £12,107. Stamps.

142. The Chief Commissioner would express his thanks for the manner in which Mr. Housman the Recorder of Rangoon has conducted those duties of his office which brought him in contact with the Executive Government. Services of Officers.

The thanks of the Chief Commissioner are also due to Mr. D. G. Macleod, B. A., L. L. B., the Judge of the Small Cause Court of Rangoon, for the able and zealous manner in which he has performed the duties of his office.

143. The following shows the manner in which the several Civil Courts in this Province, other than those above mentioned, are classified by Act I of 1863 :— Classification of Civil Courts

1st Grade,—having jurisdiction in suits of not more than £50 in value, and presided over by Extra Assistant Commissioners of the 3rd Grade or in Burmese "Myookes," that is, "heads of townships," into which every district is divided.

2nd Grade,—having jurisdiction in suits of more than £50 in value but of not more than £300, presided over by Extra Assistant Commissioners of the 2nd Grade called in Burmese "Tseetkays." These are situated in the large towns and take the place it may be said, of Small Cause Courts.

3rd Grade,—having jurisdiction in suits of more than £500 nor less than £300 in value, presided over by Extra Assistant Commissioners of the 1st Grade or by Assistant Commissioners.

4th Grade,—having original jurisdiction in suits the value for which exceeds £500 and in appellate cases, and presided over by Deputy Commissioners.

5th Grade,—having appellate jurisdiction only and presided over by Commissioners of Divisions.

6th Grade,—having special appellate jurisdiction and presided over by the Chief Commissioner.

Original suits.

144. The number of Original suits instituted during the year was 19,957 against 18,259 in 1868.

Increase.

145. The increase occurred in the following Districts:—

Districts.	1868.	1869.	Increase.
Akyab	2,114	2,750	636
Ramree . .	546	624	78
Sandoway ...	384	393	9
Northern Arakan . .	2	15	13
Rangoon	2,148	2,631	483
Bassein	2,736	3,136	400
Myanoung .	2,772	2,866	94
Prome . . .	5,020	3,333	313
Shwé-gyeen	982	996	14

The most remarkable was in the Akyab District, where the number of suits instituted increased 30 per cent. The next greatest increase is in the Rangoon District, where it was 22 per cent and in the Bassein District 12 per cent.

Decrease

146. The falling off occurred in the Amherst, Tavoy and Mergui Courts of the Tenasserim Division, and in the Toungoo Courts of the Pegu Division. The decrease was in no case large, the greatest being in the Toungoo District where the number of cases was 131 less than in the preceding year.

Causes of increase and decrease.

147. The causes of the increase in litigation in the several Districts cannot be satisfactorily accounted for, except that it betokens generally an improved and active state of the market.

The most probable causes of the decrease in Civil litigation in the Amherst District, are the bad harvest, and the dullness of the timber trade, but

there must be an ebb and flow in litigation as in everything else, and it is possible that the decrease is not attributable to these causes alone.

148. The following exhibits the percentage of each class of suit instituted during the year :— Classification of suits.

Immoveable property	8.1
Moveable property	91.9

The increase in suits connected with immoveable property amounts to 247 or 18.32 per cent, while suits connected with moveable property increased from 16,895 to 18,356 or 8.64 per cent. The increase in suits connected with immoveable and moveable property was principally in Courts of the 1st and 2nd Grade. Suits for land have increased from 735 in 1868, to 807 in 1869. The increase being in the Pegu and Tenasserim Divisions, while Arakan stands about the same as in the preceding year. Suits for money due on contracts have advanced from 6,108 to 6,345, while suits for damages show an increase of 337 over the previous year. Suits relating to marriage and divorce have fallen from 1,442 to 1,202, the decrease being general to the three Divisions.

149. The total value of suits instituted has advanced from £127,907 to £148,300, while the average value of each suit has increased from £7, to £7-10*s*. Value of suits instituted.

150. The increase in the value of suits instituted has taken place entirely in the Arakan Division where the total has risen from £21,212 to £43,093 or 102 per cent This large increase is attributed to the institution of five Original suits of the aggregate value of £5,564 in the 4th Grade Court of Akyab, and to one of the value of £201 in a similar Grade Court in the Ramree district. The average value of each suit in this Division was £11-6*s*. against £6-18*s*. in the preceding year. Arakan.

151. In the Pegu Division the total value of suits instituted has fallen from £89,072 to £88,714 and the average value of each case from £7-8*s*. to £6-14*s*. Pegu

Tenasserim.

152. There has also been a falling off in the value of suits instituted in the Tenasserim Division where it has decreased from £17,593 to £16,462, the average value being nearly the same as that of the previous year.

Miscellaneous suits.

153. Miscellaneous suits have increased from 7,387 to 8,680, the increase being general to the three Divisions. The total value of Miscellaneous suits which was shown for the preceding year as amounting to £75,310 has this year fallen to £16,711. The decrease is chiefly in the Arakan Division and is due to the adoption of a new system of valuation.

Costs of all descriptions.

154. The costs of suits of all descriptions have increased from £25,052 to £27,295. The average cost of each suit being about the same as last year, when it was 18*s*.

Suits for disposal in all Courts.

155. The total number of cases of all kinds for disposal inclusive of those pending was 30,538 or 2,858 in excess of the number for disposal in 1868. The number decided was 29,982 or 10 per cent more than in the preceding year, leaving 551 pending at the close of the year.

Of the total number of original cases disposed of 4,093 or 20 per cent were struck off without trial; and in 12,012 or 60 per cent decrees were given in favour of plaintiff or defendant. Of the latter 3,885 cases or 32 per cent were decided *ex-parte* or compromised, while 8,157 or 68 per cent were tried and decided on their merits. Cases decided *ex-parte* have increased in number from 1,660 to 1,965 or 18 per cent. This increase is large in proportion to the increase in number of cases disposed of, and it is hoped that care has been taken to give parties full time to appear, and that a desire to show rapid working has not tended to lessen the period, which should be allowed in the disposal of such cases.

Ex parte

Compromised

156. Cases decided by compromise have decreased from 1,979 to 1,920, while the number withdrawn or dismissed by default was 3,968 against 3,395 in 1868.

157 The number of cases referred to Arbitration was 349; the average duration of cases for the whole Province was 14 days. The longest pending cases at the end of the year were in the Akyab district, but in no district was there any case pending above six months. Arbitration.

158. The number of suits instituted, disposed of, and the value of suits and stamp paper filed before the Courts of the 1st Grade is shown in the following statement: - Courts of 1st Grade

Years.	No. of suits instituted.	No. of suits disposed of	Value of suits instituted	Value of Stamps on law papers.
			£	£
1868	11,270	11,356	59,652	7,412
1869	11,431	11,518	51,167	7,158

Contested cases have increased from 6,561 in 1868 to 7,376 in 1869; while the average value of each suit instituted has fallen from £5-1s. in 1868, to £4-8s. in 1869. The average duration of cases in 1869 was 14 days.

159. Appeals were preferred against decisions given in 868 cases, or 7.52 per cent of the total number of cases disposed of. In 372 cases or 42.85 per cent the decisions of the lower Court were upheld, which shows an improvement over the preceding year; in 319 cases or 36.75 per cent, the decisions were modified or reversed, and in 177 cases, or 20.4 per cent were otherwise disposed of. The number of cases pending at the close of 1869 was 150 against 155 in the previous year. Appeals from decisions

160. The following statement will show the number of suits instituted and disposed of, and the value of suits and stamp paper filed in the several Courts of the 2nd Grade as compared with the preceding year :— Courts of 2nd Grade

Years.	Number of suits instituted.	Number of suits disposed of.	Value of suits instituted.	Value of Stamps on law papers.
			£	£
1868	5,002	4,975	40,738	4,106
1869	6,088	6,102	43,957	4,435

Contested cases have increased from 3,051 in 1868 to 3,500 in 1869, and uncontested cases from 1,668 to 1,693. The average value of each suit instituted has fallen from £8-2*s.* in 1868 to £7-1*s.* in 1869. The average duration of cases in 1869 was 17 days, and as this includes uncontested cases the average is high.

Appeals

161. Of the total number of cases disposed of during 1869, in 111 cases or 7.27 per cent the decisions were appealed against. The result being, that in 216 cases, or 18.65 per cent the original decisions were upheld, while in 158 or 35.59 per cent they were reversed or modified; and in 70 cases or 15.76 per cent they were otherwise disposed of. The number of pending cases at the close of 1869 was 55.

Courts of 3rd Grade.

162. The number of suits instituted and disposed of, and the value of suits and stamps filed in the Courts of the 3rd grade was as follows :—

Year	No. of suits instituted	No. of suits disposed of	Value of suits instituted	Value of Stamps on law papers.
			£	£
1868	1,712	1,725	25,881	2,140
1869	2,069	2,033	29,284	2,621

Of the number disposed of, 981 were in favour of plaintiff, and 224 in favour of defendant, against 832 for plaintiff, and 194 for defendant in 1868. Moreover 161 were decreed *ex-parte* against 141 in 1868, while there were 667 rejected, compromised, or otherwise settled, against 559 similarly disposed of in 1868. The average value of each suit instituted advanced from £14-2*s.* in 1868 to £15-2*s* in 1869.

The average duration of each case in the year under review was 14 days; the longest pending case being in the Rangoon district.

163. In 128 cases the decisions were appealed against, being 6.29 per cent of the total number of cases disposed of. The decisions were upheld in 53 cases, or 41.40 per cent. In 52 or 40.6 per cent the decisions were modified or reversed, and in 23 or 18 per cent the appeals were otherwise disposed of. There were 60 cases pending at the close of the year. Appeals.

164. In their original jurisdiction the Courts of the 4th Grade only take cognizance of suits the value of which exceeds £500, the number of Original suits instituted before them is consequently very small, being only six in Arakan, fifteen in the Pegu Division and two in Tenasserim, making a total of 23 for the whole Province. Courts of 4th Grade. Original jurisdiction.

Of the above 17 were decided on trial, one was decreed *ex-parte*, one compromised and one rejected, leaving three pending at the end of the year. The average duration of the suits was 35 days.

165. The working of the several Courts of original jurisdiction has on the whole improved, more especially in the Courts of the 1st and 2nd Grades. The duration of the suits and number of decisions appealed against was far less than in the preceding year, and as these Courts are presided over chiefly by men who were selected on account of their hereditary claims, and not for any judicial qualifications, this improvement is very satisfactory. Under the rules now in force, it is incumbent on all newly appointed Officers to pass certain examinations within a prescribed period, and although books on legal subjects that have been translated in Burmese, are still few in number, they are every year increasing, and as they come out are eagerly sought after; there is therefore every hope that a gradual improvement is taking place, and this will no doubt be shown year by year in the improved working of the Courts where Native judges preside. Working of the Courts of Original jurisdiction.

Appellate Courts.

166. The following statement shows the number of appeals preferred to the several Grades of Appellate Courts during the year 1869, as compared with the previous year:—

Appellate Court.	Years.		Percentage of Increase.	Percentage of Decrease.
	1868.	1869.		
Deputy Commissioner	1,427	1,410	9	...
Commissioner	89	70		21·3
Chief Court	23	23	53·4	..
Total	1,539	1,543	26	..

Courts of 4th Grade

167. The increase in the number of appeals preferred to the Courts of the 4th Grade is proportionate with the increase in the number of Original suits instituted in the lower Court, while the paucity in the number of appeals preferred to the Courts of the 5th Grade is attributed to an inaccurate reading of Section 27 Act XXIII of 1861, by which the decisions of the district Courts were in certain cases considered final. The Chief Court has now however, pointed out that the Courts of the Commissioners are not Courts of special appeal, and that in cases of debt, damage, and demand, and though the amount at issue may be less than ₵50, second appeals will lie from the appellate decisions of Courts of the 4th Grade; it is therefore probable that in future the work in the Courts of the Commissioners will be somewhat increased.

Number of appeals.

168. Including 165 appeals remaining from the previous year, there were altogether 1,543 for disposal, to 1,555 in 1868. Of these 1,410 were disposed of during the year, leaving a balance of 103 at its close.

The average duration of appeals to district Appellate Courts was 21 days. The number of cases pending at the end of the year has fallen from 165 to 103. This is due to the great improvement that has taken place in the disposal of appeals in the Myanoung district.

In the Arakan and Pegu Divisions, the number of appeals decided in favour of respondents was proportionately much the same as last year, while the marked increase in the Tenasserim Division in the number of decisions upheld speaks well for the Courts from whose decision appeals were preferred.

169. The value and costs of appeals to district Appellate Courts as compared with the preceding year, are shown in the subjoined statement: - Value and costs.

Years.	No. of Appeals	Aggregate value of Appeals.	Aggregate cost of Appeals.	Average value of Appeals.	Average cost of Appeals.
		£	£	£	£
1868	1,366	17,923	2,119	13	1½
1869	1,378	16,221	2,129	12	1½

170. The number of appeals for disposal in the Courts of the 5th Grade, including eight pending at the close of 1868, was 78; of these 73 were disposed of during the year, leaving five remaining at the end of the year. Courts of 5th Grade.

There has been a decrease in the number instituted in the Arakan and Pegu Divisions, while in Tenasserim the number is the same as last year.

171. The subjoined statement shows the manner in which the appeals preferred to the several Divisional Appellate Courts were disposed of: - Work of the Divisional Appellate Courts.

Divisional Courts	No. of Appeals disposed of	Appeals withdrawn, transferred, or struck off without trial	Decided in favor of Appellant	Decided in favor of Respondent.
Arakan				
From Depy. Comrs. to Comr.	7	1	3	3
Pegu.				
From Depy. Comrs. to Comr.	39	8	9	22
Tenasserim.				
From Depy. Comrs. to Comr ...	27	8	7	12

The general average duration of appeals in these Courts was 49 days to 53 days in 1868.

The value and costs of appeals to Commissioners' Courts as compared with 1868, are shewn in detail in the following statement :—

Years.	No. of Appeals.	Aggregate value of Appeals.	Aggregate cost of Appeals.	Average value of Appeals.	Average cost of Appeals.
		£	£	£	£
1868	89	1,592	243	17	£2-14s
1869	70	2,365	231	34	£3-6s

Court of 6th Grade, or Chief Court.

172. The number of Special Appeals preferred to the Court of the 6th Grade, or Chief Court during the year was 33 or 10 in excess of the previous year. One case was pending at the commencement of the year which made in all 34 for disposal during 1869.

The following statement shows the manner in which they were disposed of :

No. of Cases disposed of.	Rejected.	In favor of Respondent.	Withdrawn or dismissed in default.	Pending at the end of the year.
34	17	10	1	6

The average duration of appeals was 23 days to 1 month and 8 days in 1868.

The average value and cost of appeals in the Chief Court were as follows :—

No. of Appeals.	Average value of Appeals.	Average cost of Appeals.
34	£54	£1-6s.

173. As remarked in last year's report, the severest portion of the work of the Chief Court is the supervision of the working of the lower Courts in settling doubtful points of law and procedure. As this continues increasing, involving every year more time and labour, it must soon become matter for consideration whether it would not be more economical to appoint a separate officer to work out these petty details rather than that the more important duties of the Chief Executive officer of the Province should be in any way interfered with. Severity of work in Chief Court.

174. The number of Miscellaneous cases decided during 1869 was 111 against 77 in the previous year, the average duration of each case being 2 days. Miscellaneous cases.

175. From the reports of the district Officers, arbitration would appear to be but little resorted to in the Arakan and Tennasserim Divisions. In Pegu, it is very much more popular, but it is impossible from the present returns to arrive at any correct conclusion as to the actual results obtained. General remarks.

176. Registration is still confined to the Head Quarter stations of Districts and is worked under local rules, as the Registration Act has not been extended to this Province. The new Stamp Act has worked satisfactorily and appears to have had little or no effect on litigation. The want of an Insolvency Act for the Province is beginning to make itself felt in the larger towns; but it is understood that a Bill is now before the Legislative Council for introducing an Insolvency Act applicable to the whole of British India. Working of certain Acts.

177. From what has been above stated, it cannot be doubted that one of the great wants of British Burma is a Judicial Commissioner: the duties performed by this officer in the two other Administrations—Oudh and the Central Provinces—are here performed by the Chief Commissioner, who in his executive capacity has as much to supervise and as many responsibilities as would suffice for one individual; in addition to which he cannot but think Want of a Judicial Commissioner.

that to erect the Chief Executive officer in a Province into Chief Judge is making him in many cases a Judge in his own cause, having to determine many points which intimately affect the Revenue and the well being of the Government for which he is responsible. The double duty, in most countries considered incompatible, of having to administer a country, and of being the sole presiding Judge in the ultimate Court of Civil appeal is one which entails so much responsibility, so much anxiety, and such an extreme amount of labour, that no where, except in British Burma, is it imposed upon any officer.

Services of Officers.

178. The thanks of the Chief Commissioner are due to the three Commissioners :—Lieut. Colonel Ardagh, Lieut. Colonel Stevenson, and Lieut. Colonel Ryan; to the undermentioned Deputy Commissioners :—Lieut. Colonel Davies, Lieut. Colonel Horace Browne, Major Duff, Captain Plant, Mr. Ireland, and Captain Hughes, and to the following Assistant Commissioners :—Mr. Barr, Mr. St. John, Mr. Lloyd, Captain Gower, Captain Evanson and Lieut. Cooke.

The following Extra Assistant Commissioners also deserve favourable notice :—Moung On, Moung Shwè Bya, Moung Kan Bau, Moung Shwè Att of Tavoy, and Moung Shwe Beng.

Mr. J. V. Douglas de Wet, B. A., L. L. B., the Government Advocate at Rangoon, and Mr. W. T. Law, the Government Advocate at Maulmain, have carried out their duties to the entire satisfaction of the Chief Commissioner.

C.—Prisons.

Number of Prisons.

179. The number of Prisons still remained the same as in the previous year. There are two Central Gaols at Rangoon and Maulmain; one 1st Class District Gaol at Akyab; five 2nd Class District

Gaols at Kyouk-phyoo, Sandoway, Bassein, Thayetmyo, and Toungoo; and seven Lock-ups at Henzadah, Myanoung, Prome, Sittoung, Shwè-gyeen, Tavoy and Mergui.

Three heads of Gaol administration.

180. The subject of Gaol administration, is best treated under the three heads of Judicial, Financial and Vital; and each will be sub-divided according to the several questions it involved.

Judicial Number and disposal of Prisoners.

181. The Gaol population of the Province shows a somewhat remarkable increase over previous years. Thus during 1869 there were 17,630 prisoners in British Burma, including 472 females, 145 lunatics and 771 civil prisoners; being a percentage of about one prisoner to every 1,400 of the whole population of the Province, which aggregates nearly 2½ millions. The average during the five previous years was 11,889 per annum, showing an excess in 1869 of 5,741 over the average. By eliminating from these figures all prisoners who escaped conviction, as well as all civil prisoners and lunatics, it appears that the gross number of actual malefactors in the Gaols of British Burma during 1869 was 14,229, or nearly 3,000 more than in the preceding year

Explanation of increase in Gaol population.

182. This excess in the Gaol population has been attributed to the increased prosperity of the people; and this apparent paradox will be easily understood in dealing with an exceptional country like Burma, where dacoity has long been regarded by the people as a daring deed of adventure like the feats of Robin Hood, but where an increase of worldly goods has gradually led the better classes to look upon dacoits as base criminals rather than as local heroes, and to assist the ruling power in hunting down the marauders as thieves and robbers.

Releases.

183. The releases of prisoners have increased year by year during the last five years. In 1868 there were more than five thousand releases, and in 1869 there were more than eight thousand releases, being three thousand more than in 1868, and considerably more than double the number of releases that took

place in 1865. This large increase may be ascribed to three causes; namely, increase of crime, shorter sentences, and the large number of long sentences which have been recently expiring.

Religion

184. Three-fourths of the prisoners in Burma are Buddhists, and the remainder are Hindoos, Mussulmans, Christians, and nondescript.

Age

185. As regards the age of criminals in Burma, it is worthy of note that there is no class of juvenile criminals in this Province, as there is in European countries. There is but little poverty or privation amongst even the lower orders of Burmese, and consequently there is no incentive for boys to commit crime, and no necessity for Reformatories. Monastic teaching again has a sensible and beneficial effect upon the moral character; and the nameless vice, which disgraces the Gaols in other countries, is rarely if ever to be found in British Burma

The relative ages of Convicts, may be gathered from the following table:—

	Convicts.
From 16 to 40	8,612
Do. 40 to 60...	4,042
Above 60	112

Previous trades and occupations of convicts.

186. It is curious to observe that out of the whole body of convicts, numbering 14,229 individuals, only 1,929 are agriculturists. This is a very small proportion, either to the criminal population or to the agricultural population of the Province. It is however explained that in Burma the agricultural population are generally well off, and consequently honestly inclined. Amongst other convicts are 855 traders and shop-keepers, most of whom are Natives of India; 130 artisans, chiefly carpenters and blacksmiths; 147 domestic servants; and only 45 prostitutes. That only 45 women of immoral character should be found in the Gaols of British Burma, is one of those exceptional facts, which illustrates the peculiar character of the Natives of this

Province. There is perhaps a general laxity of morals, as there are no religious obligations connected with the tie of marriage, such as exist in other countries; but still the fact remains that the vice of Europeans cannot be said to have found its way amongst the Burmese.

Classification.

187. As regards the classification of Criminals in British Burma, the same system as obtains in most Indian Gaols is pursued in this Province. The following classes are kept separate from the great mass of prisoners, and also from any intercourse with each other, namely :—

Civil prisoners.
Under trial prisoners.
Cases of simple imprisonment.
Juvenile prisoners.
Female prisoners.

Accommodation for female prisoners.

188. The accommodation for female prisoners is satisfactory in every Gaol in this Province, with the exception of the establishments at Akyab, Kyoukphyoo, Sandoway, and Shwè-gyeen. In these exceptional Gaols fresh arrangements are in progress for meeting the requirements of delicacy and propriety.

Sentences.

189. As a matter of statistics it may be observed that out of 12,767 convict prisoners, 9,150 are under sentences of less than three years, and 2,577 are under sentences of less than five years.

Re-convictions.

190. The number of re-convictions of prisoners in British Burma is not satisfactory. It amounts to nearly 16 per cent of the male convicts and 6 per cent of the females.

The figures upon which these remarks are based are however mere approximations to the truth and are not reliable. Measures have been adopted which it is hoped will secure more correct returns for the future.

Escapes and re-captures.

191. The statistics for 1869 as regards the escapes and re-captures would have exhibited a very marked

improvement, but for the unfortunate escape of 26 prisoners from Akyab Gaol in one night, at a time when the establishment was in the charge of the Police. However even after these 26 prisoners are included, the aggregate number of escapes in 1869 was only 55, whilst the average of the five previous years was nearly 83. Of the 55 escapes during 1869, 38 took place from within the walls, and 17 while the prisoners were employed outside Gaol walls.

Outbreak in Rangoon Gaol

192. The most unfortunate escape was connected with the desperate outbreak which occurred in the Rangoon Gaol on the 15th November 1869, and which terminated in the sad murder of Dr. Maingay, the Superintendent of the Gaol. The death of Dr. Maingay cannot be regarded as the result of any vindictive feeling on the part of the prisoners, but the murder was committed in the wild excitement of the moment, when any other man who had presented himself at the time would have met with a similar fate. At the close of the year 1868 there were remaining un-captured 105 prisoners who had effected their escape from the Prisons of the Province at various times, and as already mentioned 55 prisoners escaped during 1869 making a total of 160 individuals; of those who escaped in previous years 11 were re-captured during 1869, and of those who got away during the year under review 16 were re captured leaving 135 still at large on the 31st December 1869.

Conduct.

193. The conduct of the Prison population in British Burma has been satisfactory during the year. It was only in one Gaol, namely, that of Rangoon, that any criminal offences were committed. Here twenty-three convicts were found guilty. Six were implicated in the outbreak which resulted in the murder of Dr. Maingay and suffered the extreme penalty of the law. The remaining seventeen were found guilty of theft, and in receiving stolen property, and were punished with extra imprisonment. The other offences were 530 in number, but were merely breaches of prison discipline for which a summary hearing and punishment were alone necessary.

194. More than one-half of these minor offences were punished with the rattan as follows :— Punishments.

156 with 10 stripes.
136 with between 10 and 20 stripes.
49 with between 20 and 30 stripes.
No punishment exceeded 30 stripes.

195. During 1869 there were 252 Convict Warders in the Gaols of this Province, or about 3¼ per cent of the entire Prison population. In addition to this class there were a number of prisoners under the head of "minor office holders",, who act as assistants to the Warders in the capacity of foremen, clerks of work, heads of gangs, hospital attendants, ward keepers, &c. The latter work at their ordinary prison trade or calling during the day; but assist the Warders after working hours, by keeping watch at night in the several wards. Convict Warders and minor office holders.

The only reward that these minor office holders receive is that they are excused all fetters excepting an ankle ring, and that the higher class of Warders is recruited out of their ranks. The prisoners covet the post because it gives them consideration in the eyes of their fellows.

196. Of the Convict Warders 18 were degraded for offences chiefly committed with the escape of prisoners, and 25 were punished by forfeiture of the remission of sentences to which they would otherwise have been entitled. Punishments

197. Of the aggregate Prison population 38 per cent are able to write; but it must be noted that the population comprises females, who are not generally educated; and also a number of people who are not Burmese, such as Karens, Shans and Natives of India. Had the population been exclusively Burmese the percentage of educated convicts would have been considerably greater. Education.

198. The average gross cost of each prisoner per annum, during the five years preceding 1869 was Financial Ordinary cost.

£6-5-5, while it amounted in 1869 to £5-16 per prisoner, showing a reduction in expenditure of £0-9-5 per head. The charges per head vary considerably at the several Gaols and Lock-ups.

Comparative cost.

199. The cost of a prisoner at the Akyab Gaol during 1869 was £4-13, while the cost of a prisoner at the Mergui Lock-up was £12-18. The abandonment of the contract system in the supply of rations has slightly aided in effecting the reduction in the expenditure which has been above noted.

Reduction in the cost of prisoners.

200. The following table shows the reduction in the cost per annum of each prisoner at the various Gaols:—

Myanoung	£	5	9	1
Thayetmyo	,,	3	15	3
Henzada	,,	3	3	7
Tavoy	,,	3	0	7
Shwé-gyeen	,,	2	16	4
Akyab	,,	2	3	0
Prome	,,	1	10	5
Kyouk-phyoo	,,	1	3	5
Bassein	,,	0	19	3
Toungoo	,,	0	17	2
Rangoon	,,	0	8	8
Mergui	,,	0	15	10
Maulmain	,,	0	0	0½

Increase in the cost at one Gaol.

201. There was an increase per head at only one Gaol in the Province and that was at Sandoway, it amounted to £1-16 2. Exclusive of the cost of constructing new Gaols and the repairing of old ones there has been a saving of £3,269-10-11¼ during the past year.

Average strength employed in daily labour.

202. Throughout the various Prisons in this Province there has been a daily average strength of 3,221 convicts to meet all the requirements of Gaol service and repairs, of out door labour, and of profitable manufactures. The number of labouring days during the year were 288. The estimated earnings of the convicts who were employed during the year amounted to £21,346, or not very far short of the expenditure

incurred in the maintenance, guarding and management of all classes of the true Prison population. But this amount is subject to such reductions on account of plant and raw materials, that the earnings of a working prisoner do not in reality exceed one-fifth of the cost of his maintenance.

203. In only six out of the fourteen Gaols in the Province have the convicts been employed in what may be really termed manufactures, and their gross earnings amounted in the year 1869, to £5,970; whereas in the previous year they amounted to £6,615 showing a decrease of £645 in the year under review. This is only an apparent decrease, owing to a revised system in which the accounts have been kept, for if the gross receipts were compared in the same manner as in former years the results would appear to be as follows: Manufactures.

1868	...	...	£6,615
1869	...	...	£10,295

or an increase of £3,680.

204. The prisoners are employed in stone breaking, rice cleaning, carpentering, iron work, basket work, printing, paper making, weaving &c. Employment.

205. The average cash earnings of the prisoners employed on remunerative labour have been £1-6-0, per head. Cash earnings.

206. There are two scales of diet in British Burma. The labouring scale which consists of 38 oz., of solid food per diem, and the non-labouring scale which consists of 29¾ oz., per diem. The cost of a "labouring" convict's ration varies from 6*s.* 6½*d.* per mensem in Thayetmyo Gaol, to 1*s.* 10½*d* in Sandoway Gaol; while the non-labouring convict's ration was 6*s.*-¾*d* at Thayetmyo and 1*s.* 9*d.* in Sandoway. Scales of diet.

207. During the past year nearly £10,000 was spent upon building new Gaols in this Province and repairing old ones. Expenditure on buildings

Vital. Accommodation.

208. Gaol accommodation has hitherto been calculated at 55 square feet for each inmate. Doors and windows are however so open in this Province that prisoners may be said to be sleeping in the open air, excepting for the protection which the roof affords them from rain and dew. Consequently it is thought that 36 square feet will suffice for the maintenance of the health of each prisoner. Under this calculation the Gaols would not on the average have been overcrowded, but some contained more prisoners than could be suitably accommodated, whilst the majority had whole wards unoccupied. As regards sickness it appears that 25 per cent of the Prison inmates were admitted into Hospital, being less than half of the average rate for the previous years. The number of deaths from all causes was 220; of these 209 took place in Hospital and 11 occurred in the outbreaks at Thayetmyo and Rangoon. The percentage of mortality for 1869 was among the Prison population, 1·54 as compared with an average of 2·56 for the previous five years.

Sickness and mortality.

Comparative death rate.

209. The death rate, although favourable when compared with previous years, is still high owing to an outbreak of Cholera in the Gaols at Rangoon, Maulmain, Akyab and Prome which proved fatal in 61 cases, of these 52 persons died in Akyab alone.

Gaol atrophy.

210. On this point suffice it to remark that Gaol atrophy is peculiarly the scourge of certain classes of convicts in this Province. Opium eaters and opium smokers especially are rarely found to bear their imprisonment well.

Ticket-of leave system

211. The ticket-of-leave system works well in this Province, being both economical to the State and a great boon to well behaved prisoners in British Burma where labour is in such demand.

Services of officers.

212. In conclusion the Chief Commissioner would express his thanks to Dr. Donnelly, Officiating Inspector General of Prisons for the unremitting attention, and economical principles with which he has

conducted the Gaol Administration of this Province during the year under review.

The thanks of the Chief Commissioner are also due to Drs. Suffrein and Mountjoy for their able superintendence of the Maulmain and Akyab Gaols.

D.—Police.

213. The Province of British Burma comprises in round numbers 94,000 square miles. The population is $2\frac{1}{2}$ millions. Area and population

214. The statistics of crime for the whole Province are as follows: Statistics of crime

	1868.	1869.
Non-bailable.....	8,114	9,264
Bailable..... ...	13,890	16,993

215. The non-bailable offences form the real criminality of the Province, and show an increase in 1869 of 14 per cent Non bailable offences

216. This increase is certainly large, but is chiefly confined to cases of petty theft, and as will be seen hereafter, is not discernible in the more heinous offences. The increase moreover may be in some measure ascribed to an increase in the number of cases reported by the Police, rather than to an actual increase in the number of offences. Increase

217. The following table exhibits the aggregate number of the more important crimes which have come to light in each Division during the last three years. Statement of important crimes

ARAKAN DIVISION.

	1867.	1868.	1869.
Murder.....	8	9	15
Dacoity.....	9	20	12
Robbery.....	17	18	14

	1867.	1868.	1869.
House-breaking, Theft and receipt of stolen property	706	836	72
PEGU DIVISION.			
Murder.....	38	41	50
Dacoity.....	199	135	81
Robbery.....	149	175	142
House breaking, Theft and receipt of stolen property.....	4,452	4,530	6,063
TENASSERIM DIVISION.			
Murder	10	13	15
Dacoity	21	32	24
Robbery	22	13	17
House breaking, Theft and receipt of stolen. property.....	1,571	1,436	1,201

Standard of efficiency

218. As regards the efficiency of the Police in dealing with crime in this Province, it has been laid down, that fifty per cent of all cases reported, or, in other words, that one-half of all the non-bailable offences that were known to have taken place during the year, should be brought to trial. Also that sixty-two per cent of all persons brought to trial for these non-bailable offences should be convicted This standard has been laid down as the test of the Province ; and all districts falling below it have been regarded as in a backward condition as respects the efficiency of the Police.

At the same time it is acknowledged that the standard is by no means a high one, and that further improvement ought to be expected.

Percentage of cases reported, brought to trial.

219. During the year 1869, the number of non-bailable offences which have been brought to trial, in proportion to those which were only reported, was

fifty-four per cent, or four per cent above the standard laid down. On the other hand, the number of convictions which were obtained in proportion to the number of offences that were brought to trial, was sixty-one per cent, showing a falling off of one per cent from the standard.

220. It will now be advisable to review the various offences specified in the table in detail. Detail of the various offences.

221. As regards Murder it has increased more or less in every Division. In Arakan there have been 15 cases to 9 last year. In Pegu there have been 50 cases to 41 last year. In Tenasserim there have been 15 cases to 11 last year. It is impossible to furnish a reasonable explanation of the causes of this fluctuation. Murder is a crime *per se*, and is often the result of jealousy, or revenge, or some other passions which no Law and Police can hope effectually to restrain. Murder.

222. Dacoity comes under a very different category. Its prevalence or otherwise furnishes a very fair index of the efficiency of the Police. The parties committing Murder are easily carried away by such brute instincts as jealousy and revenge, but Dacoities on the other hand are deliberately and systematically committed for the mere sake of loot. It is therefore satisfactory to note that there has been in the aggregate a marked decrease in the crime of Dacoity in every Division of the Province. In Arakan there have been 12 cases to 20 last year. In Pegu there have been 84 cases to 135 last year. In Tenasserim there have been 24 cases to 32 last year. Dacoity.

223. It may be observed that whilst this decrease is satisfactory as far as the Province is concerned, yet there has been an increase of Dacoity in the district of Rangoon, which has caused some uneasiness to the Local Administration. From 1861 to 1867 there had been a rapid decrease in the number of Dacoities in this important district; the number of Satisfactory decrease in Dacoity.

cases had been reduced from 28 in 1860 and 14 in 1861 to 3 in 1865, 2 in 1866, and 2 in 1867. In 1868 the number rose to 21, and in 1869 to 28.

Observations regarding the crime of Dacoity

224. The Chief Commissioner however would take this opportunity of submitting a few observations upon the crime of Dacoity, as it manifests itself in British Burma. He is enabled to state from his own personal experience, confirmed by the opinion of the Local Officers best acquainted with the subject, that there are no professional gangs of dacoits in Burma, like those which prevail in the Central Provinces and other parts of India. They are not the result of family feuds, or local grievances, or led by hereditary robber chiefs; but generally originate in a mere desire for plunder, and are often joined by young men out of mere love of adventure, and a desire to establish a character for bravery and daring. A dacoit generally commences his career with cattle stealing, and if successful in that direction finally takes to Dacoity; and when he has established a reputation for plundering money with impunity, he can easily obtain a following in any expedition amongst gamblers of his acquaintance, or even amongst ordinary cultivators, who will subside into peaceful occupations when the Dacoity is over. As a rule dacoits are opium smokers, and the spies in the employment of the Police generally gain their information by supplying them with this drug. Indeed Dacoity, like too many other crimes which prevail in this Province, is to be in a great measure attributed to the impulsive character of the Burmese, who differ so widely from the people of India, and render it necessary to introduce special and exceptional Laws for the punishment of Gambling and restriction of the sale of Opium in British Burma.

Robbery

225. In Robbery there has been a marked decrease in the aggregate, and this is especially observable in the Pegu Division. In Arakan the number of cases has fallen from 18 to 14. In Tenasserim there has been an increase from 13 to 17 cases; but

still the amount is favourable when compared with the year 1867, during which there were 22 cases of Robbery. In Pegu however the decrease is very satisfactory, there having been only 142 cases compared with 175 last year.

House breaking and Theft

226. As regards House breaking and Theft, there is a considerable increase in the number of both offences, but it is difficult to say which of the two has increased the most, and it seems more expedient in dealing with British Burma, to consider both offences under one head. A Burman hut of mat and bamboo is so extremely fragile, and so easily entered, that it is easy to exaggerate a case of simple theft into one of burglary. When however the two are combined, there appears to be a considerable decrease in Arakan and Tenasserim, and a very marked increase in Pegu. Thus in Arakan the aggregate of the two offences has decreased from 836 to 732. In Tenasserim it has decreased from 1,436 to 1,201. But in Pegu it has increased nearly one-fourth or from 4,530 cases in 1868 to 6,063 cases in 1869. This increase is not confined to any particular district, but it is greatest in Myanoung, Prome and Rangoon, where however the increase of the population has been most considerable. In Myanoung, Major Hamilton, the Officiating Inspector General of Police, considers that the Police is insufficient; whilst he ascribes the increase in Prome to the failure in the rice crops. He appears to be of opinion that besides these causes, and the increase of population already referred to, that the increase in the number of burglaries and thefts is more due to the increase in the number of cases reported, rather than to any increase in the actual amount of crime.

Strength of Police force and other details.

227. The following table gives some details regarding the strength of Police force and the discharges both voluntary and as punishments :—

Districts.	Sanctioned Strength.	Number of persons enlisted during the year.	Number of persons discharged at their own request.		Number of Persons discharged by Superintendents. For Misconduct.		On account of changes in station or Estabt.		Number of persons punished by Magistrate.	
				per cent		per cent.		per cent.		per ct.
Akyab ..	512	202	48	9	61	11	...	...	38	7
Ramree	338	92	14	13	33	9	3	.....	3	...
Sandoway	229	33	14	6	6	2	3	1	2	...
Total	1,079	327	106	9	100	9	6	...	43	3
Rangoon	412	110	43	9	55	12	....	...	7	1
Do. Town	194	28	3	1	21	11	...	.....	7	3
Bassein	351	83	28	7	35	9	2	..	10	2
Myanoung. ...	385	311	179	16	89	23	10	2	26	6
Prome	1,230	335	224	18	63	5	71	5	37	3
Toungoo	287	61	22	7	15	5	11	3	7	2
Total	2,879	978	499	16	278	9	94	3	94	3
Amherst ...	659	374	254	38	25	3	60	9	24	3
Maulmain Town	164	61	59	36	2	1	...	..	6	3
Tavey	200	26	6	3	16	8	...	....	1	...
Mergui	226	83	59	26	11	1	..	...	6	2
Shwe gyeen	156	69	155	33	35	7	53	11	10	2
Total	1,705	773	533	31	90	5	113	6	47	2
British Burma	5,663	2,078	1,138	18	468	8	213	3	184	3

The percentage is still high but is chiefly confined to the Amherst and Shwé-gyeen districts, where the timber trade seduces a large number of the men by the present advantage of getting high wages, these districts being the recruiting grounds for Foresters.

Conduct

228. As regards the conduct of the Police, it is observed that since the 1st of January 1869, when the increase of pay was granted to the Police, there has been a decided improvement in that body. The Superintendents have been able to eliminate unfit

men and to enlist others from a better class; whilst the number of voluntary retirements has considerably decreased. The Police however is still far from able, either by their numbers or calibre, to cope with the crime which has increased with the increase of the population. The force is still retained at the same strength as it was in 1861, although since that date the population of Burma has more than doubled. Moreover their difficulties have been vastly increased by the lawlessness which prevails upon a long and impracticable frontier; but the question of the frontier has been so recently brought to the notice of the Government of India in separate despatches that it will be unnecessary to revert in the present place to the matter.

Prevalence of Gambling

229. In conclusion the Chief Commissioner would again draw attention to the prevalence of Gambling in British Burma, and to the fact that under the existing Law the means of checking it are far less effective than in former years. In the Police Report for 1868, it was shown that in 1866, before the enactment of Act III of 1867, the Police were enabled under the regulations then in force to bring 8,270 persons to trial for gambling, of whom nearly 7,000 were convicted; whilst in 1868, being the year after the Gambling Act of 1867 came into force, the number brought to trial was only 2,899, and of these only 2,295 were convicted.

Causes of decrease in numbers of person brought to trial for Gambling.

230. The cause for this falling off is to be found, not in any decrease to the vice, but in the difficulties at present experienced in repressing it. The Local regulations which had been found so effective ceased to have effect, whilst Act III of 1867 confined the action of the Police to Gambling within towns, and its provisions were easily evaded by the establishment of Gambling houses out of town limits. Then again a warrant can only be issued by one of the three following Officers:—

1st.—Deputy Commissioners of Districts.
2nd.—Magistrates having full powers.
3rd.—District Superintendents of Police.

Difficulties experienced under the present Gambling Act.

231. In India, where Magistrates with full powers are far more numerous than in Burma, the Gambling Act can be worked without difficulty; but in British Burma it appears to the Chief Commissioner that two measures are necessary to suppress a vice which has so much fascination for the Burmese, namely:—

First.—The extension of Act III of 1867, to the whole of British Burma.

Secondly.—The extension of the power to issue warrants to all Officers exercising the power of Magistrates throughout the Province.

Services of Officers

232. The thanks of the Chief Commissioner are specially due to Major T. C. Hamilton, officiating Inspector General of Police, and also to Mr. Doyle, Major Munro, Captain Lowndes, and Mr. Hildebrand.

F.—Marine.

Government Steamers and Vessels employed during the year.

233. No Government steamer was employed in connection with this Province during the year with the exception of the paddle boat, *Undaunted*, which only arrived in Rangoon a few days prior to the close of 1869-70. Hired steam vessels were however at the service of the Local Administration, first the *Alexandra* and afterwards the *Court Hey*. These vessels were principally employed on Light-house duty and carrying provisions to the Settlement of Port Blair. The latter also took the Chief Commissioner to Calcutta in December 1869, and in the following month returned *viâ* Akyab, Kyouk-phyoo, Sandoway and Bassein to Rangoon. The Government sailing transport *Czarewitch* was occasionally engaged in the conveyance of Commissariat stores between Rangoon and Port Blair, and also in carrying out the half-yearly relief of troops between this Province and that Settlement.

Dockyard at Dalla.

234. The dockyard, the property of the Government, situated at Dalla opposite to Rangoon, is still occupied on a monthly tenure by Messrs. Todd, Findlay and Co., on behalf of the Irrawaddy Flotilla, and

Burmese Steam Navigation Company, whose steamers and flats now ply at stated intervals between Rangoon and the principal stations within British territory and Mandalay, with an occasional visit to Bhamo.

235. Weekly communication is conducted between the three principal ports of this Province and Calcutta, by the steamers of the British India Steam Navigation Company; and a four-weekly service is performed by the vessels of the same Company between Rangoon and Madras, and between Maulmain and the Straits Settlements. From Maulmain, a monthly service is also carried out to the southern ports of Tavoy and Mergui by a small steamer, belonging to the Burma Steam Tug Company. Communications.

236. The light-houses on the coast of this Province, which have been erected from the Imperial Funds, are the "Alguada," on the reef of that name off the mouth of the Bassein River; the "Cocos," on Table Island, the most northerly of the "Cocos" group of Islands in the Bay of Bengal; and the "Krishna," on a shoal so named which forms the most southerly portion of the Baragua flat, Gulf of Martaban, about 60 miles from the mouth of the Rangoon river. The light-houses, the cost of which has been debited to the Port Funds are, one on Double Island off Amherst at the entrance to the Maulmain river; one off the port of Akyab; and two off the Port of Rangoon, one of which is at the mouth of the river of that name, and the other about 3 miles north-east of the mouth of the China Buckeer, branch of the river Irrawaddy. Light-houses.

These light-houses, with the exception of the "Alguada" and "Cocos," are worked entirely by Natives of India, and have been conducted in a most satisfactory manner.

237. The realizations on account of coast light dues during the year, were £6,101, against £5,602 in the preceding year. On account of harbour light-house dues the receipts were £1,189 in 1869-70, and £4,314 in 1868-69. Light-dues.

Services of Officers.

238. The thanks of the Chief Commissioner are due to Captain John Mack, Deputy Master Attendant of Rangoon, who officiated as Master Attendant of that port, and Superintendent of Light-houses for nine months of the year, also to Captain W. P. Arnot, I.N., who took up those appointments at the end of 1869.

III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

A.—Finance.

Receipts Land revenue

239. The collections made under Land revenue, as compared with the previous year, show an increase of Rs. 7,01,188:-

1868-69	Rs.	56,85,391
1869-70	,,	63,89,579
Increase...	,,	7,01,188

This is attributable chiefly to large collections at the close of the year 1869-70 on account of the revenues of that year, so as to leave as small an amount outstanding as possible:--

Amount collected in March 1870...	Rs.	20,69,330
,, ,, 1869...	,,	16,31,910
Increase...	,,	4,37,420

or in other words the revenues were collected earlier than in 1868-69. The remaining portion of the increase shows a steady continuance in the prosperity of the Province.

Forests

240. The large stock of Timber on hand at the close of 1868-69, added to the quantity received in 1869-70, enabled the Forest Department to dispose of a large quantity of Timber in excess of that sold in the previous year, and at very fair prices:—

1869-70.....	Rs.	9,84,773
1868-69.....	,,	8,17,599
Increase...	,,	1,67,174

It should be noted that the Forest revenue of 1869-70, has been exceptionally high.

An excess on account of private Timber sold is accounted for by the heavy assets of 1868-69, having been realized during the year 1869-70.

241. The decrease in the Excise revenue arises from the Opium Farms not having realized the high prices of the last year, when the competition was keen; moreover, less Opium was sold to the Farmers during 1869 :— Excise

1868-69.....	Rs.	12,17,300
1869-70.....	,,	10,61,157
Decrease...	,,	1,55,843

242. There has been an increase in the Assessed taxes which was occasioned by the imposition of an additional rate of Income tax for a part of the year, whereby $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent was realized for the whole year :— Assessed taxes.

1869-70	Rs.	1,19,781
1868-69	,,	1,02,712
Increase...	,,	17,063

243. The rice season commenced during the previous year earlier than usual, and the falling off in the Customs exports is accounted for, by the very large shipments of rice in the months of January, February and March 1869, and a consequent falling off in the shipments in the three first months of 1869-70 :— Customs

1868-69	Rs.	28,48,933
1869-70	„	20,33,884
Decrease...	„	8,15,049

It should also be borne in mind that the year 1868-69, was an exceptional year for the shipment of rice, the Bangkok port having been closed.

Salt.

244. The income from the Salt revenue shews a falling off as compared with last year. It had however been steadily increasing for some years past, but the importations were less this year owing to losses sustained by the importers. The duty realized on salt manufactured in the country is also less owing to smaller quantities manufactured; there being a large surplus stock in hand and importations were expected :—

1868-69.....	Rs.	1,43,979
1869-70.....	„	1,28,320
Decrease...	„	15,659

Stamps.

245. Under the operations of the new Stamp Act the Stamp revenue has considerably increased :—

1869-70	Rs.	5,40,958
1868-69	„	5,29,705
Increase...	„	11,253

Law and Justice.

246. The decrease in the income under Law and Justice is caused by the reduction in the prices charged by the Rangoon Gaol printing press :—

1868-69	Rs.	2,80,385
1869-70	„	2,67,066
Decrease...	„	13,319

247. The decrease under Police receipts is chiefly due to the re-transfer of a lakh of Rupees to Local Funds, which amount was originally transferred to the Imperial revenue in 1868-69, under the orders of the Government of India on account of pay of village police, or *goungs*, the cost of whom was up to the close of 1867-68 borne by the Imperial revenue:— Police.

1868-69.....	Rs.	3,34,276
1869-70.....	,,	2,50,639
Decrease...	,,	83,637

248. The Marine receipts shew a slight decrease caused by the circumstance that, in 1868-69 coals were sold to vessels of the Royal Navy, and also the balance of the stores formerly kept in Maulmain were sold in that year. There was however a considerable increase on the amounts realized for coast light dues:— Marine.

1868-69.....	Rs.	73,245
1869-70.....	,,	71,072
Decrease...	,,	2,173

249. The Educational receipts show a slight decrease, this has been occasioned by the destruction by fire of the Akyab school, and the consequent discontinuance in the receipt of school fees from that Institution:— Education.

1868-69.....	Rs.	4,684
1869-70.....	,,	4,649
Decrease...	,,	35

250. The income from Interest is reduced, in consequence of the debts of the Port Funds having been written off to profit and loss; whereas they had been previously treated as debts owed to Government, Interest.

for which interest was charged to the Local Funds, and credited to the Imperial revenue :—

1868-69.....	Rs.	10,235
1869-70.....	,,	9,010
Decrease...	,,	1,225

Miscellaneous

251. The receipts under this head have increased, owing to unpaid bills, of more than three years standing being credited under the orders of the Government of India :—

1869-70.....	Rs.	22,299
1868-69.....	,,	14,910
Increase...	,,	7,389

Local Funds.

252. The debit balances of the Maulmain and Bassein Port Funds were taken over by Government in March 1870, amounting to Rs. 2,21,879, and consequently swelled the receipts by this amount.

There were decreases however under some of the Funds amounting to Rs. 91,000, chiefly occasioned by a decrease in the sale of land :—

1869-70.....	Rs.	12,20,053
1868-69.....	,,	10,89,124
Increase	,,	1,30,929

Deposits.

253. An increase under this head of Rs. 1,58,000 is owing principally to Judicial deposits.

Advances recoverable.

254. There is an increase of Rs. 34,800 in consequence of transfer adjustments made on account of advances to the Commissariat Officer at Rangoon for purchase of stores for Port Blair.

Bills drawn.

255. The Bill transactions of the Province have been increased by nearly Rs. 13,000.

256. The transactions under this head have been reduced by Rs. 6,39,000. There being less occasion for removing treasure from one treasury to another. Cash remittances received.

257. The remaining heads of account appertain to other Governments, and the causes of increase or decrease are not generally known in this Province:— Remaining heads of account.

Heads of account.	1868-69.	1869-70.
Postal department	1,31,213	1,28,827
Electric Telegraph department	1,25,166	1,09,625
Money Order department	1,82,106	4,55,010
India and other Governments	6,11,102	9,43,713
Military department	9,31,610	7,68,506
Public Works department	5,01,310	5,13,099
Bills of other Governments	1,98,808	2,72,338

Under Postal department there is a slight decrease of Rs. 2,386.

In the Telegraph department there appears a falling off of Rs. 15,541.

The Money Order department shews a decrease in receipts of Rs. 27,096, owing to the small traders remitting money in cash instead of through the Money Order Office, the rates of freight on specie being cheaper than premium on orders.

The credits to India and other Governments are more by Rs. 3,29,611, arising principally from the transfer of credit balance of investments and of receipts of the Police Superannuation Fund.

In the Military department there is a decrease of Rs. 1,63,130 on account of Stores supplied by the Military department, Bengal, for the use of Port Blair in the year 1868-69.

The amount drawn by Bills on other Governments has decreased by Rs. 2,26,170, chiefly on account of those drawn on Madras and India.

Cash balances.

258. The opening Cash balances of the last two years shew a decrease of more than three and a half lakhs of Rupees, occasioned by the Calcutta treasury having reduced the balance at Akyab :—

Details.	1868-69.	1869-70.
Notes	2,08,740	3,08,700
Rupees	28,21,574	23,05,999
Small Silver	1,20,558	1,93,679
Copper	1,35,605	1,09,127
Total ...	32,86,477	29,17,505

Decrease in the Imperial revenues.

259. On the whole it will be observed from the following that the Imperial revenues of the Province have decreased by nearly one lakh and a half of Rupees as compared with the year 1868-69 :—

1868-69.....	Rs.	1,20,63,363
1869-70..... ...	,,	1,19,13,487
Decrease...	,,	1,49,876

Cause of decrease

260. The previous year however as it will be perceived from the foregoing remarks under "Customs" was an extraordinary one. Consequently after deducting the excess, or extraordinary revenue realized under that head in 1868-69, of eight lakhs of Rupees, the revenues generally for the year 1869-70 show an increase of six and a half lakhs. And upon a comparison with the actual receipts of the previous seven years, it cannot fail to be observed how steadily the income of the Province has been increasing year by year.

Disbursements. Interest on Service Funds

261. The Police Superannuation Fund having been abolished no payments were made for Interest :—

1868-69	Rs.	12,142
1869-70.....	,,	Nil.

262. The chief decrease is on account of Customs refunds. In 1868-69 it was the practice to deposit sums for Customs duties prior to shipment of cargo, and to pay back the advances when short shipments were made. This practice was put a stop to this year, and hence the decrease: - Revenue refunds and drawbacks.

1868-69.....	Rs.	1,08,192
1869-70.....	,,	64,676
Decrease...	,,	43,516

263. This large increase is occasioned by the reduction on appeal of the fine of Rs. 20,000, to Rs. 2,000, imposed by the Deputy Commissioner of Myanoung in 1868, in a criminal case: Miscellaneous refunds

1869-70.....	Rs.	29,842
1868-69.....	,,	16,253
Increase	,,	13,589

264. Under establishments of Collectors and Deputy Commissioners, &c., there has been an increase of over Rs. 5,000, arising from the appointment of an Extra Assistant Commissioner to the establishment of the Superintendent of Hill Tribes; and from the transfer of those officers who held the appointments of Town Magistrates last year, to duties in the Revenue and Judicial departments in the present year:— Land Revenue.

1869-70.....	Rs	9,75,151
1868-69.....	,,	8,81,717
Increase	,,	93,434

The charges on account of Land revenue collections, (commission on collections) shew an increase of Rs. 43,361, which is accounted for by the corresponding increase in the revenue collected: -

1869-70	Rs.	4,79,399
1868-69	,,	4,36,038
Increase...	,,	43,361

Revenue Survey.

265. The Revenue Survey department in this Province was created in December 1868, only four months payments were made in 1868-69. The Survey party has been on duty throughout the year under review, hence the charges show an increase :—

1869-70.....	Rs.	57,196
1868-69.....	,,	21,015
Increase...	,,	36,181

Revenue Settlement

266. The Revenue Settlement department was also sanctioned in 1868-69, and only charges for a portion of that year were paid :—

1869-70.....	Rs.	24,887
1868 69.....	,,	15,988
Increase ...	,,	8,899

Forests

267. The following shows a decrease in the disbursement on account of the Forest department, which would have been greater, had not charges amounting to about half a lakh of Rupees appertaining to the preceding year, been adjusted in 1869-70 :

1868-69.....	Rs.	4,23,249
1869-70.....	,,	4,21,463
Decrease...	,,	1,786

Excise.

268. The increase in the charges of the Excise department arises from the delay in complying with the indents for Opium from Calcutta in 1868-69, whereby the cost price of such Opium, as well as the supply for the year under notice was defrayed in 1869-70:—

1869-70.....	Rs.	1,72,399
1868-69..	,,	78,043
Increase...	,,	94,356

Assessed taxes.

269. In the year 1868-69 there were payments of about Rs. 700 relating to the previous year made for

commission to Thoogyees for the collection of the Income tax, which practice has since been discontinued :—

1868-69.....	Rs.	3,586
1869-70.....	,,	2,973
Decrease...	,,	613

270. The following increase is chiefly in the Customs department, at Rangoon, on account of additional establishments entertained during the year under review :— Customs.

1869-70.....	Rs.	1,60,372
1868-69.....	,,	1,47,767
Increase...	,,	12,605

271. The increase in Salt charges arises from the commission paid this year for salt tax collections made in 1868-69 :— Salt.

1868-69.....	Rs.	5,494
1869-70.....	,,	8,181
Increase...	,,	2,687

272. Under discount paid to vendors, there is an increase of nearly Rs. 700, accounted for by an increase in the sale of Stamps. There is however a falling off of about Rs. 1,000 in the contingent charges of the Stamp establishments, the previous year's expenditure having been unusually high :— Stamps.

1868-69.....	Rs.	14,571
1869-70.....	,,	14,255
Decrease...	,,	316

273. The following shows a small decrease under the head of Administration and Public Departments :— Administration and Public Department.

1868-69.....	Rs.	3,59,499
1869-70.....	,,	3,58,125
Decrease...	,,	1,374

Chief Commissioner, Secretariat and Commissioners.

274. In the Secretariat there appears a reduction of expenditure of Rs. 4,639 caused partly by the transfer of the Secretary to the Chief Commissioner to duties in the Revenue and Judicial departments, which post has been occupied by a Junior Officer in the Commission; and also from a considerable diminution in the contingent charges of the Secretariat office:—

1868-69.....	Rs.	84,301
1869-70.....	,,	79,662
Decrease...	,,	4,639

Under the charges for the Commissioners offices a saving of upwards of Rs. 5,000 has also been effected in the contingent charges:—

1868-69.....	Rs.	1,49,528
1869-70.....	,,	1,45,884
Decrease...	,,	3,644

Account office

275. There is only a trifling difference of Rs. 20 in the charges of the Civil office of the Account department.

1868-69.....	Rs.	60,212
1869-70.....	,,	60,192
Decrease...	,,	20

Sanitary administration.

276. As the office of Sanitary Commissioner was created during 1868-69, charges were made for a portion of that year only; consequently, the following shows an increase in the charges for the year under review:—

1868-69.....	Rs.	15,458
1869-70.....	,,	23,087
Increase...	,,	7,629

277. The following shows a total increase under the head of Law and Justice of Rs. 11,982 :— Law and Justice.

1868-69.....	Rs.	7,85,230
1869-70.....	,,	7,97,212
Increase...	,,	11,982

278. The increase shown by the following statement under the Civil and Sessions Courts arises chiefly from the working of the new furlough rules :— Civil and Sessions Courts.

1868-69	Rs.	3,76,659
1869-70	,,	3,83,623
Increase...	,,	6,964

279. The small decrease under the head of Criminal Courts is due to the office of Town Magistrate of Rangoon having been filled during a portion of the year, only by an officiating Officer. This decrease would have been greater, had it not been that two new offices were created in the year *viz.*; Assistant Cantonment Magistrates at Thayetmyo and Toungoo: Criminal Courts.

1868-69	Rs.	60,862
1869-70	,,	59,587
Decrease...	,,	1,275

280. The appointment of a Judge of the Small Cause Court of Rangoon was made in the middle of 1869-70 which accounts for the increase shown by the following figures :— Courts of Small Causes.

1869-70	Rs.	7,732
1868-69	,,	2,975
Increase...	,,	1,757

281. The increase in the charges under this head is occasioned by the appointment of Mr. Tarrant to act while Mr. Coryton was on privilege leave in 1869. Recorders' Courts.

This increase would have been greater had it not been that the office of the Recorder of Rangoon was not filled for two or three months in 1868-69 :-

1869-70.....	Rs.	73,740
1868-69.....	,,	65,709
Increase...	,,	8,031

Government pleaders.

282. The vacancy caused by the death of Mr. Macleod, the Government Pleader of Rangoon, in 1869 was not filled up for two months, hence a decrease is shown under this head :-

1868-69.....	Rs.	8,400
1869-70.....	,,	7,579
Decrease...	,,	821

Prisons

283. The decrease shown below under inspection and general superintendence of the Gaols arises from the appointment of an Officer to officiate as Inspector General for a short period on a reduced pay, and on account of a reduction in the travelling charges :

1868-69.....	Rs.	18,047
1869-70.....	,,	16,433
Decrease...	,,	1,614

Superintendence.

284. The following shows a decrease for superintendence of upwards of Rs. 6,500 and for contingencies of about 1,000; also hardly any expenses for petty construction and repairs :—

1868-69.....	Rs.	86,097
1869-70.....	,,	72,956
Decrease...	,,	13,141

285. The following increase has been occasioned by the increased numbers of prisoners in the Gaols :— Dieting of Prisoners

1869-70.....	Rs.	1,28,643
1868-69.....	,,	1,23,622
Increase...	,,	5,021

286. The following increase arises from the purchase of more raw materials for manufacturing purposes and also on account of commission paid to Gaolers on manufactures of the previous year :— Purchase of raw materials.

1869-70.....	Rs.	47,265
1868-69.....	,,	42,866
Increase...	,,	4,399

287. In the charges on account of the Police department there is an increase of Rs. 49,285 which is shown by the following statement: Police.

1869-70.....	Rs.	13,94,858
1868-69.....	,,	13,45,574
Increase...	,,	49,285

288. This increase may be accounted for as follows :— Increase explained.

In the District Executive Force there appears an excess of Rs. 48,783, arising from the additional pay granted by the Government of India in November 1868 for increasing the efficiency of the Police force, and from the temporary establishments retained in the Bassein and Thayetmyo districts; and under Municipal Police there is an excess of Rs. 7,611 on account of the additional pay granted to the Force.

Under provincial superintending Officers of the district Police a saving has accrued of Rs. 7,129, owing to the appointment of an officer to officiate at

a lower rate of pay in lieu of Major Duncan who proceeded on furlough, and also from the entertainment of a Personal Assistant at a smaller salary.

Marine.

289. The following large increase is due to the Maulmain and Bassein Port Fund Debts, *viz.*, Rs 2,21,879 having been written off against Imperial Revenues under the orders of the Government of India; also to the costly repairs to the steamer *Nemesis* in Calcutta having been charged to this Province, and to the employment of the steamers *Court Hey* and *Alexandra* in her place; and also adjustments on account of the previous years for the *Kwang Tung*, *Diana* &c., steamers attached to the convict Settlement at Port Blair:-

1869-70.	Rs.	5,80,587
1868-69	,,	2,25,300
Increase...	,,	3,55,287

Education

290. The following decrease in the Educational charges is chiefly due to the numerous Grants-in-aid to the private schools in 1868-69, especially those attached to the S. P. G. Mission not having been repeated this year:-

1868-69.....	Rs.	1,10,989
1869-70.....	,,	81,901
Decrease...	,,	29,088

Ecclesiastical

291. In the Ecclesiastical department there is a small decrease of Rs. 1,223 owing to the appointment of Chaplain at Toungoo being vacant for one month in 1869-70:-

1868-69.....	Rs.	53,421
1869 70.....	,,	51,898
Decrease...	,,	1,223

Medical.

292. There is also a decrease in the Medical department, on account of the absence of officers on

leave, whose places were filled by others at lower rates of pay; and on account of less expenses being incurred for the dieting of pauper patients:—

1868-69	Rs.	1,17,989
1869-70	,,	1,09,876
Decrease...	,,	8,110

293. There is a decrease in the Printing charges for the whole Province of Rs. 4,234, and the decrease has been effected in every department, excepting the Secretariat office, where the charges amount to upwards of Rs. 9,000 more than they did in 1868-69:— Stationery and Printing

1868-69.....	Rs.	57,793
1869-70.....	,,	53,559
Decrease...	,,	4,234

294. Under Political agencies the following statement shows a decrease, which is owing to the extraordinary charges in 1868-69 on account of the Bhamo expedition, which alone amounted to Rs. 50,739; and also to the cost of muskets supplied to the King of Burma in that year, Rs. 34,000. There has however been an increased expenditure incurred in 1869-70 under the salaries and establishments of the Political agencies on account of the agency at Bhamo which was established in that year: Political

1868-69.....	Rs.	1,35,298
1869-70.....	,,	74,086
Decrease...	,,	61,212

295. Under this head there is an increase of upwards of Rs. 8,000 accounted for as follows *viz*:—passage and outfit charges of the Recorder of Rangoon, Rs. 5,000; and two-thirds of the freight paid on Public Works and Military stores sent out from England, this latter being a new charge against the Civil grants under the orders of the Government of India:— Miscellaneous services.

1869-70	Rs.	39,753
1868-69	„	31,630
Increase...	„	8,123

Pensions, &c.

296. The following decrease is but trifling, there having been fewer gratuities paid to discharged Government servants this year. The number of pensions however are increasing year by year :—

1868-69.....	Rs.	30,469
1869-70...	„	30,040
Decrease...	„	429

This charge is nominal being the balance of the Police Superannuation Fund and of investments on that account which have been written off to the credit of the Government of India :-

1869-70..... Rs. 5,17,768

Local Funds

297. In the Local Fund department there has been an increase in the disbursement ; chiefly caused by larger expenditure in the Public Works department, as is shown by the following statement :—

1869-70.....	Rs.	3,65,978
1868-69.....	„	2,63,971
Increase...	„	1,02,007

There was a decrease in the expenditure by the Civil department in the year, of upwards of fifty thousand Rupees, notwithstanding which, the following shows an increase in the charges for the year :—

1868-69.....	Rs.	9,36,973
1869-70.....	„	9,82,330
Increase...	„	45,357

Deposits.

298. This increase in the repayment of Deposits is the natural consequence of the increase in the receipts of Judicial deposits : —

1868-69.....	Rs.	3,92,154
1869-70.....	,,	4,60,234
Increase ...	,,	67,920

299. The following decrease under this head, is owing to the care taken in the adjustment of charges on account of the expenses of this Province under the several heads of account, and these debits are decreasing year by year :— Advances recoverable.

1868-69.....	Rs.	5,44,856
1869-70.....	,,	4,10,522
Decrease ...	,,	1,34,334

300. The increase in the payment of Bills is caused by the increased Bill transactions :— Bills paid

1868-69	Rs.	11,45,716
1869-70	,,	12,30,747
Increase...	,,	85,051

301. The decrease under this head has been explained under "Cash Remittances" received :— Cash remittances sent.

1868-69	Rs.	63,93,716
1869-70	,,	57,39,673
Decrease...	,,	6,54,043

302. The remaining heads of account are as noted below :— Remaining heads of account

Heads of Account.	1868-69.	1869-70.	
Postal department	88,292	93,389	Increase. 5,097
Electric Telegraph	1,96,899	1,93,248	Decrease. 3,651
Money Order	1,00,341	91,078	9,263
India and other Governments	36,04,217	26,30,987	9,73,230
Military department	29,70,802	29,83,617	Increase. 12,815
Public Works ,, ...	29,68,699	22,91,859	Decrease. 6,76,840
Bills of other Governments...	1,400	23,700	Increase. 22,300

In the Postal department there is an increase in the payments of over Rs. 5,000, while in the Telegraph Department there is a falling off of Rs. 3,651.

In the Money Order department there is a decrease of Rs. 9,263 accounted for by the decrease in receipts.

The charges to India and other Governments have been reduced by fewer remittances having been sent to Calcutta, than in the year 1868-69.

In 1868-69 twenty-one lakhs of Rupees were drawn by the Government of India from the Akyab treasury, while in the year 1869-70 only seven lakhs were remitted.

The payments to the Military department have increased by Rs. 12,845.

The debits to the Public Works department are less than in the previous year by over six lakhs and three quarters of Rupees, due to the reductions ordered by the Supreme Government to be made in the expenditure of that department.

The amount of Bills drawn by other Governments on this Province has increased by Rs. 22,300.

Cash balances.

303. The closing cash balance is larger than the previous year by more than 8½ lakhs of Rupees, owing chiefly to the collections of revenue at the close of the year 1869-70, being considerably larger than in 1868-69, and from the available balance at the Akyab treasury not having been drawn away by the Comptroller General in Calcutta as in the previous year :—

Details.	1868-69.	1869-70.
Notes	3,08,700	2,58,590
Sovereigns ...	.....	15
Rupees...	23,05,999	32,54,355
Small Silver	1,93,679	1,29,112
Copper...	1,09,127	1,30,509
Total ...	29,17,505	37,72,581

304. On the whole it will be observed that the expenditure in 1869-70, has exceeded that of the previous year by over four lakhs and three quarters of Rupees; but in reality the expenses of the year for the Province were not nearly so great, as in the previous year the Government of India relieved the Local Funds by taking over the debit balances of the Bassein and Maulmain Port Funds amounting to Rs. 2,21,879. The Marine charges were also very considerably increased as before noticed, owing to the steamer *Nemesis* having undergone repairs in Calcutta, the cost of which, together with hire of the steamers *Court Hey* and *Alexandra* sent in her place, were borne by this Province, and the delay in complying with the indents for opium from Calcutta in 1868-69, necessitated the cost price being defrayed in the year 1869-70:— Increase in the disbursements accounted for.

1869-70.....	Rs.	54,22,260
1868-69.....	,,	49,35,878
Increase ...	,,	4,76,382

Had not therefore these extraordinary charges been incurred there would only have been an increase of expenditure of Rs. 27,000, and taking into consideration that the commission paid upon the large collections of Land revenue was increased by Rs. 43,000, and that the pay of the Police force had been augmented by nearly Rs. 49,000, the result is very satisfactory.

305. The Chief Commissioner desires to record his thanks to Mr. C. R. Kiernander, and to Mr. Rule, who were respectively in charge of the Accountant General's office during the year under review. Services of Officers

B.—Public Works.

306. The grants for the year were originally fixed as follows:— Grants.

Imperial	Rs.	25,25,000
Local	,,	4,72,453
Total	Rs.	29,97,453

The above grants were subsequently modified on the separation of Port Blair from this Administration and the necessities of the State.

At the close of the year, the grants, both Imperial and Local stood as under :—

Imperial	Rs.	21,75,000
Local	,,	5,66,593
Total	Rs.	27,41,593

against which were incurred :—

Imperial	Rs.	18,26,035
Local...	,,	3,55,045
Total	Rs.	21,81,080

making a difference of expenditure less than grants of Rs. 5,60,513.

Details of expenditure.

307. Details of expenditure on the different heads of service :

Imperial outlay.

Heads of Service.	Expenditure.		Total.
	Original works.	Repairs.	
Military	3,90,715	69,592	4,60,307
Civil buildings	3,46,783	35,242	3,82,025
Agricultural	55,998	15,563	71,561
Communications	3,47,246	92,886	4,40,132
Miscellaneous Public Improvements	21,930	19,045	40,975
Total Works and Repairs.	11,62,672	2,32,328	13,95,000
Establishment	.....	.....	4,07,527
Tools and Plant	.....	.....	14,444
Profit and loss	.....	.....	100
Increase to stock	.....	.....	8,964
Grand Total Imperial Outlay Rs	.....	.....	18,26,035

Local Outlay.

Heads of Service.	Expenditure.		Total.
	Original works.	Repairs.	
Military	3,378	3,000	6,378
Communications . .	13,685	7,406	21,091
Miscellaneous Public Improvements	2,38,909	30,209	2,69,118
Total Works and Repairs.	2,55,972	10,615	2,96,587
Establishment... . .	..	.	54,518
Tools and Plant	...		3,940
Grand Total Local Outlay Rs..	.. . .	. ...	3,55,045

308. Rangoon.—Exactly one lakh of Rupees was spent on the works of the Great Pagoda defences. The work of the West and South ditches is complete, and that of the North and East ditches is well in hand. Out of five rubble bastions, three are finished, one nearly so and the fifth not commenced. A heavy earthen rampart has been thrown up behind the escarp wall of the Southern face. The work done is as follows: Military Pagoda defences.

11½ lakhs of earthwork.
133,000 cubic feet brick masonry.
61,000 ,, ,, rubble masonry.

309. The whole of the foundations of the Monkey Point Harbour defences are now completed, and all further prosecution of work suspended until the orders of Government have been received on the alternative plans, submitted during the year for the Battery works. The outlay was nearly Rs. 18,000. Some protective piling was also completed at the Point at a cost of Rs. 12,700. Monkey Point. Harbour defences

310. The road leading from the Pagoda to the Royal Lakes was completed, the outlay for the year being Rs. 10,000. This is a very good piece of work and productive of much convenience. Tank road and East Boundary road were completed for about Rs. 6,000. Roads.

European Infantry Lines.

311. The accommodation required may now be said to be completed so far as buildings are concerned. The outlay during the year was limited to the construction or completion of some urinals and latrines. The Barrack square has been metalled at a cost of Rs. 4,000. The reservoirs east of the Barracks were about two-thirds completed, the outlay being Rs. 13,700.

During the year an elaborate project was submitted to the Government of India for building entirely new barracks for the Infantry and Artillery of a far more permanent nature than the existing buildings.

Native Infantry Lines.

312. An Iron roof was provided for the Quarter Guard and a rifle Range commenced and completed.

Commissariat.

313. The flooring of the godowns at Godwin's wharf was laid with asphalte and a railing provided for the godowns on Godwin's road. Total outlay was Rs. 7,000.

Ordnance

314. Sanction was received for the construction of the new Powder Magazine, though it arrived so late that only Rs. 8,000 could be spent upon levelling and otherwise preparing the site. On the quarters for the Ordnance employés Rs. 46,000 were spent. Those for the Staff Sergeants and Sub-Conductors were completed.

General.

315. The Commissariat Iron wharf did not make the progress hoped for. During the year Rs. 28,000 was expended, exclusive of the value of the Iron work of which no account has been received from England. The slow progress was said to be mainly due to the inferior way the different parts had been fitted together in England. A boat Jetty was built at Monkey Point for Rs. 1,800.

Native Infantry Lines.

316. MAULMAIN.—Only Rs. 2,900 were spent here on the construction of a new latrine for the Native Infantry Regiment.

European Infantry Lines.

317. THAYETMYO. The paving of the basements was completed during the year, the total outlay being Rs. 12,500. The following works in progress from last year were completed:—

Quarter Guard and Cells, Canteen, Sergeants' Mess and Library, Swimming bath and Orderly room. The outlay amounted to about Rs. 26,000.

A new expense Magazine was commenced and Rs. 3,000 were spent on the brickwork which was nearly finished. On dry earth sheds and urinaries, Rs. 2,800 were spent in both European Infantry and Artillery Lines. Accommodation for the troops is now practically complete.

318. A quantity of materials, costing Rs. 8,500 was collected. The Quarter Guard and Cells, the Stables, the Harness rooms, the School house, the Orderly room and the Sergeants' Mess were all finished, the outlay being Rs. 14,600. Verandahs round two of the Stables were completed, and those round the third in progress. On a new expense Magazine Rs. 1,100 were expended, and for this the brickwork was nearly completed. Royal Artillery Lines

319. The Elephant sheds, costing very nearly Rs. 20,000 were completed with the exception of roof oiling. These are most palatial looking buildings, and it may well be questioned if the elephants would not be healthier out in the jungles. Two sheds for slaughter Cattle were commenced and completed for Rs. 4,000, and on a slaughter shed completed, Rs. 3,600 were spent. Commissariat

320. A small amount was spent on Cantonment roads and deepening wells, and a Rifle Range for the Native Infantry was commenced. Half the work on the road to the Cholera encamping ground was done for Rs. 4,200. From late experience gained, it is possible this encamping ground will have to be abandoned, though the road to it will be useful. General

321. TOUNGOO.—On the Quarter Guard and Cells, Rs. 19,000 were spent; much more could have been spent, but for the frequent changes among the Executive Engineers, and law suits between the contractors and their labourers. Brickwork is complete with the exception of brick-on-edge flooring and steps; verandah roofs are half finished and wall plates of European Infantry Lines.

main rooms and solitary cells laid. The Executive Engineer hoped for the completion of the building by July 1870. The Swimming bath was completed, the outlay during the year being Rs. 2,700. A new well will have to be sunk, the present one being apparently near an earth-oil spring.

Commissariat.

322. The two Quarters for the Staff Sergeants were completed and made over for occupation. The asphalting of the floor of the godown in the Redoubt was finished, the outlay being Rs. 2,300.

Ordnance.

323. Work was commenced on the quarters in the Redoubt for the Conductor and Rs. 1,800 were spent.

General

324. The stone groynes in the Sittoung were finished and found to be quite successful.

During the year, the Chief Engineer submitted proposals for housing the Royal Artillery in Barracks to be constructed within the Redoubt, for removing the Commissariat buildings there also, and for turning the present Royal Artillery barracks into hospitals for the European Infantry. In consequence of these suggestions nothing was done on the estimate sanctioned by the Government of India for the new Hospital for the European Infantry.

Civil buildings Customs.

325. The Custom house at Akyab was completed in 1868-69, but four grated doors were supplied during the year under review. Lightning conductors were put up over the Custom house, Rangoon, the rods of copper, having been supplied by the Ordnance department in Calcutta. The out-offices of this Custom house were re-roofed with iron, "a great improvement." Hoisting tackle, costing Rs. 1,900, was supplied to the Bonded Warehouse.

Telegraph

326. The out offices to the building at Henzadah were completed. No report is made regarding the progress of the offices at Rue and Pabroo. The out offices at Maulmain commenced last year were com-

pleted and handed over, the total outlay being Rs. 4,600.

327. Nothing was done towards the commencement of the Bassein Church, the estimate having been submitted late in the year. The Church at Toungoo was commenced, on a design that had been submitted to the Government of India. The Donabyoo grave-yard was completed. A good railing and gates were provided for the Akyab Church-yard costing Rs. 2,700. Ecclesiastical buildings.

328. The Court house at Prome is complete with the exception of a few fittings, at a cost of Rs. 46,000. That at Toungoo is very nearly finished, the total outlay up to the end of the year being Rs. 63,000. A Treasury and Guard room at Henzadah were completed for Rs. 4,200, and a small Guard room for the Treasury at Myanoung was also built. On the Extra Assistant Commissioner's Court houses in the Akyab district, nothing was done. In the Myanoung and Bassein districts, six Court houses of this character were commenced and completed, and two in progress. Court Houses.

329. Work on the General block of Public Offices, Akyab, made fair progress. The whole of the foundations and plinth were completed and about 3 feet of the superstructure finished. The outlay during the year was Rs. 18,000. Lightning conductors were provided for the Public Offices, Rangoon, and various small alterations made for the reception of the Court of Small Causes, and the office of the Inspector General of Prisons. General.

A ball room was constructed at the official residence of the Chief Commissioner, the cost being Rs. 11,961, and about Rs. 1,800 were spent on additions and alterations to the residence and Guard house.

330. The Gaol at Thayetmyo was completed for a total sum of Rs. 1,75,000. That at Toungoo was very nearly completed and has been occupied for some time. The total outlay is Rs. 1,51,000. The Gaols.

Guard house and out offices, together with a palisade for this Gaol were completed. The Gaoler's quarters at Myanoung and Henzadah were also finished, the total outlay being Rs. 6,700. The Prome Lock-up was also finished, the whole cost being Rs. 18,000. Some important additions were made to the Rangoon Central Gaol, some of which were nearly completed. A Work-yard, Female ward and Debtors' ward, all sanctioned by the Government of India, were put in hand and nearly finished. Their cost is estimated at Rs. 73,000, and of this about Rs 64,000 were spent. These additions are most necessary as the Gaol was fast becoming overcrowded.

Lunatic Asylum.

331. A Lunatic Asylum to cost Rs. 79,000 was also sanctioned by the Government and was nearly completed within the year. The group of buildings of which it is composed is most effective in appearance. Whether it will be found possible to manage Burmese insanes under the "cottage system" is a question that can only be solved by experience. At present the low wall, only 5 feet in height, would be no bar to insanes, who desire to break bounds.

Before long the necessity for a re-construction of the existing Gaol at Akyab will have to be dealt with. This will involve a large outlay. A Gaol is also required at Tavoy and much improvement to the Lock-up at Shwè-gyeen. Generally speaking, the provision of Gaols for the Province has been entirely worked out with the above exceptions.

Irrigation Henzadah, other embankments.

332. The great Henzadah embankment was completed during the year, the total outlay being Rs. 8,06,000. Three sluices in this embankment were also finished. Out offices to the following Inspection bungalows were completed:—Kyan-gyeen, Kanoung, Ahkyo, Shwè-gyeen, and Thambya-deing. The survey of the Nawoon and Leymyethna embankment was completed, and an estimate submitted to the Government of India. The estimate was sanctioned but the sanction was nullified by the order holding the work in abeyance, until the information regarding

the financial position and advantages of all the embankments had been ascertained and reported. However, Rs. 7,000 were spent on the first four miles of the line. The Kanoung and Henzadah marginal embankments were completed, the total outlay being Rs. 51,000.

A survey was made for the Zaloon embankment and a project submitted for sanction. The fate of this project was the fate of the Leymyethna one. A portion of the proposed Bassein and Myanoung road was also surveyed, namely that lying between Ok-pho and Leymyethna.

Survey of the delta of the Irrawaddy.

333. During the year, Colonel Stoddard was deputed to the Province to carry out a survey of the delta of the Irrawaddy, consequent upon the suggestions made by the Chief Engineer for embanking the eastern side of the river and which were referred to in the Report for 1868-69. A suitable staff was placed under Colonel Stoddard and in February 1869, he commenced the survey. The work was however broken up in September 1869, owing to the financial difficulties of the Empire, but sufficient was accomplished to shew the feasibility of much of the Chief Engineer's proposals.

Report on Fisheries.

334. Doctor Day was also deputed, during the year, to inspect and report upon the fresh and sea water fisheries of the Province. He forwarded his reports which have been already commented on by the Chief Commissioner, and submitted to the Government of India.

Arrangements were set on foot to determine the area protected by embankments already constructed, and those proposed for construction. Intimation was received that an embankment cess was to be, for the future, charged upon all lands so protected, and an arbitrary sum was to be set apart in the Revenue accounts on account of land already protected. The Chief Commissioner considers that a policy of the kind above indicated, is inapplicable to British Burma.

Communications Rangoon and Prome road.

335. No new work has been done on the 1st section which is complete. On the 2nd section, Rs. 51,000 were expended, chiefly for metal, the earthwork having been previously finished. On the 3rd section, Rs. 47,000 were spent on the completion of the earthwork and on construction of the permanent bungalows. On the 4th section, Rs. 15,000 were spent, and for this, the earthwork has been completed, 91,000 cubic feet metal manufactured and collected and the bungalow at Zeegong finished. On the 5th or Poungday section, Rs. 9,000 have been spent on renewing metal, and on the Namyan section Rs. 14,000 have been so expended. On the Prome and Meaday Road, Rs. 24,000 were spent, for which the earthwork is reported as complete. On this line, the Palow inspection bungalow has been finished, and that at Yuatoung in progress. On various portions of the road below Prome, about Rs. 9,000 have been spent in renewing metal. The Engma bridge is finished with the exception of the plastering, and so are the approaches to the Na-loi-deen bridge.

Tahpoon road.

336. On the Tahpoon branch road, Rs. 6,000 were expended for which the earthwork has been completed; 82,000 cubic feet of ballast collected and the greater part of it laid. The bungalow at Tahpoon is also nearly finished. A portion of this road has also been raised in addition to the above. Nothing has been done on the Wetpouk bridge, owing to sanction not having been accorded to the revised estimate.

Executive Engineer's Office.

337. An office for the Executive Engineer, costing Rs. 2,500 was constructed at Poungday. It is now to be used as a Court house by the Assistant Commissioner, the Head Quarters of the Executive Engineer having been moved to Thongzai.

Rangoon and Pegu road

338. On this Rs. 63,000 were spent. It may be stated that the earthwork is nearly complete, that a considerable quantity of ballast has been collected and that good progress has been made with the small bridges and culverts. Of the above outlay, Rs. 29,000 were expended on these bridges.

339. Only Rs. 14,000 have been spent on this road. The progress has not been very satisfactory, seeing that the line is only 6 miles long and was commenced in 1867. About Rs. 20,000 have yet to be spent before the road is complete The work done comprises 16¾ lakhs of cubic feet of earthwork and 42,000 cubic feet metalling. Borings were taken in the Attaran river crossed by this road in the 6th mile with the view of preparing plans and estimates for an iron bridge. Hline Boay road.

340. On this road, Rs. 29,000 were spent, the greater part on the bridging which is now nearly finished. On the branch line, Rs. 3,000 were expended in completion of the whole road which is now open to Amherst for uninterrupted traffic. The survey for the 3rd section of the road was carried out during the year, and that of the 4th section commenced. Yea road, 2nd section.

341. Rs. 17,000 spent on this road on earthwork and ballasting. Toungoo and Tantabeen road.

342. A revised estimate has been submitted for this road, on which Rs. 12,000 were spent during the year. No portion of it is completed as yet. Sanitary Camp road.

343. In Rangoon, Latter street was raised and drained at a cost of Rs. 13,000, and Montgomerie street was metalled for Rs. 4,000. Latter street.

344. During the year, a scheme of roads for the Province generally was prepared by the Chief Engineer and submitted for approval. It met with no acknowledgment at the hands of Government. A survey and rough estimate were made for a Canal from the Sittoung to Khyouk-sa-rit in the Amherst district, which would do much towards opening up the country and largely increasing the trade of the adjacent country. General

345. The Iron Jetty at Bassein is now completed, the outlay during the year being Rs. 3,000. The China Buckeer and Eastern Grove Light houses at the mouth of the Rangoon River and at the Khrishna Miscellaneous Public Improvements.

shoal were reported as complete by the Chief Engineer and a special report was made to the Government of India announcing the fact. The two former have been constructed from the Rangoon Port Fund. A Boat-house at Diamond Island was nearly completed.

Railway.

346. Mr. Prince, assisted by a staff of Assistant Engineers, was employed from December to April in surveying the country for the proposed line of Railway between Rangoon and Prome. There are no difficulties to overcome from an Engineering point of view as the country is practically flat, Prome being only 93 feet higher than Rangoon. Mr. Prince has submitted very complete plans and estimates which have been laid before the Government.

An experimental line of 500 feet was laid down in Rangoon, the sleepers and rails being entirely of wood. The experiment shewed clearly, that the use of wood would be nearly as expensive as iron, and not nearly so safe or so durable. A full report on the line has already been made to the Government of India.

Plans and estimates for a wooden railway of 10 miles in length running between the Thamine brick fields and Monkey Point were prepared and submitted to Government. But as the above experiment was not considered as any indication of success, the project was allowed to drop.

Local outlay. Military.

347. About Rs. 3,000 were spent on the construction of a latrine in the Sudder bazaar, and metalling Tank road in the Rangoon Cantonments.

Communication Rangoon

348. A small outlay only was incurred on the metalling of the Kokein road, the work having been stopped during the year, not being considered of immediate importance.

Akyab.

349. Work on the Rest houses and bridges on the Naaf Ferry road progressed but slowly, only Rs. 1,800 being spent.

350. The Thatone and Zimethway road was commenced, Rs. 7,300 being spent during the year. For this, much of the earthwork was done; materials, timber and stone also were collected for the bridges. The road is very short and will be completed in 1870-71. It will prove of great service to the part of the district within which it lies. Amherst.

351. About Rs. 2,000 were spent on the construction of a wooden bridge over the Loothat Choung, close to the town of Myanoung. Myanoung.

352. A sum of Rs. 1,000 was expended in providing a timber platform for the bridge over the Talaing Choung in the town. Bassein

353. On raising and improving town roads, Rs. 2,000 were spent, in continuation of the work done in 1868-69. Miscellaneous Public Improvements Akyab.

About Rs. 4,500 were spent on the re-construction of the Akyab and Shwè bya bazaars.

354. The bazaars at Nga-Theing Khyoung, Yay-gyee, Pandau and Kyun Pyau were completed, the total outlay being Rs. 25,000, of which Rs. 20,000 were spent in the year under review. Bassein.

355. Subsidiary buildings (cook rooms and store rooms) for the Double Island Light-house were constructed for Rs. 4,500. Amherst

356. On raising streets and improving the town, Rs. 4,500 were spent. The money has been spent in a very judicious manner. Henzadah.

357. The new bazaar here was completed, and made over for occupation, the total amount being Rs. 27,000 of which Rs. 6,000 were spent in 1869-70. Myanoung

The Police thannahs of Khyan-gyeen and Kanoung were constructed at a cost of Rs. 3,000.

358. A boat wharf, costing Rs. 7,400, was erected in the Poozoondoung creek. On deepening 25 wells Rangoon

and providing some pump apparatus Rs. 2,000 were expended. On raising draining and planting Fytche square, a sum of Rs. 8,000 was spent. This square will certainly be a great ornament to the town. On metalling various roads, about Rs. 45,000 have been spent, and about Rs. 17,000 in the construction of masonry drains. As before mentioned the Light-houses at the mouth of the River and the Coast light on the Khrishna shoal were completed. The outlay on these Light houses cannot be entered here, as the cost of the iron work in England is not yet known.

Prome

359. On the extension of the Prome bazaar, Rs. 1,500 were spent. The reclamation scheme for the filling up of noxious swamps, and raising certain streets was actively prosecuted, Rs. 72,000 having been expended. This scheme will not only materially conduce to the health of the town, but will add to the enhancement of the Local revenues owing to the sale of the land for building purposes. The estimated cost of the project is Rs. 1,10,000.

The bazaar at Poungday was well advanced, Rs 11,000 having been expended on it.

Toungoo

360. A sum of Rs. 1,600 was spent on raising Merchant street (work in progress) and completing a latrine in the town.

Establishment

361. There have been most important changes in the *personnel* of the Department during the year, owing to the straitened financial position of the Government. At the commencement of the year the direction was composed of,

1 Chief Engineer,
1 Superintendent Engineer, } Controlling 12 divisions.
1 Superintendent of Works,

At the close of the year the direction had been reduced to,

1 Chief Engineer, controlling 8 divisions.

Training class.

362. During the year, the Government of India sanctioned the formation of an accounts training class

for the education of five youths of the Indo-Chinese races. The class was not formed owing to arrangements for selecting the lads not having been determined on. Discussion also arose on the advisability of having an artisan school established in the Province for training the indigenous races in various handicrafts.

363. By good arrangements on the part of many Executive officers, rates of labour have fallen generally, while improved material has been obtainable at a less price. The brick-fields at Rangoon have been so managed that while all the plant has been paid for and the debt cleared off, Reduction in rate of labour

Table moulded bricks per 1,000
have been reduced from Rs. 22 to Rs. 18
Ground do. do. do. ,, 19 to ,, 15
and the material is first class.

Where both labour and material are so high as they are in British Burma, wherein it takes as much money to make one mile of road, or construct 100 cubic feet of masonry, as it does in India, two miles of road, or 300 cubic feet of masonry, reduction in rates is specially valuable and to be commended.

364. The extreme cost of metalling for roads, and of masonry for bridges, the uncertainty and heaviness of the floods, the nature of the wheels used in Burman carts, would seem to point to the desirableness of confining operations in road making for the present, to fair weather roads, with cheap bridges of timber for all except main lines of communication. These would, it is thought be better formed into Railways at once, as metalled roads owing to the nature of the metal procurable, and the severe character of the traffic, will cause a vast cost to the ordinary revenue of the State in annual maintenance, while Railways, though costly in first laying down, would soon give a good return on the money borrowed for their construction. General remarks

Only three thousand square miles of this fertile Province, out of ninety-three thousand are cultivat-

ed, and the Chief Commissioner is inclined to think, that Government must be liberal towards the Province in respect of Railways, roads, and agricultural schemes, before any large increase to the revenue by the extension of the cultivated area can be expected.

Services of Officers.

365. The following officers deserve commendation for the management of their divisions, and services during the past year :—

Mr. T. Moss, Controller 3rd grade.		
Mr. H. Prince, Executive Engineer		1st grade.
Major E. J. L. Twynam,	do.	1st do.
Lieut. W. P. Tomkins, R. E.	do.	3rd do.
Mr. C. W. Hope.	do.	3rd do.
Mr. R. Gordon,	do.	4th do.
Mr. W. Dunn,	do.	4th do.
Mr. H. M. Mathews,	do.	4th do.
Mr. J. M. Algie,	do.	4th do.
Mr. J. F. Pope, Offg.	do.	4th do.

Forests.

Girdling operations.

366. All arrangements made for work in the way of girdling operations were suspended, on receipt of the information that a supplementary Budget Grant had been refused.

The work was ultimately carried out in the Sittoung, Prome and Salween Divisions, but too late to admit of the expenditure being included in that of the current year.

Valuation Surveys.

367. Valuation surveys were held in the following Forest tracts:—

I. RANGOON.

	Acres.	Acres.
Upper Zamayee.....	96·07	97·07

II. THARRAWADDY.

Minhla.....	6·88	
Shaboung...	184·12	
Shwé-lay.....	1232·79	
		1423·79

III. PROME.

Chyoungoungyee...	239·86	
Middle Naweng	249·53	
South Naweng...	113·63	
	———	603·02

IV. SITTOUNG.

Bimbyai.....	12·00	
Gwaithay...	97·00	
	———	109·

V. SALWEEN.

Yoonzaleen.....	———	172·8

368. Under this head, the following work was accomplished:— Topographical Surveys.

I.— RANGOON DIVISION.

A Provincial map, in 4 sheets on a scale of three miles to the inch, has been prepared, showing position of tracts selected for reservation, based upon the Provincial maps prepared by Captains Fitz Roy and Edgcome.

II.—THARRAWADDY DIVISION.

	Area surveyed. Square miles.
1. Minhla district, Tsapoke Forest	24
2. Boben district, Chyoungwah Forest...	0

This reserve, and the areas planted up with teak, have been surveyed and plotted on a scale of 8 inches to one mile.

3. Mimboo district, Kangyee	0
4. Shwè-lay district, Kyouk Toung, Dunlay, and Padetmyoung	24¾

III.—PROME DIVISION.

1. Chyoungoungyee	0

The course of the Chyoungoungyee from Thekkaybyen to its source, and of that of several of its feeders have been surveyed.

2. Middle Naweng district, Gwaychoung reserve	10½
3. South Naweng district...	0

The course of the Toung-Naweng stream and of several of its large feeders above the Bamboongchoung has been surveyed.

IV.—SITTOUNG DIVISION.

	Area surveyed. Square miles.
Bimbyai Forest	8½

Demarcation of Reserved Forests.

369. The final demarcation of the following tracts as "Reserved Forests" has been sanctioned :—

I.—THARRAWADDY DISTRICT.

		Acres.
1.	Chyoungwah	744
2.	Gwaydouktsan	1,306
3.	Thitcho	1,414
4.	Upper Payagee	1,011
5.	Lower Tapan	675
6.	Upper Tapan	1,015
7.	Toungnyo	3,520
8.	Nayanlay	5,840
9.	Pazinjay	1,280
10.	Kannee	768

II.—PROME DISTRICT.

1.	Bwet Chyoung	2,887
2.	Upper Padengben	560
3.	Lower do	211
4.	Shaboung	2,229
5.	Oopanlangyee	1,362
6.	Oopanlangalay	515
7.	Yeytha	403
		Sq. miles.
		25,800 or 40·31

Pending the receipt of further information, the Chief Commissioner has postponed passing final orders for the demarcation of the following tracts :—

SITTOUNG DISTRICT.

		Acres.
1.	Pyoonchoung	3,519

THARRAWADDY DISTRICT.

1.	Kangyee	13,277
2.	Lower Payagyee	572
		—— Sq. miles.
		17,368 or 23·42

The preliminary demarcation of the following additional tracts, for "Reserved Forests," has taken place:—

THARRAWADDY DISTRICT.

	Approximate area in Square miles.
Minhla, Tsapoke	11.
Shwè-lay, Daulay.....	2.75
Do. Padetmyoung	11.
Do. Kyouk-toung.....	11.
	35·75

PROME DISTRICT.

Middle Naweng, Gwaycho..... 10·5

370. The following areas have been cleared and planted with teak in extension of former plantations :— Plantations Teak.

I.—RANGOON DIVISION.

	Area in Acres.
Kyetpyoogan.....	117·25

II.—THARRAWADDY DIVISION.

Chyoungwah..... 70.

III.- SITTOUNG DIVISION.

Pyoonchoung Thouk Pyaghat..... 296. (about.)

513·25

371. Of the 188 Cinchona plants put out in 1868, the surviving plants now well established number 146. About 200 cuttings have been set out, and are doing well. Cinchona. Plumadoe plantation.

Thantoungyeo plantation

372. An area of 100 acres have been taken up, for a new plantation at an elevation of 3,700 feet above the level of the sea.

Out-turn of timber in British Territory.

373. The following has been the out-turn of timber during the past year :—

Brought down by Permit holders :—

Prome, East and West.....	10,787
Rangoon Division.....	223
Sittoung Division.....	11,488
Salween Division	9,515
Total...	32,017

Brought out by Government Agency :—

Tharrawaddy		Pieces.
Logs	10,709	17,138
Sleepers	6,429	
Rangoon.....		2,885
		20,023
Drift and Miscellaneous.....		3,355
Total.....		28,378

The out-turn of the year is considered as favorable as circumstances would permit.

Sleepers

374. This work has been continued on a limited scale only, but a trial was made by converting a few hundred second class and unsound logs at Rangoon which gave fair results.

Elephants purchased

375. Ten elephants were purchased during the year for carriage purposes, and for contractors, at a cost of Rupees 11,560. The large expenditure incurred on this account will, in 1870-71 cause a considerable increase under the head of Miscellaneous revenue, as the contractors are now in a position to refund portion of purchase money.

376. Timber imported from Foreign territory is as follows :— Foreign timber

	Logs.	Pieces.
Sittoung.....	5,621	.....
Irrawaddy.....	5,807	5,853
Salween.....	70,598	.....
	81,936	5,853

This decrease against last year, of 25,055 logs, is attributable to the disturbed state of the country on the Salween side, and the short fall of rain in the Sittoung and Irrawaddy Forests.

377. The subjoined statement exhibits the receipts of the department: — Financial Receipts

Heads.	Kadoe.			Home or Forests.			Total.		
I. Sale of timber brought out by Government agency	..	..	..	5,30,005	3	6	5,30,005	3	6
II. Sale of timber to permit holders	.....	.	..	2,53,553	11	0	2,53,553	11	0
III. Duty on Foreign timber ...	1,38,548	12	0	.. ..	..	.	1,38,548	12	0
IV. Permit Fees	.....	...	.	21,560	3	8	21,560	3	8
VII. Sale of confiscated drift and waif timber	.. ..		..	27,162	13	2	27,162	13	2
VIII. Fines and Forfeitures	.....	...	.	499	5	0	499	5	0
IX. Miscellaneous receipts. .	.....	...		13,245	11	0	13,245	11	0
Total.	1,38,548	12	0	8,16,326	15	4	9,81,875	11	4

378. The following shows the charges for the year under their respective heads: — Expenditure

Home or Forests.....	Rs.	3,97,546	3	3
Kadoe or Foreign.....	,,	17,835	12	0
Total	,,	4,15,381	15	3

To this must be added the following sums :—

Profit and loss bill, consisting of irrecoverable items of several years outstanding	Rs.	3,582	7	0
Allowances, refunds and drawbacks.....	,,	643	2	3
Total...	,,	4,19,607	8	6

Cash surplus.

379. The following shows the details of cash surplus : --

Home or Forests.....	Rs.	4,14,555	2	10
Kadoe or Foreign.....	,,	1,20,713	0	0
Total...	,,	5,65,268	2	10

The Budget estimates were : —

Receipts.....	Rs.	7,30,000	0	0
Charges.....	,,	3,75,000	0	0
Surplus.....	,,	3,55,000	0	0

The actuals are : —

Receipts.....	Rs.	9,84,875	11	4
Charges.....	,,	4,19,607	8	6
Surplus.....	,,	5,65,268	2	10

or Rupees 2,10,268, in excess of the Budget estimate.

Cause of increase.

380. This is owing to the large and fine stock of timber on hand on 31st March 1869, which had accumulated during the past two seasons, and most of which was sold at very fair rates in 1869-70.

Actual revenue

381. To the above sum of Rs. 5,65,268-2-10, must be added the following item, to exhibit the actual amount in favour of the department :—

Permit revenue due on timber work out of Salween Division.....	Rs. 28,803	8	0
Value of elephants in excess of 1868-69	,, 3,000	0	0
Value of timber sold by auction in March and not collected.....	,, 26,759	13	0
	,, 58,563	5	0

In the matter of Cash receipts therefore, the department exhibits the highest figure ever obtained since its organization ; and, had Kadoe but contributed anything near a fair annual revenue, the Receipts would have exceeded a million sterling.

The expenditure is high, but easily accounted for, as the quantity of timber brought out in 1868-69 and 1869-70, was much larger than the annual normal yield of the Rangoon, and Tharrawaddy Divisions.

General remarks.

382. During the year several matters of interest have to be recorded.

A report on the Pyenkado or Iron-wood Forests of Arakan with proposals for the introduction of a regular system of conservancy was submitted by Dr. W. Schlich, Deputy Conservator of Forests, on the 1st September 1869.

An increase in the establishment of Native Forest Assistants, and higher rates of pay for that class, have been sanctioned, and their designation altered to that of Forest Rangers, in Resolution No. 2827, Financial Department, dated November 1869, of the Government of India, P. W. D.

The services of Dr. W. Schlich, Deputy Conservator of the 2nd class have been lost to the Province by his being transferred to Sindh.

The Executive establishment has received an addition, by the nomination of Assistant Conservator, 3rd Class, Mr. J. K. Hume, who arrived at Rangoon in December 1869.

Services of Officers.

383. The following Officers are deserving of special notice for the manner in which they have discharged the important duties entrusted to them:—

Mr. W. C. Graham,
Dr. W. Schlich,
Mr. M. J. Slym,
„ J. Y. Elsner,
„ A. M. Buchanan,
„ J. Macpherson.

The thanks of the Chief Commissioner are due to Captain Seaton, the Conservator of Forests, for the able manner in which he has conducted the Forest operations.

D.—Agriculture.

Rice.

384. The staple product of this Province is rice; of which there were 1,712,030 acres under cultivation during the year under review, against 1,667,262 acres during the previous year. This increase of 44,768 acres in rice land under cultivation may be regarded as very satisfactory. The increase has been general throughout every district in the Province with the exception of Bassein. The area of "Toungya" cultivation, or hill cleanings has increased from 50,249 acres in 1868-69, to 54,499 acres during the year under review; the area however is merely an approximation to the truth, as this system of cultivation is not generally measured. The area of land planted with fruit trees, has increased from 50,249 acres to 61,656 acres during 1869-70. The area planted with sugar-cane is insignificant; the cane is not generally used for making sugar, but the sugar that is consumed by the Burmese is of a course kind, and is extracted from the juice of the Palmyra and Nipa palms, known to botanists as *Borassus flabelliformis*, and *Nipa fruticans*.

Toungya

Sugar-cane

Cotton.

385. The area of cotton cultivation has increased from 4,562 acres in 1868-69, to 6,596 acres during the year under review. Cotton is principally grown in the "Toungyas" or hill gardens above mentioned which are not measured; and as this cultivation is

carried on chiefly in the wilder and more remote portions of a district, it is difficult to get even the approximate area. During the year some experiments were made with Hingunghat cotton seed. In some parts of the Province the result was a total failure, in others again the plants flourished, and a portion of the produce was forwarded to the Cotton Commissioner for report. The fibre of the indigenous cotton is short but strong, and it adheres with great tenacity to the seed.

386. The area of tobacco cultivation shows a slight increase; this plant is grown on sand banks, or in the dry beds of streams. The indigenous plant is of a very inferior kind, except in the hill tracts of Arakan, where a much better quality is produced. Oil seeds, chiefly sessamum, are cultivated to a very large extent; the area under cultivation for the year was 10,239 acres, and was almost double the area which was shown in the previous year's report. The area of vegetable cultivation has increased from 13,736 acres to 20,255 acres, the increase was principally in the Ramree, Sandoway, and Prome districts. Tobacco. Oil seeds. Vegetable cultivation.

387. The area of land planted with Dhunnee or the Nipa palm has slightly decreased; the leaves of this palm are principally used for thatching houses. Dhunnee.

388. There is a small tea plantation of about 104 acres in the Arakan division, which has been found to produce very good tea, the great difficulty of obtaining labourers prevents people from extending the cultivation of this product. The *durian* is a fruit, supposed to be peculiar to the Malacca peninsula, and is cultivated in the southern part of the Tenasserim division; the fruit is much liked by the Burmese, who will pay large prices for it; it is of a fine flavour, but to those who are not accustomed to it, the smell is extremely objectionable. Tea. Durian.

389. The number of cows and bullocks have increased from 419,887 to 475,391, the increase occurs in almost every district, that of Mergui being the solitary exception. The number of horses and ponies have increased from 6,898 to 7,089 during the year Stock.

under review. There is also an increase in the number of sheep, pigs, and goats. The number of carts are much in excess of that of the former year. There is a small increase in the number of boats; the number of elephants has increased from 851 to 1,031. The number of buffaloes during the year was 439,928, compared with 401,234 during the previous year, the increase in Akyab alone having been 30,000 animals. From the returns, the most fertile land appears to be that of the Shwé-gyeen district, where the average yield of rice per acre is said to be 4,000 lbs.; in the Prome and Myanoung districts, it is shown at 2,500 lbs. an acre, while in Tavoy the average yield is given as 840 lbs. an acre. The average rent per acre of rice land varies from six shillings to one shilling in the various districts of the Province.

E.—Prices of Produce and Labour.

Produce.

390. The price of rice has risen from 4*s.* 4½*d.* for 80 lbs. to 4*s.* 5*d.* The price of cotton also has again risen from 16*s.* 5*d.* to 18*s.* 5*d.* Wheat has fallen in price from 10*s.* to 6*s.* 5*d.*; cutch and tobacco have also gone down in price The price of wood-oil has risen from £1-10*s.* to £2. The average price of a bullock is £5 8*s.* and of a buffaloe £6 11*s.* The average price of teak timber is £5 per ton at Maulmain, while at Rangoon it is as high as £5 10*s.*

Labour.

391. The price of labour remains much the same as in previous years. The wages paid for skilled labour are as much as four shillings a day in Akyab and Toungoo, while in Prome, they are as low as 1*s.* 4*d*; the average may be taken at three shillings, in Rangoon 1*s.* 6*d.* was paid during the year. Unskilled labour is almost the same everywhere, the average wages being a shilling a day.

F.—Mines and Quarries.

Tin mine of Mergui.

392. The only mines of any importance in the Province are the Tin mines in the Mergui district,

worked by Chinese, of which there are six, one at Malewoon, one at Tenasserim, one at Lenya, one at Bokpyn, one at Hkyoung Tanoung, and one at Hkyoukyee Hkyoung. The out-turn during the year, was 107,280 pounds, valued at £4,452. Tin is obtainable almost every where in the Mergui district, but the most productive mines are to be found in the townships of Malewoon, Tenasserim, and Lenya, Malewoon being the richest of the three. The Malewoon mines have been farmed out to a Chinaman for ten years, at an annual rent of £272; the lease expired in June 1870. It is expected that an English Company will be started to work the tin mines in Mergui, if liberal inducements offer. Coal and lime are also obtainable in Tenasserim and Lenya; and white marble in the various islands in the Mergui Archipelago, but none of these are sought for, nor worked. There is no doubt that Mergui is the richest district for minerals throughout British Burma, and tin mines would be very remunerative if properly worked; but as yet, excepting the Chinese, no speculative people have entered the field.

Mineral resources of Shwe-gyeen.

393. The mineral resources of the Shwe-gyeen district are of a comparatively limited nature, and the geological features of the country rather difficult to contend with. Copper, galena, tin, iron, and antimony ores exist in this district. Coal is also to be found but of an inferior quality. Iron was formerly obtained in large quantities at a spot on the Toungoo road, 10 miles north of Shwe-gyeen, but the mines were given up, on account of large importations of this metal from Europe. Gold is washed for in the Shwe-gyeen river, and its tributaries. About 10 years ago, the Burmese used to wash for gold, but the results were not found to pay. In 1867, a Mr. Abernethy, an Australian gold-digger, was induced to come and try his fortune; he examined the alluvial deposits found in the various streams, which traverse the Shwe-gyeen district. Assisted by Government, he went to work earnestly, and penetrated further than the Chinese miners generally worked; but to his great disappointment

found nothing sufficiently remunerative to reimburse a European labourer. He however left the district with an impression, that gold existed in large quantities below his workings.

G.—Manufactures.

Silk and cotton goods

394. The principal manufactures of the Province are silk and cotton goods, which are manufactured chiefly for home use, and in small hand looms. The articles generally woven are, waist cloths for men, petticoats for women, and cotton quilts for use as coverlets at night.

Weaving

395. Weaving is carried on to a great extent in the Prome district of the Pegu Division, where the ordinary cotton clothing of a household is manufactured by the women of the family. In the Arakan and Tenasserim Divisions, silks are woven in considerable quantities, also in the towns of Prome and Shwè-doung on the banks of the Irrawaddy there are a great number of persons whose sole occupation is that of weaving.

Manufacture of cutch.

396. In the Prome district, the substance called *cutch* is manufactured in large quantities for exportation to Europe. *Cutch* is an extract of the *acacia catechu* or *mimosa catechu*, and is used for dyeing purposes. It is prepared in the following manner:—as soon as the trees have been felled the whole of the exterior white wood is carefully removed, and the interior coloured portion cut into fragments. These are placed in iron cauldrons, or large earthern pots, and water added in sufficient quantity to cover them. Heat is then applied and maintained until the decoction is about half evaporated, when the pieces of wood are removed, and the boiling is continued until the substance attains a sufficient consistency. It is then spread out on leaves in a wooden frame, where it is completely dried by exposure to the air, and afterwards cut into pieces for the market.

Manufacture of lacquered ware.

397. In the Prome district very good lacquered ware is manufactured, fine cane and bamboo work

being covered with a red and black, or yellow and black lacquer; the markets for these articles are mainly in Arakan, Tenasserim and the Straits Settlements.

Trade.

398. The trade of this Province during the year 1869-70, shows a decrease, as compared with that of the preceding year of Rs. 125,05,376, (£1,250,537). The diminution in the Seaborne trade was Rupees 132,49,298, (£1,324,929,) but the Inland improved to the extent of Rs. 7,43,922, (£74,392). The following are the detailed figures of the past two years :— Comparative statement between the trade of 1869-70 and that of the preceding year

	1868-69.	1869-70.	Decrease.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Goods exported by Sea..	366,67,201	302,89,909	63,77,295
Treasure do.	78,09,976	57,17,080	20,62,896
	441,77,180	360,36,989	81,40,191
Goods imported by Sea	315,00,079	273,12,579	41,87,500
Treasure do.	91,61,575	88,42,968	6,21,607
	409,61,654	361,55,547	48,09,107
Total Seaborne. .	851,11,831	721,92,536	132,49,298
			Increase.
Exports to Upper Burma and the Shan States ..	123,21,077	128,35,889	5,11,812
Imports from do....	88,20,970	90,53,080	2,32,110
Total Inland.	211,45,047	218,88,969	7,43,922

399. This falling off in the Seaborne trade may be accounted for without much difficulty. The decrease in Exports has been exclusively in rice (husked and unhusked), and timber; the former showing a diminution in quantity of 816,466 tons and in value Rs. 59,55,986, (£595,598,) the latter a decrease of 24,945, tons, Rs. 13,49,819, (£134,981), or together, a Causes of falling off in the Seaborne trade.

money value of Rs. 73,05,705, (£730,570); whilst the decrease in Imports is almost entirely due to the diminished quantity of piece goods and cotton twist and yarn brought into the Province, the value of these articles alone having been Rs. 34,47,828 (£344,782,) less in 1869-70 than in the previous year.

Decrease in the export of rice.

400. The decrease in the export of rice is owing to several causes of which the principal are: (1) the losses which resulted from the shipments of last year, and (2) the expectations formed respecting a reduction in the duty on grain. With regard to the first, in the report for 1868-69, reference was made to the competition which the rice grown in this Province had to contend with against the produce of Siam and French Cochin China, and fear was expressed that heavy losses would be incurred on the British Burma grain shipped during that year. These losses were unfortunately realized, for the enormous quantity of rice poured into the European markets from Burma and the adjoining countries, caused prices to recede very considerably. The depression however was, it is believed, temporary only, and at the commencement of the last season, prices were sufficiently high in Europe and low in the local markets to induce shipments to a large extent, although not to the extent of those in the previous year. As to the second and more important cause, it was fully anticipated that some reduction in the rate of duty levied on grain would have been made when the budget for 1870-71 was brought forward by the Finance Minister, and as a consequence Merchants held back from purchasing, vessels were late in arriving, and even after arrival were kept without cargoes until after the Financial statement had been made. This statement was promulgated on the 2nd of April 1870, and it was then found that owing to the heavy financial difficulties of the Government of India, no reduction could be effected in the duty in question. Immediately, trade became more active. Vessels which had been lying on demurrage were loaded with despatch; there was a rush to purchase grain for ships that were expected to arrive; and the market which had opened

in Rangoon at the commencement of the season with unhusked rice at a price, equivalent to Rs. 125 per 100 baskets of cargo rice, suddenly rose to a rate equal to Rs. 153, for a hundred baskets of grain prepared for shipment. The result was that the Exports during the months of April and May 1870 were nearly 70,000 tons in excess of the quantity shipped during the same months in 1869. Thus there has not been that great diminution in the trade in the staple product of the Province that was apparent at first sight, and it is to be hoped, that with improved prices the mercantile community of British Burma will be able from the proceeds of the shipments of 1870, to re-imburse themselves to a small extent for the losses suffered in 1869.

Decrease in the Export of timber.

401. In the export of timber the decrease took place in the Tenasserim Division, there having been a considerable increment in the trade from Rangoon. The diminution in the quantity shipped from Maulmain is due to the lightness of the monsoon which did not cause the rivers to rise sufficiently to flood the creeks in which the logs lay; and also to the disturbed state of the country along the banks of the Salween, and in Zimmay. Large bands of dacoits were continually passing to and fro levying black mail upon the foresters in the shape of excessive revenue on the timber felled; robbing them of their elephants, so that they could not transport the logs from the forests to the creeks and rivers where there was sufficient water to float the timber down; and ill-treating them if the rapacious demands of the dacoit leaders were not readily met. Two parties were mixed up in this unsatisfactory state of affairs, one who professed to represent the Chief of Zimmay, the other who reported that he was acting under the orders of the Chief of Western Karennee, and as both robbed whenever the opportunity presented itself, it is not to be wondered that the timber trade of the Tenasserim Division almost collapsed during the year of review. Representations have been made to the Chief of Zimmay regarding the matter, and it is hoped that they will have the effect of putting

an end to the rapacity of, and outrages committed by his subordinates and those of his neighbour.

Piece goods

402. The falling off in the trade in piece goods, &c., is due to an overstocked market. The decrease in the quantity sent to Ava has been comparatively small, and there can be no doubt but that the demand of the people within British Territory has been kept up, but the enormous supplies imported in 1867-68 and 1868-69 were far in excess of the requirements, and it could scarcely be expected that there should not be some re-action.

Decrease in the export and import of treasure.

403. The decrease in the export and import of treasure, following as a matter of course on diminished trade, calls for no special observations.

Inland trade

404. The inland trade carried on with Ava and the Shan States *viâ* the Irrawaddy and Sittoung rivers has somewhat improved during the year of review as far as the gross money value is concerned, and in some instances, especially among the exports, there has been a very large increase in quantity although a diminution in value. This is also exemplified in the imports, for whilst the quantity of cotton brought down from Ava during 1869-70, was nearly double that imported in the previous year, there was but a nominal excess of about four thousand rupees in the declared value. In a few articles of import there is a very heavy falling off, especially in orpiment yellow, piece goods, both cotton and silk, sessamum oil and timber. The principal portion of this decrease was due to a want of rain, the sessamum crop having almost entirely failed, and the creeks being so low that but little more than two-thirds of the quantity of timber brought down in 1868-69 was imported during 1869-70, and even that quantity was of inferior quality.

The first British steam vessel proceeded to Bhamo in 1869

405. In November 1869 the first British steam vessel passed beyond the capital of the King of Ava and proceeded to Bhamo, the station on the eastern bank of the Irrawaddy, from whence the

caravans proceeding to Western China usually took their departure, when the trade routes were open, and the mart to which, on the return journey, the produce of the vast Provinces which lie between the river above mentioned and the Yangtse-Kiang was brought for disposal. This steamer, the "Colonel Fytche," took the newly appointed Assistant Political Agent to Bhamo and a party of Merchants from Rangoon. A small consignment of goods was also made in order to test the market, and although many articles sent up were not suited to the requirements of the people, and a peculiar method of doing business established by the Governor of the town, whereby sales could be made only through his broker, at first prevented freedom of trade, yet on the whole the merchandize was disposed of at fair prices, and the venture resulted in no loss.

Decrease in Customs.

406. As a natural consequence of the diminished trade there has been a very heavy decrease in the amount of Customs dues realized in 1869-70 as compared with 1868-69, the amount collected in the former year being Rs. 20,37,195 (£203,719) only, against Rs. 28,72,587 (£287,258) in the latter. This amount was realized solely from the seaborne imports and exports, there being no duty on the inland trade. In fact owing to the large increase in the quantity of goods imported and cleared direct for Ava, whereby they became liable to one per cent transit duty only, there was a loss to the customs revenue of over sixty thousand rupees during the year. The realizations were, however, notwithstanding this loss, equal to those of any previous year with the exception of the one immediately preceding.

Value of merchandize exported by sea.

407. The value of the merchandize exported by sea, during the year was Rs. 302,89,909 (£3,028,990,) as against Rs.366,67,239, (£3,666,723,) in 1868-69, a decrease of Rs. 63,77,330, (£637,733); whilst the treasure sent out of the Province was Rs. 20,62,861 (£206,286,) less than in the previous year. Of this decrease the falling off in Arakan was Rs. 35,43,291,

(£354,329,) in Pegu Rs. 29,28,955, (£292,895,) and in Tenasserim Rs. 19,67,943, (£196,794).

Merchandiz exported to Home ports

408. The merchandize sent to the Home ports was slightly in excess of the preceding year's exports. Cotton, cutch, ivory, rice, stick-lac and miscellaneous articles show an increase; whilst timber, tobacco and yellow orpiment display a decrease. The diminution in the value of specie shipped is chiefly in the transactions of private parties.

Merchandi exported to Foreign poi

409. The principal decrease in the merchandize exported is in that to Foreign ports. The value of the trade in 1868-69, was Rs. 244,60,299, (£2,446,029,) against Rs. 178,38,558, (£1,783,855) in the year under review, a falling off of Rs. 66,21,741, (£662,174). The quantity and value of the raw cotton and hides exported were more than double that in the year preceding; petroleum also largely increased, and in horns and miscellaneous articles there was a considerable improvement. On the other hand, cutch shows a slight falling off, jade stones and ivory, a decrease of over 50 per cent, but the greatest decrease is in rice and timber, the former being 128,239 tons, of the value of Rs. 64,41,902, (£644,190,) and the latter 19,629 tons, worth Rs. 12,10,627, or (£121,062,) less than 1868-69.

Merchandiz exported to Provincial ports

410. The export trade in merchandize between the several Provincial ports shows a decrease of Rs. 2,32,832, (£23,283,) only. Cotton, cutch, hides, petroleum, stick-lac, and precious stones, each exhibit an increase; whilst horns, timber, and miscellaneous articles display a decrease.

Value of Me chandize im ported by se

411. The merchandize imported by sea in 1869-70, was of the value of Rs. 273,12,579, (£2,731,257,) and that in 1868-69, Rs. 315,00,079, (£3,150,007,) showing a decrease in the former year of Rs. 41,87,500, (£418,750). In treasure the transactions in 1868-69, amounted to Rs. 94,64,575, (£946,457,) and in 1869-70, to Rs. 88,42,968,

(£884,296,) a decrease in the latter year of Rs. 6,21,607, (£62,160). The import trade of Arakan shows a diminution of Rs. 11,70,721, (£117,072), that of Pegu Rs. 28,71,764, (£287,176), and that of Tenasserim Rs. 7,66,622, (£76,662).

Value of Imports from Home ports.

412. The value of imports from the Home ports aggregated Rs. 131,91,267, (£1,319,126), during 1869-70, against Rs. 140,99,324, (£1,409,932,) in the previous year, a decrease of Rs. 9,08,057, (£90,805). There was a considerable increase in betel-nut, gunny bags, and liquors, and a moderate increment in tobacco and miscellaneous articles. Cotton twist and yarn, and cutlery exhibit a comparatively small falling off; whilst piece goods of all descriptions and raw silk show a great diminution. Treasure increased to the extent of a little over a lakh of rupees.

Foreign trade in Imports.

413. The Foreign trade in imports amounted to Rs. 103,75,214 (£1,037,521) in 1869-70, and to 134,99,603 (1,349,969) in 1868-69, the decrease being Rs. 31,24,389, (£312,438). In the majority of articles there was a considerable decrease, more particularly in cotton and silk piece goods, and miscellaneous. Woollen piece goods, on the other hand, show but a slight diminution; whilst in raw silk there was a large increase. The transactions in treasure were purely on account of private parties, and exhibit the inconsiderable decrease of about eight thousand Rupees.

Value of Imports between Provincial ports.

414. The traffic in imports between the Provincial ports is comparatively small; during the year of review there was a falling off of little over one and a half lakhs of rupees (£15,000), only in merchandize, and of about 7 lakhs (£70,000,) in treasure.

Tonnage

415. The following statements contain particulars of the number of ships, together with their tonnage, which entered into, and cleared from the chief ports of the Province during the years 1868-69 and 1869-70. There was a large decrease in both the entries and clearances, but the numbers are still

considerably in excess of those of 1867-68; moreover as before observed, many ships were late in arriving and many, which under ordinary circumstances would have been despatched within the official year, were kept in port until after the promulgation of the financial statement on the 2nd of April 1870:—

ENTERED.

PORTS.	1868-69.		1869-70.		Decrease.	
	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Vessels.	Tonnage.
Akyab.....	266	125,206	256	105,362	10	19,844
Rangoon ...	792	347,775	698	298,732	94	49,043
Bassein ...	118	55,457	70	33,890	48	21,567
Maulmain	535	168,339	450	141,263	85	27,076
Total...	1,711	696,777	1,474	579,246	237	117,530

CLEARED.

PORTS.	1868-69.		1869-70.		Decrease.	
	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Vessels.	Tonnage.
Akyab ..	261	122,021	233	96,257	28	25,764
Rangoon	774	331,793	709	307,669	65	24,124
Bassein...	106	47,077	83	41,515	23	5,562
Maulmain	592	167,510	535	139,201	57	28,309
Total...	1,733	668,401	1,560	581,642	173	83,759

Boats and steamers employed in the traffic with Upper Burma

416. In transporting the large traffic carried on with Ava *viâ* the Irrawaddy during 1869-70, it is estimated that over 25,000 native boats were employed; in addition to which, the steamers of the

Flotilla Company made 33 trips upwards and 34 downwards, and those belonging to the King of Ava, 18 voyages to Mandalay and a like number to Rangoon.

417. In the report for 1868-69, it was surmised that the quantities of goods entered through the Rangoon Custom House for direct exportation to Ava would rapidly increase. This supposition has been fully borne out in the year under review, for the value of goods so declared has increased from Rs. 5,24,378 (£52,437) in 1868-69, to Rs. 14,01,612, (£140,161) in 1869-70, or one hundred and sixty-seven per cent. The following statement furnishes details of the articles cleared through, at one per cent transit duty during the last three years:— Treaty Goods.

Description.	Value 1867-68.			Value 1868-69.			Value 1869-70.		
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Cotton Piece Goods	.....	...	..	2,44,593	0	0	4,45,191	7	0
Silk, do. ...	14,824	0	0	61,339	1	0	90,251	8	0
Raw Silk... ...	. ....	...	...	57,692	0	0	1,97,411	0	0
Woollen, Piece Goods... ...	210	0	0	4,757	1	0	79,410	1	0
Cotton, Twist & Yarn ...	.....	...	...	52,800	0	0	4,92,816	12	0
Spirits ...	6,002	0	0	4,068	0	0	11,006	0	0
Wines	228	0	0	320	0	0	210	0	0
Salt, (Europe)...	.....	...	...	634	14	0	.....	...	.
Sundries... ...	28,833	12	0	4,963	4	0	81,982	9	0
Total Rs....	50,127	12	0	5,24,378	5	0	14,01,612	5	0
Do. for China Silk Goods . .	*5,774	8	0	. . ..		.	.. ...	...	...
Grand Total Rs.	55,902	4	0	5,24,378	5	0	14,01,612	5	0

418. The Chief Commissioner begs to acknowledge the services of the following Officers in the Customs department:—Mr. Edwards and Mr. W. Twemlow. Services of Officers.

* These Goods although entered for China were not sent beyond Mandalay

K.—Charitable Institutions.

Number of Dispensaries.

419. Among the Charitable Institutions of the Province, are the Dispensaries which are 14 in number, and which have been established at the principal large Towns.

These Dispensaries all receive aid from Government, and are principally dependent on such aid. The Native community are by no means disposed to contribute towards their support; they appear to have but little confidence in the prescriptions of European physicians, and only put trust in scientific surgical treatment.

Patients treated

420. During the year under review there were 38,564 persons treated at the 14 Dispensaries above mentioned, the number during the previous year was 35,665, these figures therefore show an increase of 2,899 in the number of patients; this may be regarded as satisfactory inasmuch as it is a sign that these Institutions are more appreciated, and that their influence is extending, though but very gradually. The necessity for Lock-up Hospitals at the Sea port towns having been admitted, four of these buildings were sanctioned, and the one at Rangoon has been completed, although it is not yet occupied.

Medical College

421. There is one measure which is most desirable before long to introduce into this Province, and which would help more than in any other way to popularize Charitable Institutions, that is the establishment of a Medical College where a knowledge of the elements of Medical science might be made attainable to Natives of the country. At present the entire staff of the several Dispensaries is composed of Natives of India, and with a difference in caste, creed and language, it is impossible to expect that the benefits of scientific medicine will be demonstrated and brought home to the people in the way that they would be if administered by means of native agency. There is every reason to believe that with Burmese who are entirely free from all caste feelings and prejudices, the profession of medicine would be both

taking and popular, and any opening to the attainment of such would be eagerly seized upon.

422. The total income of these Dispensaries during the year under review amounted to £1,789, while in the previous year it was only £4,414, showing a small increase of £375, the donations and subscriptions however have decreased from £1,008 to £610. The balance at the credit of these Institutions at the close of the year was £2,300. Income

423. The Chief Commissioner desires to record his sense of the services of the following Officers :— Surgeon J. J. Heffernan, and Doctor Nisbet. Services of Officers

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Electric Telegraph.

424. There has been no extension of lines in British Burma during the past year, and the limits of the British Burma division of the Telegraph department remain as they were in previous year. No extension of line.

425. The Junction house at Nyoungbentha on the Prome side, was burnt down on the night of the 22nd June, and consequently communication was interrupted but only for a very short time. Junction house burnt down

426. On the 12th May, the Henzadah office was removed into the new building, which have been constructed by Government. The accommodation is ample, but the house requires slight improvements. Removal of Henzada office

427. On the 1st February 1870, the new classification of offices was introduced, reducing the strength of the signalling branch of the Division to thirty-five. New classification.

428. The Myanoung office was closed on the 31st March 1870, the Head Quarters of the district having been removed to Henzadah. The office is however, as a temporary measure kept open simply for observation. The establishment consists of one signaller and a line runner. Myanoung office closed

429. The Burman lads who were under instruction for upwards of two years, at the request of the Burman lads under instruction

King of Burma, left a few months ago. They possess a fair knowledge of the instruments, connections, &c., and one of them is now employed by the King of Burma in the construction of the line to Mandalay.

Sub-divisions

430. The Division is sub-divided as follows :—

Rangoon Sub-division, in charge of Mr. Porter, Assistant Superintendent, Rangoon to Henzadah, and Rangoon to Thayethamein, with Rangoon Town lines	178 miles
Shwè-gyeen Sub-division, in charge of Inspector Kingsley, Maulmain to Toungoo, with double line to Shwè-gyeen.....	234 miles
Padoung Sub-division, in charge of Mr. McGrath, Assistant Superintendent, Henzadah to Thayetmyo	169 miles
Total	581 miles

The Town lines of Rangoon are double for a distance of 5½ miles, and those of the section from Shwè-gyeen to Thayethamein for 18 miles. 6½ miles of the line between Padoung and Myanoung is carried on the same posts, as the Padoung and Tonghoop section of the Arakan Division.

Interruptions.

431. On the section between Rangoon and Henzadah, communication was interrupted as follows:—

In	April	for	9	days	14	hours
,,	May	,,	0	,,	14	,,
,,	Sept.	,,	1	,,	19	,,
		Total	11	days	23	hours

being 13 days 4 hours less than during the previous year.

The interruptions which occurred in April were caused by jungle fires, and the breakage of the span over the Hline crossing, and those in May and September by the falling of trees.

The line between Henzadah and Myanoung was interrupted as follows :—

In	November	for	0 days	16	hours
„	December	„	0 „	4	„
„	February	„	1 „	18	„
		Total	2 days	14	hours

caused in the two first instances by the parting of the wire at the temporary joint, and in the last by a jungle fire.

Between Myanoung and Padoung, communication was cut off three times during the year, for the aggregate period of 4 days and 21 hours ; on all three occasions being due to the fall of trees.

On the branch line between Padoung and Prome, communication was cut off for 4 hours, owing to the plates of the lightening discharger being in contact.

Between Rangoon and Shwè-gyeen communication was interrupted as follows : –

In June	4	days	20	hours
„ July	0	„	17	„
„ September	3	„	19	„
„ October	3	„	8	„
„ January	3	„	10	„
„ March	4	„	21	„
Total	20	days	23	hours

The interruptions in nearly all occasions arose from injuries to the line caused by wild elephants.

On the line between Shwè-gyeen and Maulmain, communication was interrupted for 15 days and 4 hours, which was caused, by the line being in contact with the stay of an angle post.

The branch line from Shwé-gyeen to Toungoo was interrupted for 10 days and 10 hours. The interruptions were caused by the falling of trees.

The total interruptions during the year were thus 66 days and 3 hours, or 50 days and 10 hours less than in the previous year.

Number of signal offices.

432. There are nine signal offices, with a Telegraph Master in charge of each, and besides these there are two fourth grade Telegraph Masters attached to the Rangoon office and one at Poungday.

Receipts.

433. The total amount received was Rs. 90,118-2-0, while in the previous year it was Rs. 93,633-3-0. The decrease is attributable to the reduction in the rates, the increase of messages forwarded not compensating for the reduction that has been made in the charges.

Post Office.

Communications.

434. A weekly line of steamers continue to ply between Calcutta and this Province, running *viâ* Akyab every alternate week, with an extension by the Straits Settlements once every four weeks. There has been also a four weekly communication between Rangoon and Madras during the year under review. There is only a monthly post between Maulmain and the southern ports of Tavoy and Mergui.

The postal communication between Rangoon and the frontier stations of Thayetmyo and Mandalay was nominally once every ten days, but as there was no contract between the Government and the Irrawaddy Flotilla Company, the steamers have been despatched at very irregular intervals. The postal communications in other parts of the Province are carried on principally in small boats.

Postal statistics.

435. The number of covers received in all Post Offices of the Province during the year under review amounted to 717,832 against 654,826 in the previous year, showing an increase of 63,006 in favour of the year 1869-70. The number of covers despatched from the several Post Offices of the

Province was 717,056, compared with 646,926 in 1868-69, showing an increase of 70,130 during the year under review. The total number of covers that passed through the Post Offices during the year 1869-70 was 1,434,888 against 1,301,752, during the previous year, showing an increase of 133,136 in favour of the year 1869-70. Of the covers received and despatched during the year, 1,121,715 were letters of all descriptions; while the books, parcels and newspapers which passed through the Post Offices only numbered 313,173. A Post Office was opened at Mandalay during the year under review, and 9,249 covers of all descriptions were received and despatched from the new Post Office. The number of covers received and despatched at the Post Offices of the Pegu Division were more than treble the number received and despatched in the Post Offices of either of the other two Divisions of the Province.

Post Office at Mandalay

IV. STATISTICS OF INSTRUCTION.

A.—Ecclesiastical.

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436. There has been but little change during the year. In Rangoon, there are two churches for Anglicans, one in the Cantonment and one in the Town, to each of which a Chaplain of the Bengal Presidency is attached; the Town Chaplain however, owing to ill-health was obliged to proceed on furlough to Europe towards the close of the year, and no Chaplain has been appointed in his place; the duties therefore have been performed by one of the priests attached to the S. P. G. Mission in Rangoon; the Cantonment Chaplain also visits Bassein. At Maulmain, there is a Chaplain of this branch of the Church, who also visits the Southern Stations of Tavoy and Mergui. At Toungoo and Thayetmyo there are Anglican Chaplains, the first of whom visits Shwè-gyeen. The stations on the Irrawaddy were formerly visited by the Thayetmyo Chaplain, but this duty is now performed by one of the Missionary priests of the

Anglican branch

S. P. G. in Rangoon. At Akyab there is a Chaplain, belonging to the Church Missionary Society.

Roman Catholic branch.

437. The Roman Catholic branch of the Church has a large mission in this Province presided over by the Right Reverend Bishop Bigandet, Vicar Apostolic of Ava and Pegu, and Bishop of Ramatha, *in part inf.*

American Baptist mission

438. The largest mission of all is that of the American Baptists who have long had a mission in British Burma, but who have made far more progress amongst the simple-minded Karens, than amongst the more astute Burmans.

B.—Education.

Number of schools aided by the State

439. The educational wants of the people of this Province are as yet but indifferently provided for; but measures are in progress which it is to be hoped will exhibit a great improvement in future years. During 1869-70, there were only 182 schools in British Burma which were in any way under Government supervision; and of these only four were directly supported by the State, the remainder were private schools, indirectly assisted by Grants-in-aid. The total number of pupils in attendance at all these schools is 6,347, and this out of a population of very nearly 2½ millions.

Necessity for schools.

440. These schools have gradually grown up with the introduction of British Administration into the three Divisions of Arakan, Pegu and Tenasserim. On the one hand, schools were found necessary for the children of Europeans and those of mixed parentage; on the other hand, Missionaries of various persuasions have established schools, more or less connected with Missionary purposes, to which Burmese, Karens, and children, indeed, of every race in Burma, have gladly resorted, not, however, for the sake of religious instruction, but as a means for the promotion of their happiness and prosperity in this life. From an early period in the history of British rule in Burma, these schools have received

considerable support from Government in the shape of special grants for building purposes, or regular annual allowances, all of which have of late years been reduced to some sort of system and brought under the operation of the rules for the distribution of Grants-in-aid.

441. The Imperial grant for Education, Science and Art for the year 1869-70 is £11,530, of which only the sum of £8,181-16s. was actually expended. The expenditure from private sources amounted to £10,962. The total expenditure for the education of 6,347 pupils being £18,620, or about £3 per head per annum; and of this sum considerably more than half is derived from private subscriptions. Expenditure.

442. When it is considered, that only 6,347 pupils are educated under Government supervision out of a population of 2½ millions, it must be confessed that the proportion of educated youth is very small in Burma, being only one educated person out of four hundred individuals. Then again, if the sums expended on education, aggregating £18,620, be compared with the 2½ millions of inhabitants, it will be seen that the expenditure does not amount to one penny per head yearly for the mass of the population. Comparison of expenditure to population.

443. In addition however to the schools under Government supervision, it will be necessary to draw attention to the fact that the education of the masses, in reading, writing and arithmetic, has long been provided for by the indigenous schools, attached to the several Buddhist Monasteries throughout British Burma; as well as by a number of private Village schools, both male and female, which are carried on by private individuals, either as paid schoolmasters or as acts of religious merit. The results of this indigenous system of education are so far satisfactory, that there are few persons of the male sex in British Burma, who cannot read and write, and who are not familiar with the rudiments of arithmetic. Buddhist Monasteries.

444. It will be advisable to review the subject of education in Burma under two distinct heads; the Subdivided into two heads.

first, referring to the Monastic or indigenous schools in the Province, and the second, referring to the schools, which are more or less under Government supervision. These for the sake of clearness may be divided into Indigenous schools and Government schools.

Indigenous schools. Statistics.

445. From the statistics of these indigenous schools, it will be seen that nearly fifty thousand children are known to be educated in about four thousand of these schools. But as some returns are wanting, and many are probably incomplete, it is easy to infer that the number of both pupils and schools is considerably in excess of the numbers therein stated. It would therefore appear, *primâ facie*, that few countries in the east are better provided with the *means* for a Primary education than the Province of British Burma.

Formation of Educational department.

446. The existence of these schools was originally brought to the notice of Government by the late Chief Commissioner, Sir Arthur Phayre; and in 1866, an Educational department was formed, consisting of a Director of Public Instruction and four Circuit Teachers, for the purpose of imparting a higher knowledge of grammar, arithmetic, and land measuring in the Monastery schools, whenever this could be done without hurting the prejudices of the religious inmates of the building.

Difference of opinions as to the utility of Monastic school.

447. A great difference of opinion exists as regards the utility of these Monastery schools, and the best method of promoting their efficiency. Personally, the Chief Commissioner has always been favourable to the scheme as originally proposed by Sir Arthur Phayre, and he is still most anxious, that every effort should be made to utilize these Indigenous schools, and to incorporate them in the Government scheme. At the same time he is not blind to the difficulties to be encountered; and although he does not believe that those difficulties are insurmountable, yet he fears that the Educational department is under existing circumstances scarcely in a position to grapple with them.

Director of Public Instruction.

448. Mr. Hough, the first Director, confined his attention to the Monastery schools, and did his best

to remove any prejudices which might exist on the part of the Buddhist priests to the introduction of a better system of education; and though he was compelled very shortly after his appointment to leave Burma on account of his health; yet before he quitted his post, he was enabled to introduce the four Circuit Teachers into some of the Monastic schools. Since then Mr. Hordern, the present Director of Public Instruction, has devoted considerable attention to the subject.

449. The question of Inspection is one of pressing importance. With the present means at the disposal of the Director of Public Instruction, but little influence can be brought to bear upon four thousand schools. In fact there are only twenty-six of these Monastic schools which are in any way under the supervision of Circuit Teachers. Inspection.

450. During the past year the Chief Commissioner has sanctioned the formation of Local Committees at the Head quarters of each district throughout the Province, composed of official and non-official residents, for the purpose of supervising, as far as may be, the progress of education in the several districts. But it can scarcely be expected that the members can do much more than pay passing visits to the Monastic schools. Accordingly, the measure can only be regarded as a preliminary one, introduced with the view of showing the Buddhist priests that the British Government, and the local authorities generally, are really interested in the progress of education, and will ultimately make a liberal education the basis of selection for Government employ. Formation of Local Committees.

451. The present disorganized state of Monastic rule in British Burma, and the best mode of bringing some controlling influence to bear upon the advancement of Monastic education is emphatically *the* question which has to be solved, and which is fraught with difficulties. It is not difficult to understand how the substitution of British rule, which disconnects itself with all matters relating to the religion of the people, in the place of a Native rule, under which Disorganized state of Monastic rule.

the sovereign was practically the head of the Ecclesiastical hierarchy, should have been followed by a decay of ecclesiastical discipline. Absence of a controlling head naturally tends to insubordination and self-assertion, and to a laxity and indifference in the performance of ecclesiastical duties. It should also be considered that the Primary education in Burma, which is carried on in the Monastic schools, is merely regarded as a work of religious merit, undertaken for the purpose of securing reward in a future life, or to win the favour of a superior, and secure ecclesiastical promotion in the present state of existence. These facts are sufficient to account for the listlessness and indifference, which at present prevail in the Monastic schools.

Objections to the appointment of a district Superior

452. It has been suggested, that the only sure method of prosecuting the plan of Monastic school education would be for the Local Government to restore the lost power of the monks by appointing in each district, a district Superior, making all monks subordinate to him, and conferring the appointment upon him on condition of his introducing our books and system into all Monastic schools of the district. Such a measure would no doubt have immense effect, but there are obvious and fatal objections to it, which render its adoption utterly out of the question.

Election of a superior by the monk

453. If however the monks of a district could be induced to elect a Superior amongst themselves, there would possibly be no objection to the recognition of such a Superior as a means of communication between the Deputy Commissioner and the Monastic schools of the district in their collective character, though this even would be dangerous, unless carried out with care and caution. The stimulation of the Monastic teachers by granting aid in the shape of school books according to the efficiency of the school (money they neither desire nor will receive) will it is hoped tend to improve the efficiency of the Monastic schools; but until the Inspecting staff is strengthened and the interest of the monks fairly aroused to the necessity of enforcing a regular school discipline,

the progress of internal improvement will be very slow. At present there is a general laxity; pupils come and go when they like, eat their meals when they think proper, and are often to be seen smoking in the midst of their so-called studies. In those schools which are in separate buildings half detached from the Monastery, there is perhaps less confusion; but still there is so much noise and babbling as to preclude the idea of systematic application or continuous study. But in those institutions in which the Monastery and school consist of one large apartment, and in which monks and boys eat, sleep, smoke and lounge, with occasional intervals of reading, throughout the day, it would be impossible that rudiments of any value could be taught at all.

Necessity for an Inspector of Primary schools.

454. The necessity for an Inspector of Primary schools in every district is proved by the fact that the Circuit Teachers at present employed, do apparently nothing, even in the schools immediately under their supervision, which can really be said to promote the cause of general education. They are perfectly independent, being themselves under no supervision; and it is found that when they attend a Monastic school, it is not to assist a master or to give lessons to classes, but only to give instruction to two or three older boys, who do not belong to the school, but who are anxious to qualify themselves for lucrative employment.

Rivalry among the schools.

455. But besides the rivalry between Monastic schools from which much may be expected, the rivalry which is likely to exist hereafter between the Monasteries and the Government Primary schools, is calculated to effect far more in the promotion of efficiency and introduction of discipline and order. When the Normal schools have been brought into operation, and Primary schools are placed in the charge of competent masters the natural desire for easy and lucrative employment will lead the parents to transfer their children from the Monastic school to the Government school at a comparatively early age, unless the former use the books and impart the

education which can alone qualify a youth for such duties.

Future status of Monastic schools.

456. The future status of Monastic schools on the Government system of education will naturally depend very much upon the success of the experiment under trial, but under no circumstances whatever can they be entirely ignored, or are they likely to be entirely superseded. They have existed from time immemorial, and have taken such deep root in the minds and manners of the people, and are so closely associated with their religious ideas and historical traditions, that it can scarcely be questioned that they will live as long as the Buddhist religion lives, and are not unlikely to survive its downfall.

Advantages of secular education.

457. Still however the increasing demand for educated intelligence in Burma is such that the cause of secular education must triumph. Boys of tender years will be sent by their pious parents to the Monasteries to be taught not merely the rudiments of reading, writing and arithmetic, but to be indoctrinated in the peculiar tenets of the Buddhist religion, and be taught the way by which the soul can escape from the turmoil of the passions and the vortex of successive existences, and find deliverance in the eternal repose of Nirvana. Thus whilst the Monastic schools are from an educational point of view but little removed from the Dames' schools, which prevailed in England down to a comparatively recent period, they maintain a hold upon the affections of the people which was altogether wanting in the English institution. But unless the monks fairly qualify themselves for imparting an education which will benefit boys to take a part in the practical duties of civilized life, the ordinary motives of self-interest will lead parents to send their sons to Government schools for such preparation as may be necessary. Under all circumstances the Monastic schools will relieve Government schools of the mere drudgery in imparting the early rudiments; enabling the latter institutions to take the pupils up from that point into the higher regions of history, geography and the elements of the natural and physical sciences, should the latter

even find their way into the curriculum of Monastic education.

458. A revised Code of Rules for the distribution of Grants-in-aid has been prepared by the Director of Public Instruction in accordance with the suggestion of the Government of India and the subject only awaits final orders. Rules for grants-in-aid.

459. The progress of the two Aided schools of the Higher class, which have been established at Maulmain and Rangoon respectively is satisfactory. The Maulmain school maintains its efficiency, but its financial position is not eminently satisfactory. No candidates have appeared as yet for the University Entrance examination. A material advance however has been made in this direction by the conversion of the Middle class schools at Akyab and Maulmain into High schools; but it will probably take some time before the full High school standard is reached. Aided schools, Higher class.

460. The four existing Government schools, that is, the four schools which have been specially established and maintained by Government, are progressing fairly, but are in great want of a more efficient local supervision. This want will, it is hoped, be sufficiently met for the present by the formation of the new District Committees. Government schools.

The Maulmain Government school seems to be highly popular under Mr. Thompson, and the attendance at the Akyab school, which had fallen off after the second destruction of the school room by fire, is again improving, an improvement which will it is hoped, prove permanent. At Prome the utmost exertions of Mr. Margenaut seem to be required to raise the attendance at the Government school at that place which is still very poor. The Kyoukphyoo school is improving.

461. Besides the above Government schools there are certain Middle class Anglo-Vernacular schools, which are aided by Government. These are for the most part Mission schools, and are at present the principal source of English education in British Burma. The distribution of the grants, however, is Middle Class schools aided by Government.

somewhat unequal, and the standard of education is by no means uniform. St. Paul's school at Rangoon, and the Boys' schools established by the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel at Rangoon and Maulmain are progressing favourably, and appear to be thoroughly appreciated by the people.

Normal schs for Karens.

162. The aided Normal schools for Karens, established by the American Baptist Mission in various central stations of the Province, are not succeeding particularly well except the one at Bassein, which has for a number of years been much in advance of the rest, and which is in an efficient state owing to the exertions of the Rev. Mr. Carpenter and Mrs. Carpenter. The majority of the schools appear to be conducted somewhat irregularly, but the primary requirement of these institutions, so long as they receive the aid of Government, is obviously a provision for their systematic inspection, and the circumstances of the schools are now under the consideration of Government.

Training school.

163. The Training school about to be opened at Rangoon will absorb a large portion of the Funds at credit of the Educational cess, but this is no more than the Fund ought legitimately to bear. Without trained teachers no efficient system of Primary education can be constructed, and the training of teachers is therefore the first object to which, for some years the cess Funds must be mainly devoted.

Female schools.

164. The number of Female schools in the Province is still insignificant; and the majority are English or Anglo-Vernacular schools of a comparatively high class. The subject of Female education in Burma is however of special interest, and there are grounds for looking forward to the day when this Province will set a conspicuous example in this direction, and when our system of Primary Vernacular Education will include the mass of the female as well as of the male population. The necessity for schools of a higher class for girls will continue to be exceptional, but it seems not too much to anticipate, both from the success which has already attended the

efforts of Missionaries, and from the happy absence of any thing like caste prejudice, that good elementary schools for girls under trained female teachers, and supported mainly from the local cess, will be thoroughly and widely appreciated by the people. The field is of course as yet almost untried, and from the want of teachers alone, the progress must of necessity be slow for a time; but by the establishment of a Female department of the Training school, the way will be paved for a large access of intelligence to the women of the country, and through their influence to every household in British Burma.

465. The thanks of the Chief Commissioner are due to the Director of Public Instruction, Mr. P. Hordern, B. A., for the zealous and able manner in which he has carried out the work of the department during the year. Services Officers.

C.—Scientific and Literary.

466. There have been no changes during the year under review, the following therefore is merely a repetition of what was stated in last year's report. Young Men's Literary Society.

The only Literary Institution is the Rangoon Young Men's Literary Society, which receives an annual grant of £30 from Government, and the annual subscriptions to which amount to £48. It has a large lending Library containing many excellent standard works, and is of much use in encouraging a taste for sound literature. The class of works which it contains and which are taken out and read is far higher than would be supposed, and it is an institution well worthy of Government support.

2.—The Press.

Newspapers.

same as they were in the previous year. These papers depend almost entirely on their Provincial cir-

culation, and treat mainly of those subjects which affect the Province. The number of books published is small and almost the whole of them are of a religious nature written and published for missionary purpose; of current vernacular literature there is none.

V.—STATISTICS OF LIFE.

3.—*Vaccination.*

Formation of Vaccine department.

468. In the latter part of 1869 the Vaccine department, which was first created in this Province in 1864, underwent several important changes in its constitution, and a central establishment was organized to supervise the progress, and tabulate the results of Vaccination. A Superintendent of Vaccination was appointed, and each officer in medical charge of a Civil Station was constituted *ex officio* Superintendent of the district in which such Civil Station was situated.

Statistical returns.

469. The statistical returns now are countersigned by Civil Medical Officers, but it is impossible that the latter can be entirely responsible for the figures contained in these returns, as they have no power of testing their correctness, or of efficiently controlling the native Vaccinators; hence for the most part the figures cannot be relied upon; although probably from the mere fact of requiring countersignature they are now more accurate than in previous years.

There is no doubt that there is room for improvement in the organization of this department, but what has been done may be considered to a certain extent satisfactory, and an improvement on what has heretofore been the condition of the department.

Classification and salary of Vaccinators.

470. There is now a native Vaccinator to each circle, and they are divided into two classes with a salary of £3 and £2 per mensem, respectively.

Result of Vaccination during the past three years.

471. The results of the working of the Vaccination department for the past year may be thus compared with the results obtained during the former years :—

OPERATIONS.	1867-68.	1868-69.	1869-70.
Total number of people vaccinated	8,398	10,584	9,350
Number of successful cases	7,135	8,327	7,273
Number of unsuccessful cases.....	1,263	2,257	2,077
Percentage of successful cases on total number of operations	84·94	78·60	77.78

Of those operated on, 5,463 were males and 3,887 females. Of the total number vaccinated, 1,249 were under the age of one year. The percentage of operations on population was 0·37 against 0·43 in 1868-69 and 0·35 in the preceding year.

472. The outlay for the year was £691-9, making the cost of the successful cases nearly 2*s.* per head. From the above figures it would appear that as far as the recorded statistics shew, the department has retrograded, rather than improved; but with statistics which cannot be relied upon, it is impossible to make any comment as to the results being satisfactory or otherwise. By confining the Vaccinators to the towns and large villages it is hoped that more accurate statistics will be obtained; as it is obvious that until the more civilized population of the towns have seen the advantages of Vaccination, it is not to be expected that the wild and uncultured people of the interior will accept an innovation which is totally opposed to their time-honoured custom of inoculation.

473. This Province is not yet sufficiently advanced in civilization to make it advisable to render Vaccination compulsory by any legal enactment, and it is only by showing the people the advantages and protective power of Vaccination that they will be induced, to abandon the existing practice of inoculation. Legal enactment not advisable.

Conclusion.

474. There remains now but little to be recorded. The most important event of the year in connection with the Province has been the establishment of a British Agency at Bhamo, the effect of which it is hoped, will be the re-opening of the over- British Agency at Bhamo.

land trade route to China, which has long fallen into disuse, owing to the disturbed state of the country between Bhamo and Momein, and to the exactions of the Burmese officials at Bhamo.

Services of Officers.

475. The thanks of the Chief Commissioner are due to his Officiating Secretary, Captain Spearman, now Assistant Political Agent at Bhamo, and to his Assistant Secretary, Captain Furlong, for the efficient aid which he has received from them; as also to his Secretary and Assistant Secretary in the Public Works Department, Lieutenant Colonel Fraser, C. B., R. E. and Mr. W. B. Macrone.

The Chief Commissioner also acknowledges the services of Lieut. Colonel H. N. Davies, as Secretary during a portion of the year under review; and would take this opportunity of noticing his long service in the Secretariat under Sir Arthur Phayre as well as himself, and to express a hope that the period of probation necessary for his further promotion may be as short as possible.

Among the ministerial officers, Mr Edwin Darlington, the Superintendent of the Chief Commissioner's office, has rendered very valuable assistance in the Secretariat.

The Chief Commissioner also begs to express his thanks to Major McMahon, Officiating Political Agent at Mandalay, and to Captain Strover, Assistant Political Agent at Bhamo, for the manner in which they conducted the duties of the agencies at Mandalay and Bhamo respectively.

The Chief Commissioner begs to thank Mr. J. C. Davis, the Superintendent of Hill Tribes in Northern Arakan, for the zealous and able manner in which he has endeavoured to quiet and control the wild hill tribes placed under his charge.

The knowledge of the country, zeal and energy of Surgeon A. J. Cowie, the Sanitary Commissioner, have been of the greatest service to the Province.

APPENDIX.

INDEX

TO THE

STATISTICAL RETURNS,

FOR 1869-70.

Page.

I.—STATISTICS OF PHYSICAL, POLITICAL AND FISCAL GEOGRAPHY.

A.—Physical Geography of the territories under the Civil and Political control of the administration of the Chief Commissioner, British Burma i

1.—Area, cultivated and uncultivated and communications x

2.—Character of the surface xi

3.—Climate xxiii

B.—Political Relations.

1.—Native States xxiv

2.—Native chiefs and principal male members of their families... xxv

C.—Civil Divisions of British territory. xxvi

D.—Population. xxviii

E.—Fiscal.

1.—The Survey and Settlement xxx

2.—Survey and assessed area in acres xxxi

3.—Varieties of Tenure held direct from Government xxxii

4.—Varieties of Tenure not held direct from Government xxxiv

5.—Registers of Transfers xxxv

6.—Land Revenue xxxvi

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

A.—Legislative... xxxvii

B.—1.—Judicial Statement... xxxviii

2.—Judicial Statement (Criminal) xliv

3.—Judicial Statement (Criminal) l

4.—Judicial Statement (Criminal) li

5.—Judicial Statement (Criminal) lii

6.—Judicial Statement (Civil)... ... ... lii-*a*

7.—Judicial Statement (Civil) ... ... lii-*b*

8.—Judicial Statement (Civil)... liii

9.—Judicial Statement (Civil) liv

10.—Judicial Statement (Civil)... lv

11.—Judicial Statement (Civil and Criminal) ... lvi

12.—Judicial Statement lvii

Page.

C.—1.—Prisons ... lviii
2.—Prisons ... lxii
3.—Prisons ... lxiv
4.—Prisons ... lxviii
5.—Prisons ... lxxii
6.—Prisons ... lxxv
7.—Prisons ... lxxvi
D.—1.—Police ... lxxvii
2.—Police ... lxxviii
3.—Police ... lxxix
4.—Police ... lxxx
E.—1.—Military ... lxxxi
2.—Military ... lxxxii
3.—Military ... lxxxiii
F.—1.—Marine ... lxxxiv
2.—Marine ... lxxxv

III.—Statistic, or Production and Distribution.

A.—1.—Finance ... lxxxvi
2.—Finance ... lxxxviii
3.—Finance ... lxxxix
B.—1.—Public Works ... xc
2.—Public Works ... xciii
C.—Railway ... xciii
D.—Agriculture ... xciv
2.—Stock ... xcvi
3.—Rates of Rent and Produce ... xcvii
E.—Prices of Produce and labour at the end of the year ... xcix
2.—Labour ... ci
F.—Mine and Quarries ... cii
G.—Manufacture ... civ
H.—Coinage and Currency and Paper Currency ... cvi
K.—Charitable Institutions ... cvii

IV.—Statistics of Instruction.

A.—Ecclesiastical ... cviii
B.—1.—Education (The University) ... cix
2.—Education ... cix
C.—1.—Scientific and Literary ... cxi
2.—The Press ... cxii

V.—Statistic of Life.

1.—Returns Giving Births, Deaths and Marriages ... cxiii
2.—Hospital Returns ... cxiv
3.—Vaccination ... cxv

I.—STATISTICS OF PHYSICAL, POLITICAL, AND FISCAL GEOGRAPHY.

A.—Physical Geography of the Territories under the Civil and Political control of the Administration of the Chief Commissioner, British Burma.

The Province of British Burma, which extends along the eastern shore of the Bay of Bengal from the Chittagong Division of the Lower Provinces to the kingdom of Siam in 10° N. Lat., is geographically divided into four portions: Arakan stretching from the Nâf Estuary, which separates the Province from Chittagong, to Cape Negrais, and consisting of a comparatively narrow strip of country between the sea and a high mountain chain: the valley of the Irrawaddy which, divided from the Sittoung valley by the Pegu Yoma range, unites with it in its southern portion; to the eastward is the chain of hills which forms the water shed between the Sittoung and the Salween rivers, and on the west the Anouk-pek-toung-myeng, literally "the high western range of mountains," sometimes called the Arakan Yoma range: the valley of the Salween: and Tenasserim, a narrow strip, like Arakan, reaching down to the Pakchan stream in 10° N. Lat. and separated from Siam by a lofty chain of hills running from north to south nearly parallel to the coast, at a distance of from 30 to 40 miles inland, but approaching nearer to the sea at its southern extremity.

Arakan, originally a powerful kingdom conquered by the Burmese, and taken from them by the British after the first Burmese war in 1825, and having an area of 18,531 square miles, lies between the Nâf estuary and Cape Negrais, and is bounded on the south and west by the Sea, and on the north and east, by the high chain of mountains which, forming the eastern boundary of Bengal trends from the south eastern extremity of Sylhet and Cachar in a south westerly direction as far as the Fenny River, and from about the 23rd parallel of North Latitude turns south-east for 360 geographical miles,

when turning again to the westward of south it gradually diminishes both in breadth and elevation till it ends 15 or 16 miles south-east of the rocky promontory of Cape Negrais at Pagoda point, called by the Burmese *Hmau-deng*. This chain, though of considerable height to the north, (the Blue Mountain is supposed to be 8,000 feet above the sea level,) diminishes in altitude as it reaches Arakan, and none of the passes across it in that portion of its length are more than 4,000 feet above the sea, the Aeng pass into the valley of the Irrawaddy being much less. From Combermere Bay, 25 miles south of Akyab, the coast is rugged and rocky offering few harbours for ships: Kyoukphyoo harbour inside the island of Ramree is safe and easy of approach, and at the mouth of the Gwa river further south, there is a fairly sheltered roadstead and an inner harbour easy of access through a channel with two fathoms of water at low tide; the rise and fall of the tide is 7 feet only. The coast is studded with fertile islands, the largest of which are Cheduba and Ramree. Owing to the nearness of the range which bounds Arakan there are no large rivers: the principal ones are the Nâf estuary on the extreme west, the Mroo River, an arm of the sea, about 40 miles to the eastward and from 3 to 4 miles broad at its mouth and extending more than 50 miles inland; and the Koladan or Arakan River rising somewhere near the Blue mountain in 23° N. about, which is navigable for 50 odd miles by vessels of 300 or 400 tons burden, and on the right bank of which, close to its mouth, is situated Akyab, the head quarter Town of the Akyab district and of the Arakan Division. Beyond this the Rivers are of but little importance; they are the Talak and the Aeng navigable by boats only, and the Sandoway, the Toung-goop and the Gwa streams, the latter of which alone has any importance owing to its mouth forming a good port of call or haven for steamers or other vessels of from 9 to 10 feet draught. The whole of the Rivers in the Akyab and Ramree districts anastomose by channels which, though dry in some instances during ebb tides, are all navigable for boats during the flood; the whole coast line is, in fact, a labyrinth of creeks and tidal nullahs which rise at the foot of the hills and receive the contribution of numerous small streams. The entrance to the Koladan or Arakan River is dangerous for ships of heavy draft: the channel is narrow, not more than 2 miles in breadth, and there are only 3½ fathoms of water over the bar at low water springs. There are no lakes properly so called, but there are some small sheets of water, the principal of which

are near the old Town of Arakan, the capital of the ancient kingdom, formed by bunds placed across different valleys by the former kings, which are now all out of repair and have become marshes rendering that portion of the country very unhealthy. The soil is mainly alluvial, in many places mixed with sand, and the rocks are composed of a dark brown sandstone, black gneiss, and brown or grey clay slate, and towards the southern portion basalt is plentiful. Except a small quantity of iron and of limestone there are no mineral productions of any value.

The valley of the Irrawaddy at its lower end unites with the valley of the Sittoung to form an extensive plain stretching from Cape Negrais on the west to Martaban on the east. The watershed between these two streams is the Pegu Yoma range which, running north and south, terminates in low hills at Rangoon. The boundaries of the tract of country which compose these two valleys are the Anouk-pek-toung-myeng on the west, and the Poung-loung range, rising to a height of 7000 feet it is said, on the east. The northern boundary line, which separates the British possessions from the territory of the king of Ava, and which is marked by a line of stone pillars, leaves the Arakan hills at a point called "The ever visible peak," and running due east passes the Irrawaddy at its 50th mile and 43 miles further on the Pegu Yoma range; thence after 33 miles it crosses the Sittoung, and finally loses itself in a desert of mountains 13 or 14 miles further east. The Irrawaddy valley, which is about 80 miles broad at the frontier line, counting from chain to chain, and is there so rugged that little regular cultivation can be carried on, gradually widens towards its southern extremity, and about 60 or 70 miles south of the frontier the Hills which bound it have receded so far that it becomes a broad flat level plain, highly cultivated and the richest portion of the whole Province. Owing to the spurs thrown out by the Pegu Yoma range the main valley is divided into several smaller ones, principally that of the Hleing River—which is almost identical with the main valley—that of the Pegu river, and that of the Poozoondoung river. The Sittoung valley in its northern portion resembles the valley of the Irrawaddy and towards the south it gradually widens leaving on the west a strip of country about 25 or 30 miles broad covered with dense jungle, which stretches down as far south as Shwè-gyeen; thence to

the Sea on the western side is rice cultivation. On the eastern side there is a lower range of hills between the main range and the River to which they approach so close that there is hardly any plain, they gradually recede and leave a narrow strip for some distance below Shwè-gyeen and at last end a short distance below Sittoung. From this point to the sea there is one immense plain stretching from Martaban to Cape Nagrais and intersected only by rivers and tidal creeks.

The coast line, which is low and flat, runs in an easterly direction from Hmaudeng or Pagoda point to Baragon point, and thence in a north easterly direction to the Gulf of Martaban.

The main Rivers are the Irrawaddy, the Hleing or Rangoon, the Pegu, the Sittoung and the Beeling. The Irrawaddy, rising in about Latitude 28° N. and Longitude 97° 30' E. flows for 660 miles before reaching the British possessions, and thence its waters roll on for 240 miles to the sea in a S. S. W. direction. As it nears the coast it divides, converting the lower portion of the valley into a net work of tidal creeks. A little above Henzadah, about 90 miles inland, it sends off its first branch to the westward which flowing past Bassein, receives the waters of the Panmawaddee and of the Penglaygalay, and bifurcating, enters the Bay of Bengal by two main mouths; the Bassein and the Thekkay-thoung Rivers. This branch is navigable for large ships for 30 miles, that is as far as Bassein, which is a port of some importance. After passing Henzadah it sends off a small branch to the eastward which joins the Hleing just above Rangoon. The Main River then divides and sub-divides till it empties itself into the Sea by 10 mouths, the Yuay, Dayaybhyoo, Pyamaloo, Pyengazaloo Dalla, Phyapon, Donyan, Thanhteat and China Buckeer Rivers, and the Irrawaddy which is between the Pyengazaloo, and Dalla mouths. The waters of the Irrawaddy commence to rise in March and continue to rise till September when, or in October, they begin to fall, having risen from 37 to 40 feet. It is navigable for River steamers as far as Bhamo 600 miles beyond the British Frontier. The velocity of its waters when the River is full is 5 miles an hour.

The Hleing rises close to Prome where it is called the Myitmakat stream and flowing in a southerly direction nearly parallel to the Irrawaddy it gradually assumes the

name of the Hlaing, and finally of the Rangoon River, and flows past the town of that name, having received some of the waters of the Irrawaddy through the Nyoungdon stream. Just below Rangoon it is joined by the Pegu and Poozoondoung Rivers flowing from the east and north-east. It is navigable for vessels of the largest size for some little distance above Rangoon, but owing to the Hastings shoal, formed at the junction of the Pegu, the Poozoondoung and Rangoon Rivers, vessels of more than 6 feet draught cannot come up at low tide.

The Pegu and the Poozoondoung Rivers rise close together in the Yoma Range about 58 miles above the town of Pegu, the capital of the ancient Taline kingdom conquered by the Burmese under Alompra and which gives its name to all this portion of the country. Here the Pegu River, which is almost dry during the hot season at low tides, is 105 yards broad: in its further course of 60 miles to the Rangoon River it rapidly increases in breadth, but narrowing at its mouth a bore goes up it, the effects of which are felt at Pegu. The Poozoondoung River which empties itself into the Rangoon River at the same spot as the Pegu River is a much smaller stream, being only 50 yards wide at a distance 35 miles from its mouth. Throughout the whole of the lower portion of the valley the Rivers intercommunicate so much that it is almost impossible to say that they are distinct; the waters of the Irrawaddy are partially poured out through the Rangoon; the Poozoondoung and the Pegu Rivers are connected by many small streams; and the Rangoon River itself returns some of its waters to the western mouths of the Irrawaddy.

The Sittoung River rises far north of British territory which it enters just about Toungoo. here it is narrow and navigable with difficulty for large boats during the dry season: below Shwè-gyeen, where it receives the waters of the Shwè-gyeen River from the east, it gradually and slowly widens till at Sittoung it is ½ mile broad. Thence it curves backward so as to form an inverted ∽ and it at last flows into the Gulf of Martaban through a funnel shaped channel widening so rapidly that it is impossible to tell where the river ends and the Gulf begins. Owing to the meeting in this Gulf of the great tidal wave of the Indian ocean, arriving from the south-west, and of other portions which come along the Tenasse-

rim coast from the south-east a bore with a curling crest nine feet high sweeps up the Sittoung River, its effect, though broken by the serpentine curve below Sittoung, being felt at Shwè-gyeen. The Beeling river rises in the Poungloung hills, and flows southward to the sea entering the Gulf between the Salween and the Sittoung.

There is only one canal which was constructed a few years ago, connecting the Pegu and Sittoung Rivers. There always was a stream there, which was deepened and widened, so as to allow of the passage of large boats, and a small river steamer once passed through it from Rangoon up the Pegu and Sittoung rivers to Toungoo. Of lakes there are but 4 which are more properly lagoons. The Thoo lake in the Myanoung district on the west bank of the Irrawaddy between that river and the Arakan Hills, which is 8 or 9 miles round and 2½ across; the Lahagyin in a large low tract of ground on the opposite bank of the Irrawaddy; the Kandaugyee, or "large Royal lake" near Rangoon, about 3 miles round; and the "Lake of clear water" in the Bassein district about 5 miles in circumference, with a pretty uniform breadth of 280 to 300 yards, and a depth of from 20 to 45 in the centre.

The valley of the Salween is British territory only in its lower portion. The right bank of that River is a wilderness of mountains drained by various streams, the most important of which is the Yonzaleen; but lower down, and especially below the Thoungyen River on the east bank, there are large alluvial plains which are drained by the Gyne and the Attaran Rivers. The Salween though a large river is not navigable owing to its rapids. At its mouth is the town of Maulmain, the head quarter town of the district of Amherst and of the Tenasserim Division. The Attaran rises in the chain of hills which forms the boundary between the Kingdom of Siam and British Burma, and flows in a southwesterly direction through dense teak forests and an almost uninhabited country. The Gyne which flows in a somewhat similar direction passes through a more open country, and there are numerous villages on its banks: it is navigable for 180 miles for small boats.

Tenasserim is that tract of country lying between 17° and 18° N. Latitude along the eastern side of the Bay of Bengal and between it and a high chain of Hills about 40 miles

inland, and includes the Mergui Archipelago, that is, the chain of islands along the coast 15 or 20 miles distant from it. The surface of the country is mountainous, thinly populated and much intersected by streams. Between the sea and the boundary range is another lower one, separated from the higher by the River Tenasserim. The grand range is in some places 5,000 feet high: its breadth at Martaban has never been ascertained, but further south, in the latitude of Tavoy, it appears to be 40 miles wide, whence it gradually narrows to 10 miles, near Mergui. The whole range is covered with pathless jungle, and may be said without exaggeration to be without a human habitation of any kind. The coast is very irregular, and low for some miles inland, consisting of uncultivated mangrove islands.

The Tenasserim which rises in about 16° N. Latitude flows through a valley scarcely broader than its bed to the Southward, when, after passing the ancient town of Tenasserim which gives its name to the Division, it turns suddenly to the west and empties itself into the sea by two mouths, the northern of which is the easiest navigable for large ships; although in 1825 the Cruiser "Thetis" sailed up the southern entrance as far as old Tenasserim. The River is navigable for boats for 100 miles.

The total area of the Province is 93,883 square miles, of which 18,531 are in Arakan, 36,454 in Pegu which includes the valley of the Irrawaddy and the whole of the valley of the Sittoung on the right bank of that River; and 38,898 in the Tenasserim Division which includes the left bank of the Sittoung, the southern portion of the left bank of the Salween, *i. e.*, the country to the eastward drained by the Gyne and the Attaran, and the eastern coast of the Bay of Bengal; of this total area of 93,883 square miles 3,105 square miles are cultivated. This is an increase over 1868-69 when 3,044$\frac{5}{12}$ miles were under cultivation; but it is only 3.2 per cent of the total area and 8.8 per cent of the waste culturable area which is 35,112 square miles. In Pegu alone there are no less than 17,032 square miles of culturable uncultivated waste land; land, which only requires population to become fertile. The unappropriated culturable waste amounts to 55,666 square miles.

The communications throughout the Province are mainly by water. Steamers ply on the Irrawaddy between Thayetmyo, Prome, Myanoung, Henzadah and Rangoon and a small

steamer runs from Bassein to Rangoon. There is steam communication all round the coast from Calcutta to Akyab, and thence on to Rangoon and Maulmain, and a small steamer runs once a month from Maulmain south to Tavoy and Mergui. The only artificial water communication in the Province is that by the Pyne-kyun Creek between the Pegu and Sittoung Rivers, through which boats on their way from Rangoon to Sittoung can pass during the flood-tide.

The soil throughout Arakan is alluvial, mixed in places with sand, the islands are of volcanic formation and though rocky are fertile. With the exception of iron and limestone, which are found in small quantities the former in the island of Ramree, there are no mineral productions of any value. The soil of the delta of the Irrawaddy is very rich and where cultivated gives a high return; owing to the sparseness of the population, however, there is but a comparatively small area cultivated. The Yoma range is composed mainly of brown or grey slate-clay alternating with beds of argillaceous sandstone assuming at times a basaltic character. Overlying the slate-clay is a bed of laterite forming an undulating dry tract about 13 miles wide, always when on the surface, covered with trees or bamboos. The Arakan range abounds in limestone, and in some portions granite, greenstone and hornblende are met with and further north granite or greenstone and gneiss; quartz nodules are common. Coal has been found in small quantities near Thayetmyo, but, after a careful examination by Dr. Oldham of the Geological Survey of India, it was found to be worthless, both as regards quality and quantity. The soil in the northern portion of the valley of the Irrawaddy is reported to be well suited for the growth of cotton, but rice is the principal cultivation. The soil of the upper portion of the Sittoung valley is clayey mixed with a good deal of sand, the sand gradually disappearing towards the south. The chief formation of the small hills is laterite, and but few rocks are met with in the low land to the west of the river. To the east of the Sittoung river large masses of rock (limestone,) rise suddenly and perpendicularly out of the soil, to a height of 400 or 500 feet, and from a quarter to half a mile in length, with sharp jagged ridges. These are apparently out-crops of a chain which runs N. W. and S. E., from the plains to the N. E., of Maulmain across the Salween and Yonzaleen rivers to the inner Poungloung range.

The soil of the Northern portion of Tenasserim is alluvial, but not much cultivated except near the Gyne, though cultivation is spreading. Stratified sandstone is the prevailing rock in the north intersected with veins of quartz, in which crystals of great beauty are sometimes discovered; vesicular ironstone or tufa or laterite is also prevalent and bituminous shale is found below the rocks. At Amherst there is a granite reef which is uncovered at low tide only; and towards the south, granite, with the felspar white, becomes the main formation, with clay slate and micaceous iron ore on the Eastern slope of the hills. Still further south sandstone, grey-wacke and conglomerate, in which latter there is much iron prevail. Fifteen miles inland the secondary stratified formations predominate and of these the old red sandstone is most common. Coal has been discovered in 5 distinct localities, and has been reported to be "well adapted for Steamers, having a low specific gravity, burns with a brilliant white flame and leaves but a very small proportion of ashes," but owing to the difficulty and expense of removing it the seams are not worked: excellent tin also is found and copper ores, gold in small quantities, and ores of manganese and iron in abundance.

The climate is warm, moist, and depressing; and in some of the forest tracts it is, during the monsoons and for sometime after the cold weather has set in, deadly. On the coast, however, and on the frontier it is not an unhealthy climate, the average mortality of the European troops in 1867 having been 18.20 per 1000, and during the first five years that troops were stationed at Tavoy (since withdrawn) not a single death from disease took place amongst the 54 Europeans or their wives and children. The most prevalent complaints amongst Europeans are fever, dysentery and hepatic diseases, from which the Natives are by no means free. The rainfall is plentiful throughout the Province and extensive droughts are almost unheard of; the average temperature is greatly affected by the sea breeze: at Mergui it is 80° F. at 2 P. M. in July; and at Toungoo to the extreme North 93° F. The rapid changes in the temperature must have a great effect on the health of the inhabitants: in May the thermometer ranges from an average of 76⅞° F. at sun rise to 88¾° F. at midday; in July from 76° to 84°; and in December from 65° to 80°: the greatest range being in Thayetmyo in May when it is from 74° at sun rise to 101° at 2 P. M.

A. 1.—Area, Cultivated and Uncultivated and Communications.

Division.	Principal Geographical Divisions of Territory.	Total area in square miles.				Unappropriated Culturable waste in Acres.			Communications—Mileage of				
		Cultivated.	Waste.		Total.	Remaining last year.	Sold or granted during the year	Remaining at close of year	Water distinguishing navigable Rivers and Canals.	Made Roads 1st, 2nd and 3rd Class.			Railroads.
			Culturable.	Unculturable.						1	2	3	
	BRITISH POSSESSIONS. *Districts.*												
ARAKAN.	Akyab,	440	455	9,889	10,784	274,731	1,264	273,467	2,000 *a*	...	2	5	None.
	Ramree,	141	308	3,631	4,080	198,989	2,302	195,787	884 *b*	...	...	152	
	Sandoway,	58	68	3,541	3,667	34,057	528	33,529	130	8		...	
PEGU.	Rangoon,	652½	7,921½	1,226	9,800	5,786,627	3,955	5,782,672	1,000	30	...	...	
	Bassein,	344	770	7,840	8,954	5,494,001	1,422	5,492,579	387 *c*	...	...	...	
	Myanoung,	388¼	2,986¾	775	4,150	1,891,965	3,158	1,888,807	170	...	...	...	
	Prome,	423¼	1,261¼	3,815¼	5,500	814,559	1,161	813,398	92 *d*	138	...	...	
	Toungoo.	58	4,093	3,899	8,050	2,620,160	640	2,619,520	400	...	...	...	
TENASSERIM.	Amherst,	318	4,917	9,909	15,144	3,167,847	1,960	3,165,887	500	54	4	...	
	Tavoy,	98	3,560	3,542	7,200	2,277,639	492	2,277,147	140	24	Class not given		
	Mergui,	66	3,000	4,694	7,760	1,919,540	24	1,919,516	178	16			
	Shwè-gyeen,	118	5,772	2,904	8,794	3,696,731	721	3,696,010	200	130			
	Total...	3,105	35,112½	55,665¼	93,883	28,175,946	17,627	28,158,319	6,081	400	6	157	

(*a*)—2000 miles rivers and creeks; (*b*)—884 Sea and Rivers; (*c*)—Bassein, Pyemalaw and Dugga Rivers; (*d*)—the Irrawaddy from the Frontier to the boundary of Tarophmaw

A. 2.—Character of the Surface.

Division.	Nature of different tracts.	Names, Area, and Physical description of each tract.	Where situated—in British or Native territory.	Prevailing soils, minerals and products.
		Akyab District.		
Arakan.	Mountains and elevated tracts	5,383,227 Acres.	British territory.	Paddy the main produce: in the elevated tracts cotton grows and tobacco on the sides of the streams; the soil alluvial with much sand mixed in many places; the rocks are of a sandstone formation; there are no mineral products, save a slight appearance of earth oil at one or two spots on the southern extremities of the coast. Iron wood trees are to be found in different parts of the country but not in large quantities. Jarrol wood is common.
	Plains.....	571,653 „	do.	
	Forests.....	197,848 „	do.	
	Rivers.....	398,840 „	do.	
	Lakes.....	37.360 „	do.	
	Marshes.....	12,050 „	do.	
		Hill Tracts, Northern Arakan.		
	Mountains and elevated tracts..	4,802 Square miles.	do.	
	Plains	75¼ do.	do.	
	Forests	4,877¼ do.	do.	All uncultivated is jungle.
	Rivers..... ..	120 do.	do.	
	Lakes.....	¾ do.	do.	
		Ramree District.		
	Mountains and elevated tracts	1,523 Square miles of which 203 Square miles are suitable for Toungya (cotton, sessamum, paddy, mixed) cultivation and 39 Square miles suitable for tea.	do.	The Islands are of volcanic formation; soil in the vicinity of the sea, sandy. In interior rich loam. Mineral.—Iron in small quantities, petroleum and limestone.

A. 2.—(*Continued.*)

Division.	Nature of different tracts.	Names, Area and Physical description of each tract.	Where situated—in British or Native territory.	Prevailing soils, minerals and products.
Arakan.	Plains.....	307 Square miles of which 191 Square miles are suited for rice and miscellaneous cultivation; of the culturable land 125 Square miles are actually under cultivation.	British Territory.	Products.—Rice, Tobacco, Sugarcane, Cotton, Sessamum.
	Forests.....	642 Square miles, contain Iron and other useful wood. No teak.	do.	
	Rivers.....	Area 884 Square miles. The numerous Islands are intersected with them.	do.	
	Lakes.....	Nil.	do.	
	Marshes.....	724 Square miles. Salt water creek swamp.	do.	
	Mountains and elevated tracts	*Sandoway District.* Nil		Soil light, alluvial on the banks of the rivers and plains. No minerals.
Pegu.	Plains.....	206 Square miles.	do. ...	Products of the soil.—Rice, Sessamum, Cotton, Tobacco, Sugarcane, Vegetables, a little Silk and Indigo.
	Forests.....	3,461 do.		
	Mountains and elevated tracts.	There are three ranges. The Westernmost is that called in the Treaty of Yandabo, the *Anoukphet* Toung Myeng and separates Arakan from Pegu.	do. ...	Rocks. Granite, Limestone, Sandstone and Laterite.

		The centre range is generally called the *Yoma* or backbone of Pegu. This forms the water-shed between the rivers Irrawaddy and Sittang. The third is that to the East of the Sittang river in the District of Toungoo, and is called the *Pounyloung*. These last are the highest of three ranges. The *Nattoung* which is the principal of them, being 8,000 feet high; while the *Myeng Ma teing* or "Ever visible" of the Arakan range, just beyond our frontier, is only 4,700 feet above the level of the sea.		Vegetable. Cotton, Sessamum and Rice: also Teak and Cutch.
PEGU.	Plains.	In Toungoo there is not much of the country that can be called plain. Commencing from Prome on the East side of the Irrawaddy a splendid tract of champagne country runs southward the whole way down to the Rangoon district, through the sub-division (formerly district) of Tharrawaddy. On the Western side a similar range of Plains extends from Akouktoung to the Bassein District. Southwards of these the Delta of the Irrawaddy may be said to be one vast plain adapted, where not unculturable, to the raising of Rice crops. Much of this land however is subject to inundation from the overflow of the large rivers, and it is to the prevention of this,	do. ...	Soils:— Alluvial deposit. Loam. Clay. Sand. Minerals.—Iron (in places) Earth-oil; coal surface (scarce.) Vegetable. Rice, Cotton, Sessamum, Tobacco, Cutch, Palm Fruit trees of sorts.

A. 2.—(*Continued.*)

Division.	Nature of different tracts.	Names, Area, and Physical description of each tract.	Where situated—in British or Native Territory.	Prevailing soils, minerals and products.
		that Government is directing its attention in carrying out a system of funding which promises to do much for the improvement of the country.	British Territory.	
Pegu.	Forests.	These are chiefly to be found on the ranges of hills above named. In the Myanoung, Prome and Toungoo Districts, there are several valuable Teak Forests which are worked under the Forest Conservancy Department. Abundance of Iron wood can be had in Bassein in the Anoukphet Arakan range of hills, while the Engdoeng or Eng trees (a species of *Dipterocarpus*) are to be found in any direction through the division.	do. ..	Teak, Cutch, Eng, Iron Wood, &c. &c.
	Rivers.	The main rivers are 1—the Irrawaddy and 2—the Hlyne, which receive the greater portion of the drainage of the country comprised between the Arakan Hills and the Pegu Yomas, 3—the Pegu River and 4—the Sittang which similarly drain the valley lying between the Pegu Yomas and the Poungloung range. Besides the	do. ..	Fish.

Pegu.		above there is a vast number of salt-water creeks in the Rangoon, and Bassein Districts forming the Delta of the Irrawaddy many of which are of noble size such as 1—the Ngawoon or Bassein river, 2—the Pyamalaw, 3—the Dugga, 4—the Dalla or Kyonton river, 5—the Pyapoon, river, 6—the river known to sailors as the China Buckeer, 7—the Bassein creek. These two last are the usual routes for river steamers going up country during the dry season, 8—the Rangoon river (by which the capital of British Burma is approached) 9—the Panhlyne creek, 10—the Bawley river, besides a variety of other creeks, many of which are navigable by large country boats; and several tributary streams, such as the Hmawoon in the Syriam Township, the Nga-Moo Yeit or Puzoondoung creek, the Mahteon, the Mudday and the Naving rivers in Prome.		
	Lakes	Rangoon Town, the Kandaugyee Bassein District, the Shagay-gyee and the Engyay-gyee. Myanoung, the Htoo and the Divoya. Prome two lakes in the Shwe-doung township.	do. ...	Fish.
	Marshes.	None of note, except in the Prome District where there are the Deedok in Padeung, and the Engma which gives its name to a township adjoining Poungday.	do. ...	

A. 2.—(*Continued.*)

Division.	Nature of different tracts.	Names, Area, and Physical description of each tract.	Where situated—in British or Native territory.	Prevailing soils, minerals, and products.
		Amherst District.		
Tenasserim.	Mountains and elevated tracts	8,300 Square miles ...	British territory	Prevailing soils—Loam, Laterite, & Gravel.
	Plains	600 do	do.	
	Forests	6,100 do.	do.	Minerals—None worked, resources not thoroughly explored.
	Rivers	350 do.	do.	
	Lakes	3 do.	do.	Products.—Paddy, Teak timber, Cocoanuts, Fruits, &c.
	Marshes	144 do.	do.	
				The areas given are only approximate, the District not having been surveyed.
		Tavoy District.		
	Mountains and elevated tracts	There are three Mountain ranges, running North and South, the highest and most Eastern range of which "the Bolouk" hill is the culminating point, altitude unknown, distant from Tavoy about 50 miles, and separating it from Siam, is a spur of the Himalayas running down the centre of the Malayan Peninsula, about 130 miles long, and 10 broad. The Nwalaboo, taking its name from its loftiest peak about 5,000 feet high, separating the valley of the Tenasserim from that of the Tavoy river,	do.	These mountain ranges are believed to be exclusively composed of Granite. The low hill East of Tavoy town, that at "Sheng Dawai" above it, at "Pa-daw" and "Kanet teree" below it, are composed chiefly of Gravel with small boulders of Sandstone conglomerate and Quartz: this is again covered with soil of the same material decayed and oxidized which appears to possess all the qualities of true laterite. There is a small hill of Magnetic iron ore,

TENASSERIM.	about 15 miles East of Tavoy town is about 120 miles long by 7 broad; it offers no building sites. And the Shengmuaw range skirting the sea coast, which takes its name from a promontory at the mouth of the Tavoy river, the highest point the Let-kut-loung hill about 2,000 feet high, which is about 70 miles long by 3 broad. The hills except where cleared in small patches for temporary cultivation are covered with dense forest, a few straggling Teak trees exist and no doubt would flourish with protection.		3 miles N. W., of Tavoy, containing a large percentage of pure metal. The virgin Forest yields fine Timber and useful trees such as Iron wood, the best for house posts; Hopea preferred for flooring and wall planks, and of which the best canoes are made. This tree also yields dammer, and wood oil, which gives a brilliant light. The timber is sawn and used in house building, and from this tree the best charcoal and torches are made. Shoorea robusta yields a valuable timber and withstands the effects of both salt and fresh water, it also yields dammer. Lawms, Sassafras, the former a hard wood used in carpentry. Fagræa, a hard excellent timber regarded by the Burmese too good for the laity, and used principally for the posts of Buddhist edifices and a few others. Doorian and Betelnut trees, Paddy and Cardamum are grown on the hill slopes.
	Plains.	The area of the Plains is about 3,700 Square miles, of which 96 are cultivated chiefly in the Southern part of the District which is low and flat, sometimes inundated with salt water or submerged by fresh and seamed with creeks which are fringed with small trees and scrub jungle. North of Tavoy the plains rise and are smaller. Some portion is unsuited for paddy, and is used as grazing	do.	Soils—In the lower part it is of a stiff clay occasionally highly ferruginous which appears to be the deposit of the river. In the upland portion Sand and Gravel predominate over the clay. The valleys have occasional patches of Clayslate more or less altered by igneous action with here and there a dike of Claystone and Greenstone trap. Minerals.—Limestone very pure, Tin, Ga-

A. 2.—(*Continued.*)

Division.	Nature of different tracts.	Names, Area, and Physical description of each tract.	Where situated—in British or Native Territory.	Prevailing soils, minerals and products.
TENASSERIM.		ground in the dry season. The thorny bamboo abounds Further North the land becomes narrowed still more elevated and is thickly covered with trees	British Territory.	lena. Gold has been found in the alluvium of Tavoy. Iron could be made equal to Swedish, Copper, Manganese and Cinnabar. Signile near a tributary of the Tenasserim. Red ochre and an Alkaline earth used as an absorbent. Products.—Trees,—Amherstia, Mesua, Champac Mimusops, Bauhinia, Cassia Butea, Gordonia, Barringtonia, Bamboo, Palmyra and Talipot palm and other ornamental trees. Largerstroemia and Kyanen give valuable timber for ship and boat building. The wood of the gordonia is used to make large posts and rice mortars. Engena a mordant for certain dyes and certain species good timber. Sappan wood used as a red dye, morinda seed more commonly so. The wood of the jack and bark of gamboge tree yield yellow dyes. Turmeric and the leaves of the soap acacia a green dye and many other ornamental trees and plants. Medicinal plants of good quality abound. Paddy is the staple of cultivation. The Nippa palm of which the leaves are used for

TENASSERIM.				thatching and toddy is extracted from the trunk. Dorian considered by many the finest of fruits. Betelnut, Cocoanut, Sugarcane, Plaintain, Pineapple, Jack, Mangoe, Orange and other fruit trees, Hemp, Cotton, Tobacco, Sessamum in small quantities.
	Rivers ..	There are two rivers, the Tenasserim and Tavoy, so called after the Towns of these names. The Tenasserim to the Eastward is said to be very dangerous for navigation on account of the rapids. The Tavoy river has its source in Ma Lwai Toung, the Northern boundary hill, and empties itself into the sea, passing through the District from North to South, it is interspersed with many islands and with numerous smaller tributaries affording easy and rapid communication over the country, its length is about 90 miles and the breadth ¾ mile, but owing to numerous shoals and banks it is navigable for smaller vessels, drawing 6 feet of water for about 70 miles only from the mouth. Of the numerous tributaries, the largest are the Toung Byouk Creek 20 miles long. The Poukline and Tsaw Wa Creeks 15 miles long, they are navigable for small boats and canoes, coming from the Eastward.	British Territory.	

A. 2.—(*Continued.*)

Division.	Nature of different tracts.	Names, Area, and Physical description of each tract.	Where situated—in British or Native Territory.	Prevailing soils, minerals and products.
TENASSERIM.	Lakes & Marshes	There are no lakes or ponds of any size in this District, small artificial tanks are constructed. There is a great deal of marshy land sometimes about 100 acres in extent. It is usually covered by water during the rains and partially so during the hot weather.	British Territory.	
		Mergui District.		
	Mountains and elevated tracts.	Yoma range runs through between Mergui District and the Siamese territory from N. W. to S. W. comprising an estimated area of 4,000 square miles. On this range different kinds of wild animals, such as Elephants, Rhinoceros and Bisons are found, besides various kinds of feathered game. The highest peaks are estimated at 6 or 700 feet above the level of the sea. On the sides of the range there is valuable Sappan wood, which is exported to Calcutta for dye purposes annually from Mergui.	British Territory.	Prevailing soils consist of strong clay and sandy near the shore. Tin, lime and Coal are found in the Tenasserim and Lenya valleys. Rice is the great staple, but Sugarcane and Sessamum are also cultivated.

TENASSERIM.		Thingan wood also grows to a great extent, but the quality of the same is very little known to European Merchants, hence there is no demand for it in Foreign Markets. There are two kinds of Thingan small and big leaves, the former is considered to be the best.		
	Plains	There are many plains in this District, the area of them is computed at 3,062 Square miles: of those, one at the village of "Mindoung" in the Township of Palaw, comprising an area of 800 acres, is worth mentioning, the soil is excellent, but subject to inundation, it was drained with the permission of the Deputy Commissioner last year, and is now under cultivation Besides the above, there are large plains in the Tenasserim, Lenya, and Malewoon Townships, well adapted for any tropical cultivation.		
	Rivers	... Tenasserim is the chief river in this District, the river from the village of Mawton 30 miles or thereabouts from Mergui is shallow, during the month of March and April the river is unnavigable even for small boats. In the river there are Turtle Banks, the revenue of which amounts to Rupees 1,000 this year. Karens, Chinese and Siamese are the chief races living along the banks, Karen and	British Territory.	

A. 2.—(*Continued.*)

Division.	Nature of different tracts.	Names, Area, and Physical description of each tract.	Where situated—in British or Native Territory.	Prevailing soils, minerals and products.
		Siamese cultivate Toungya, Plantain gardens and Sessamum, while the Chinese cultivate Sugarcane and manufacture sugar. The other Rivers in the District are Lenya, Palaw, Palouk, and Patchan, but all are shallow and unnavigable.		
Tenasserim.	Lakes.	None.		
	Marshes.	Do.		
		Shwé-Gyeen District.		
	Mountains and elevated tracts.	3,925	British Territory.	The prevailing soils are alluvial deposits, consisting of loam clay and sand.
	Plains	450		The products are Paddy, Cotton, Betelnut, Cocoanut, and vegetables.
	Forests	2,515		The minerals, Iron, Copper, Coal, Galena, Antimony, and Tin ores.
	Rivers	150		
	Lakes	2		
	Marshes	25		

A.3.—Climate.

Places at which Observations taken, and year for which taken.	Rain-fall in inches.				Average temperature in the shade.									Prevailing winds.		
					May.			July.			December.					
	January to May.	June to September.	October to December.	Total.	Sun-rise.	2 P. M.	Sun-set.	Sun-rise.	2 P. M.	Sun-set.	Sun-rise.	2 P. M.	Sun-set.	January to May.	June to September.	October to December.
Akyab	6·7	176·5	5·4	187·16	78	85	84	83	88	86	70	79	78	N. W.	S. W.	N. E.
Kyouk-Phyoo.	14·5	144·4	8·2	166·11	81·3	92·3	88·4	80·7	83·8	81·9	72·9	81·4	77·2	W.	S. W.	E.
Sandoway	4·40	178·55	8·55	191·50	80	92	83	75	82	79	64	83	74	E. N. E. N.W. W.	S. E. S. W.	ESES. W. N. WNE.
Rangoon																
Bassein	8·09	72·11	8·94	89·14	83	88	84	78	82	80	76	83	81	N. E.	S. W.	N. E
Myanoung	3·28	26·34	6·16	35·78	80·9	93·5	89·2	78·2	87	81·1	64·3	83·4	80	H. E. & S. W.	S. W. & N. E.	N. E.
Prome	4·40	23·50	5·90	34·00	70	102	99	72	90	82	68	80	96	do.	S.& S. W.	N.E. & N. W.
Thayetmyo	6·40	20·50	6·30	33·20	81·12	94·24	91·22	81·41	83·10	81·12	60·32	85·22	76·33	E.	S.	N.
Toungoo	0·25	37·35	9·30	46·90	80	91	89	not	regis-	tered	65	87	78	S. W.	S. W.	S. W.
Maulmain	14·10	165·95	9·80	189·85	79	97	84	74	81	80	71	84	81	N. E. & S. W.	S. W.	&N. E.
Tavoy	13·10	157·85	19·60	190·55	77	88	86	75	80	79	68	85	83	N. N. E N W.S.E & S. W.	S. S. W. & S. E.	S.S.W. N. E.& N.W.
Mergui	21·30	130·20	13·50	165·00	76	86	82	76	80	76	69	80	71	N.E. &E.	S. S. W.	S.E.N. E.& E.
Shwé-gyeen	14·45	160·20	8.45	183·10	70	96	82	78	88	81	67	83	78	E. N. E. N. S. E. & S. W.	S. E. & S. W.	NE.N. W.SE. &S.W.
General average.	9·24	107·78	9·17	116·33	72·25	85·00	80·30	65·48	71·14	68·24	62·73	76·46	73·34			

B.

Political Relations.

1.—*Native States.*

Name of State.	In subsidiary alliance or feudatory.	Tribute in men or money.	Population.	Supposed gross revenues.	Military force.	Transit duties or not.	Principal articles of production —including manufactures and mines.
			NONE.				

2.—*Native Chiefs and principal male members of their families.*

Name of individual and State and family to which he belongs.	Present position.	Caste or race and religion.	Age.	How educated.	How employed.	Has sanund authorising adoption or not.	Family follows primogeniture or not.	Has male heirs or not.	REMARKS.
Bon Gyee, Karen Gayko Territory.	Chief.	Gayko Karen, Heathen.	68	None.	Agriculture.	No.	Primogeniture.	Yes.	His Nephew.

C.—Civil Divisions of British Territory.

The Chief Authority in the Province of British Burma, is the Chief Commissioner and Agent to the Governor General, established under Foreign Department, (Political), Resolution No. 212, dated 31st January 1862. The Chief Commissioner is assisted by a Secretary, and Assistant Secretary, three Commissioners of Revenue and Circuit, fifteen Deputy Commissioners and twenty-three Assistant Commissioners, four Collectors of Sea Customs, two Recorders, a Judge of the Small Cause Court, a Director of Public Instruction, an Inspector General of Police, an Inspector General of Prisons, a Sanitary Commissioner and a Conservator of Forests. The usual Staff of Officers in the P. W. D., is also attached to the Province. A Political Agent is established at the Court of Mandalay and an Assistant Political Agent at Bhamo subordinate to the Chief Commissioner. The Chief Commissioner exercises the Power of a Local Government under the law when such powers have been specially delegated to him by the Governor General in Council: in all other respects Political, Judicial and Fiscal he is the Chief Executive of the Local Government, and under the Government of India.

The following is a Statement, of the Area, Population, Revenue, &c., of the different Commissionerships, Deputy Commissionerships and Revenue Sub-Divisions of the Territory.

Names of Commissionerships.	Names of Executive Districts.	Number of Judicial and Revenue Sub-Divisions.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Chief Towns with Population.	No. of Villages.	How many Civil & Revenue Judges of all sorts	How many Magistrates of all sorts.	Maximum distance in miles of villages from Court.	Average of do.	No. of Police.	Total cost of officials of all kinds.	Revenue. Land.	Revenue. Gross.
ARAKAN.	Akyab ...	9	10,782	264,822	Akyab ... 16,166 Myohoung .. 4,027	1,757	12	13	40	25	514	2,82,392	5,45,189	13,10,233
	Ramree ..	4	4,080	129,118	Kyoukphyoo ... 2,720	876	5	5	40	10	337	86,309	1,18,358	3,16,711
	Sandoway ...	3	3,667	47,040	Sandoway ... 1,523 Tongoop ... 1,479 Kentalle ... 328	395	4	4	49	21	229	81,174	49,385	1,17,745

Pegu	Northern Arakan.	1	5,000	6,977	Myouk Toung Dalekmay	not given.	171	2	2	0	0	116	34,104	684	3,716
	Rangoon	15	9,800	361,437	Rangoon	96,942	1,532	14	19	44	26	442	2,17,596	8,30,168	57,29,661
					Yandoon	4,357									
					Pegu	4,220									
	Bassein	15	8,954	300,011	Bassein	20,111	1,552	13	14	76	34	351	1,51,372	3,57,694	11,84,541
					Lanyethna	5,640									
					Pantanau	5,372									
					Yay-gyee	4,824									
					Nga-tham-khyoung	3,506									
					Doungyee	2,611									
	Myanoung	15	4,150	423,998	Henzada	14,624	2,288	14	14	25	20	385	1,56,141	3,89,336	9,85,500
					Kyangheen	8,637									
					Myanoung	6,074									
					Zaloon	4,597									
					Kanoung	3,015									
					Donabew	3,950									
	Prome	29	5,500	368,802	Prome	24,616	2,363	16	16	35	20	1,230	1,73,447	2,84,574	8,03,255
					Shwé-doung	10,439									
					Thayetmyo	8,607									
					Poungday	5,885									
					Pádoung	2,987									
	Toungoo	5	8,050	79,257	Toungoo	9,609	673	9	10	136	10	287	50,112	32,671	1,52,036
Tenasserim	Amherst	12	15,144	234,681	Maulmain	71,534	555	18	19	40	9	821	1,72,210	3,58,986	10,97,085
	Tavoy	4	7,269	69,784	Tavoy	14,509	193	5	5	68	10	230	60,622	91,879	1,98,501
	Mergui	5	7,760	43,753	Mergui	9,488	182	5	5	10	3	239	87,240	53,503	1,33,882
	Shwé Gyeen	6	8,794	133,804	Shwe-gyeen	7,183	711	9	9	30	12	522	1,24,154	52,377	2,52,634
	Total	122	98,881	2,463,484		3,70,071	13,212	126	135	0	0	5,703	16,76,873	31,64,804	122,85,500

D.

Population

Name of Division.	District.	Inhabited houses: Number of Masonry dwellings.	Inhabited houses: Number of all other kinds.	Inhabited houses: Total.	Population: Men.	Population: Women.	Population: Children under 12 years: Male	Population: Children under 12 years: Female	Population: Total	Population: Number per square mile.
ARAKAN.	Akyab	41	58,427	58,468	77,219	69,470	62,294	55,839	264,822	48·97
	Northern Arakan	0	2,044	2,044	2,103	2,147	1,434	993	6,977	1·30
	Ramree	0	25,749	25,749	36,727	39,293	28,735	24,373	129,118	38·88
	Sandoway	0	10,446	10,446	13,632	13,419	10,883	9,106	47,040	12·12
	Total	41	96,666	96,707	129,681	124,629	103,346	90,311	447,957	24·04
PEGU.	Rangoon	576	76,886	77,462	117,796	[illegible]	74,105	73,906	361,137	37
	Bassein	36	64,438	64,474	85,355	85,602	69,306	59,748	300,011	34
	Myanoung	6	81,067	81,073	136,214	138,584	75,363	73,517	423,998	102
	Prome	196	81,719	81,915	108,172	110,475	76,918	72,937	368,802	67
	Toungoo	9	19,853	19,862	22,187	21,965	17,980	17,125	79,257	10
	Total	824	326,963	327,786	470,164	452,256	313,912	297,233	1,534,505	42
TENASSERIM.	Amherst	204	36,575	36,779	78,980	57,984	54,960	49,757	241,681	15·48
	Tavoy	1	12,307	12,308	17,399	20,467	16,969	14,949	69,784	9·69
	Mergui	1	7,897	7,898	12,420	12,052	10,220	9,061	43,753	5·63
	Shwe-Gyeen	0	27,012	27,012	33,709	33,527	33,100	31,468	133,804	15·21
	Total	206	83,791	84,027	141,508	120,030	112,249	108,235	482,022	12·68
	Grand Total of British Burma	1,100	507,420	508,520	741,594	696,315	529,497	496,079	2,463,184	24·90

for 1869.

Classification of Population.								Occupation.		Prevailing language	Emigration or Immigration during the year.
Christians											
European.	East Indian and other mixed classes	Natives	Hindoos	Mahomedans	Parsees	Buddhists and Jains	Aborigines.	Agriculturists	Non-Agriculturists		
268	0	0	35,356	19,375	0	188,876	20,997	67,571	227,208	[illegible]	E 2,458 I. 2,966
0	0	0	0	[illegible]	0	38	6,939	Not known			E 0 I 907
3	28	0	216	3,129	0	116,963	8,149	17,307	111,561	[illegible]	E 1,161 I 170
4	11	1	48	1,896	0	40,794	1,357	9,112	5,598		E. 838 I 577
275	39	1	35,660	24,300	0	346,629	10,435	43,306	376,117		E 1,157 I 4,620
1,276	1,608	1,696	9,040	1,1[illegible]	1	376,989	66,760	11,508	76,988	Burmese	E 15,541 I 16,919
68	29	19,160	95[illegible]	1,676	1[illegible]	1,1[illegible]78	93,[illegible]	5,010	967,091		E 1,611 I [illegible],205
1[illegible]	9[illegible]	1,215	94	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	6[illegible],0.7	63,1[illegible]	[illegible]		E 17,813 I 31,510
50	27	1,[illegible]	2,396	1,[illegible]	21	58,711	26,78[illegible]	9,103	28,520		I 6,134 I 8,900
8	[illegible]	1,1[illegible]	507	1,1[illegible]	11	60,9[illegible]	16,417	Not given			I 1,[illegible]16 I 3,[illegible]20
1,4[illegible]	1,951	5,129	13,8[illegible]	19,[illegible]	20[illegible]	1,[illegible]0,679	264,519	197,07[illegible]	7[illegible]		I. 12,722 I 64,06[illegible]
112	1,292	1,82[illegible]	20,817	1,[illegible]28	1	0	104,766	9,318	17,670	Burmese, Talaing, Karen, Pwo Karen, Shan, Bengali	E 17,698 I 10,752
2	58	0	11[illegible]	[illegible]	0	0	68,756	20,900	1[illegible]		F 418 I 510
10	134	0	104	2,190	0	0	41,[illegible]11	7,[illegible]	[illegible]		F 168 I 311
7	25	0	11[illegible]	[illegible]	1	0	1[illegible],2[illegible]	19,276	111,[illegible]		I 35 I 85[illegible]
131	1,508	1,82[illegible]	21,7[illegible]	1,[illegible]09	11	0	4[illegible],11[illegible]	73,1[illegible]9	217,20[illegible]		E 18,319 I 21,250
1,832	2,[illegible]	27,2[illegible]	71,2[illegible]	5[illegible],269	[illegible]16	1,663,299	743,402	225,075	1,[illegible]0,062		E 65,498 I 89,916

E.

1.—The Survey and Settlement.

Survey.

Area previously surveyed in miles.				Cost per mile.			Surveyed during the year, with cost per mile.		
Trigonometrically.	Topographically.	Revenue. By Villages.	Revenue. By Fields.	Trigonometrical.	Topographical	Revenue.	Trigonometrically.	Topographically.	Revenue.
* 3,314 † 573									‡ 425 miles at an average cost of Rs. 67-4-6 per mile.

* Akyab Hill Frontier † Sandoway to Prome ‡ Ramree Island

Settlement.

Nature of Settlement.	Area in miles.	Annual revenue assessed.	Date of expiry of settlement.	REMARKS.
Settled in perpetuity ...	...	..	...	A fixed yearly rent based on the actual extent of cultivation at date of making the Settlement
,, for 30 years or upwards.		...	..	
,, for 10 years and under 30. . ,, under 10 years...	1397·70	17,02,971	1870 to 1880	
,, in progress ...		...	..	
Total	1397·70	17,02,971		
Settlement previously including full record of rights ...	65·57	61,656		
Do. without such record	1,223·05	12,31,709		
Settlements during the year — Detailed Summary	18 62	20,191	1872 to 1879	

2.—Fiscal.

Surveyed and assessed area in Acres.

District.	Cultivated. Irrigated. By Government.	By Private individuals.	Unirrigated.	Total.	Grazing lands.	Uncultivated. Culturable.	Unculturable waste.	Total area assessed.	Assessment. Gross amount.	Rate per acre on cultivation.	Rate per acre on culturable land.	Rate per acre on total area of Settlement.
Akyab	.		293,191	293,191	2,396,232	4,485,671	284,211	515,189	12 As. to 2-8	...		1-8
Ramree ..	.		90,619	90,619	143,823	2,323,840	90,619	118,464	1-4-11	..		1-7-8
Sandoway	.		35,823	35,823	43,796	2,260,843	36,620	49,385	4 As. to 1-10	2 A. 8 As.		to 1-10
Rangoon			420,106	420,106	5,782,672	784,640	420,106	830,168	8 As. to 3	...	12 „	to 2½
Bassein			220,214	220,214	5,492,579	5,006,057	220,214	357,694	8 „ to 3	.	8 „	to 2
Myaungmya	.	277	248,262	248,539	1,888,807	496,000	248,539	389,336	4 „ to 3	...	4 „	to 2
Prome	.		271,058	271,058	813,398	2,441,760	271,058	284,574	6 „ to 1-8	.	6 „	to 1-8
Tounghoo		2,440	34,850	37,290	2,079,520	2,495,360	37,290	32,671	4 „ to 1-8	...		1-6
Amherst	...		211,260	211,260	3,146,880	6,341,760	204,074	358,986	8 „ to 5	2 A.	1 „	to 2½
Tavoy ...	.		62,564	62,564	2,278,400	2,266,880	60,392	91,879	6 „ to 2-8	do.	8 „	to 2-8
Mergui			39,156	39,156	1,920,000	3,004,160	38,783	53,503	6 „ to 2-8	do.	6 „	to 2-8
Shwegyin...			75,695	75,695	3,094,080	1,858,560	74,352	52,377	8 „ to 1	do.	8 „	to 1
Total .	.	2,717	2,902,798	2,905,515	30,273,187	33,765,531	1,986,258	3,164,226	..	...		...
North Arakan.	..	.	1,225	1,225	...	..	1,225	684	12 „ to 2	2 A.		2 Rs.
Total B. B....	..	2,717	2,904,023	2,906,740	30,273,187	33,765,531	1,987,483	3,164,910	...	...		...

3.—Fiscal.

Varieties of Tenure held direct from Government.

Nature of Tenure.		No. of estates.	No. of villages.	No. of holders or share holders	Gross area, in acres	Average area of each estate.	Average assessment of each estate.	Revenue rate per acre.	Supposed net profit per acre.
Great Zemindarees paying more than Rs. 50,000 revenue.	Held by individuals under law of primogeniture. . . .								
	Held by individuals and families under ordinary law.				.	.	.	.	..
Large Zemindarees paying more than Rupees 5,000 revenue.	Under law of primogeniture. .				..	..	.	...	...
	Under ordinary law..	.		.		.	.	...	...
Small Zemindarees other than those of cultivating communities.... ...		101	289	101	75,852	523.4	422	10 As. to Rs. 2-8	Rs. 2 to 10

Proprietary cultivating communities paying in common	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Proprietary cultivators paying separately, including all small-estates paying less than Rupees 100	355,89[illegible]	12,755	422,470	19,78,440	Rs. 4-6	Rs. 5	Rs. 3 to A. 15	Rs. 9
Holders of revenue—free tenures. { In perpetuity .... / For life	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...
Landholders who have redeemed the revenue	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Purchasers of waste lands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total.....	356,000	13,044	422,571	20,54,292	...	...	...	...

4.—Fiscal.

Varieties of tenure not held direct from Government.

This form must always remain blank in the Administration Reports of British Burma. There are no Zemindarec rights in the Province, and no lands are cultivated excepting those which are held direct from the British Government.

5.—Fiscal.

Registers of Transfers.

Nature of Tenure transferred.	Number of transfers recorded.			Average area in acres of each holding transferred.			Remarks.
	By voluntary sale or gift.	By compulsory sale.	By inheritance.	By voluntary sale.	By compulsory sale.	By inheritance.	
Great zemindarees, complete							
Shares in ditto ...							
Large zemindarees							
Shares in ditto ...							
Small zemindarees							
Shares in ditto ...							
Villages owned by cultivating communities							
Shares in ditto ...							
Holdings of proprietary cultivators							
Intermediate holdings of a transferrable character							
Holdings of ryots at fixed rates ...							
Holdings of ryots with right of occupancy							
Revenue free tenures							
Grants.....	1	1	6	852	3070	...	

6.—Fiscal.

Land Revenue.

Description of Revenue.	Revenue last year.		Revenue this year.		Cost of collection.	Net collections during the year.	Outstanding balances.	No. of sales for arrears of revenue.	Revenue of estates sold.	Cause of increase or decrease of revenue, with explanation of any items realized in addition to the annual assessed revenue.
	Assessed.	Realized.	Assessed.	Realized.						
From settled estates bearing revenue in past year	12,56,688		12,59,725							
Settled estates added to revenue roll during present year ...	11,443		2,22,433							
Settled estates taken off Revenue roll during present year ...	10,104	37,61,088	10,759	35,62,782	3,69,758	23,92,321	3,04,112	...	...	
Collections from Government estates ...	1,65,398		1,67,309							
Income from sale of Government estates.	84		201							
Miscellaneous Land Revenue not included in above ..	23,92,951		22,50,303							
Total	38,36,668	37,61,088	39,10,730	35,62,782	3,69,758	23,92,321	3,04,112	...	...	

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

A.—Legislative.

1—*STATEMENT of Acts passed by the Legislature of the Province of British Burma in the year 1869, and sanctioned as required by Law.*

NONE.

2.—*STATEMENT of Bills proposed or pending in the Legislature of the Province of British Burma, in the year 1869.*

NONE.

3.—*STATEMENT of Draft Bills submitted by the Chief Administrative Authority of the Province of British Burma, for the consideration of the Legislature of India, during the year 1869.*

NONE.

B. 1.—Judicial

Showing the various Judicial Tribunals, Original and Appellate existing in the

Class of Tribunal, distinguishing those which exercise powers in one Department from those exercising powers in two or three Departments, and those consisting of paid from unpaid Judges.		Number of Judicial Divisions.	Average area of each Division in square miles.	Average population of each Division.	Number of Tribunals	Constitution of Tribunals, stating number of Judges in each and Jury or Assessors if any	Judicial powers of each Tribunal, Original and Appellate.
Local and Subordinate Magistrates exercising Criminal powers only.	Unpaid	0	0	0	8	1 Judge	1 Subordinate Magistrate of the 1st Class under Section 22 of Act XXV of 1861 7 Subordinate Magistrates of the 2nd Class under Section 22 of Act XXV of 1861
do. do.	Paid.	0	0	0	2	1 do	3 Subordinate Magistrates of the 1st Class under Section 22 of Act XXV of 1861 Civil Jurisdiction up to Rs. 5,000 under Act 1 of 1863. 5 Subordinate Magistrates of the 2nd Class under Section 22 of Act XXV of 1861 Civil Jurisdiction up to Rs. 3,000 under Act 1 of 1863.
Local and Subordinate Magistrates exercising Criminal & Civil powers.	Paid	0	0	0	1	1 do.	Subordinate Magistrate of the 2nd Class under Section 22 of Act XXV of 1861.
Local and Subordinate Magistrates exercising Criminal, Civil & Revenue powers.	Paid	1	131,319	0	96	1 do.	4 Subordinate Magistrates of the 1st Class under Section 22 of Act XXV of 1861 Civil Original Jurisdiction from 3,000 to 5,000 Rs under Act 1 of 1863. 17 Subordinate Magistrates of the 2nd Class under Section 22 of Act XXV of 1861 12 have Civil Original Jurisdiction from Rs 3,000 to Rs 5,000 under Act 1 of 1863 1 has Civil Original Jurisdiction from Rs 500 to Rs. 3,000. 34 have Civil Original Jurisdiction up to 500 Rs Revenue powers as prescribed in the Revenue Rules of the Province.
Small Cause Courts, confined to proper functions		2	58	161,629	2	1 Judge. The Recorder of Maulmain is also Judge of Small Cause Court of Maulmain.	Civil Original Jurisdiction in Civil suits up to Rs. 1,000.
Recorders' Courts		2	58	161,629	2	1 Judge —Jurors employed in Criminal trials	Civil Original; Sessions; Criminal appeal.
Moonsiffs exercising only Civil Powers		0 *	0	0	1	1 Judge	Civil cases up to Rs 3,000.

Statement.

Province of British Burma on the last day of the year 1869.

Prescribed qualification of Judges previous to appointment	Total number of Judges. European. Covenanted	Commissioned Military Officers.	Uncovenanted	Native.	Average Annual Salary of each paid Judge. European	Native.	Average annual cost of Establishment of each Tribunal.	Executive or other functions exercised by the same Officers	Average number of days in the year devoted to Judicial work.	Average number of Advocates attached to each Tribunal.	Number of cases decided during the year. Criminal.	Civil.	Revenue.	Appeal
					Rs.	Rs.								
0	0	1	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	1	0	0	8,400	0	1,320	0	0	0	42	0	0	0
0	0	0	1	0	4,800	0	115	0	0	0	28	0	0	0
0	0	1	2	16	11,000	5,944	1,799	Registrar of Deeds	311	13	10,564	19,359	8106	0
Barrister of 5 years' standing.	0	0	2	0	9,000	0	3,420	0	Every day except Sundays and holidays.	7	0	6,551	0	0
do.	0	0	2	0	20,000	0	14,412	Sessions Judge.	do.	14	41	1,961	0	35
0	0	0	0	1	0	5,000	618	0	0	0	0	1,076	0	0

B. 1.—Judicial

Showing the various Judicial Tribunals, Original and Appellate existing in the

Class of Tribunal, distinguishing those which exercise powers in one Department from those exercising powers in two or three Departments, and those consisting of paid from unpaid Judges.	Number of Judicial Divisions.	Average area of each Division in square miles.	Average population of each Division.	Number of Tribunals.		Constitution of Tribunals, stating number of Judges in each, and Jury or Assessors if any.	Judicial powers of each Tribunal, Original and Appellate.
Magistrates of full powers exercising only Criminal powers .. — Unpaid	0	0	0	2	1	Judge	Magistrates of full powers under Section 22 of Act XXV of 1861
Magistrates of full powers exercising Criminal powers as also powers under Act XV of 1862.	0	0	0	2	2	do	Magistrates of full powers under Section 22 of Act XXV of 1861, and also additional powers under Act XV of 1862.
Magistrate of full powers exercising Criminal powers as also powers under Section 445, A. of Act VIII of 1869.	0	0	0	1	1	do.	Magistrates of full powers under Section 22 of Act XXV of 1861, and additional powers under Section 445 A. of Act VIII of 1869. Full Magisterial powers under Section 22 of Act XXV of 1861, also additional powers under Section 445 A. of Act VIII of 1869 Appellate Criminal powers over all the Courts in their Districts. Civil Original Jurisdiction from Rs. 5,000 and upwards without limit,
Magistrates of full powers exercising Criminal Civil and Revenue powers.	0	0	0	5	1	do	Magistrates of full powers under Section 22 of Act XXV of 1861 Civil Original Jurisdiction from Rs 5,000 and upwards without limit under Act I of 1873 Revenue powers as prescribed in the rules of the Province. Magistrates of full powers under Section 22 of Act XXV of 1861, also additional powers under Act XV of 1862 Appellate Criminal powers over all the Courts in their Districts.
Magistrates of full powers exercising Criminal Civil, and Revenue powers as also powers under Act XV of 1862.	0	0	0	5	1	do	Civil Original Jurisdiction from Rs. 5,000 and upwards without limit under Act I of 1873. Appellate Civil powers over all the Courts in their Districts.
Magistrates of full powers exercising Criminal Civil, and Revenue powers as also powers under Section 445 A. of Act VIII of 1869	0	0	0	0	1	do	Revenue, Original and Appellate powers as in the Revenue rules of the Province.

Statement.—*(Continued.)*

Province of British Burma on the last day of the year 1869.

Prescribed qualification of Judges previous to appointment.	Total number of Judges.				Average Annual Salary of each paid Judge.		Average Annual cost of Establishment of Courts.	Average number of cases disposed of by the same Courts.	Average number of days in the year devoted to Judicial work.	Average number of Assessors attached to each Tribunal.	Number of cases decided during the year.			
	European.			Natives.	European.	Natives.					Criminal.	Civil.	Revenue.	Appeal.
	Covenanted.	Commissioned Military Officers.	Uncovenanted.											
0	0	0	2	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	0	0	0
0	0	1	0	0	12,000	0	3,52[illegible]	In charge of Municipal and Ba[illegible] Funds	0	0	555	0	0	0
2	0	0	1	0	1[illegible],000	0	7,13[illegible]	0	0	1[illegible]	4,0[illegible]	0	0	0
0	0	2	3	0	0	0	0[illegible]	0	0	0	1[illegible]	0	0	0
0	0	1	1	0	1[illegible],000	14,0[illegible]	27,120	Ex officio Collector of Customs in charge of Goods, &c.	436	1	80[illegible]	5	460	79[illegible]
0	0	0	7	0	18,000	0	8,46	0	0	7	2[illegible]	715	540	12[illegible]

B. 1. Judicial

Showing the various Judicial Tribunals Original and Appellate existing in the

Class of Tribunal, distinguishing those which exercise powers in one Department from those exercising powers in two or three Departments, and those consisting of, and from, unpaid Judges.	Number of Districts or Divisions.	Average area of each Division in square miles.	Average population of each Division.	Number of Tribunals.		Constitution of Tribunals, stating number of Judges in each and Jury or Assessors if any.	Judicial powers of each Tribunal, Original and Appellate.
Sessions Judge	0	0	0	3	1	Judge with Assessors in Session Trial	Powers of Court of Sessions under Section 22 of Act XXV of 1861. Appellate jurisdiction Criminal, Civil and Revenue over all Chief Courts of District and Magistrates with full powers, and Collector of Customs. The Magistrates of the town of Rangoon and Maulmain and the Cantonment Magistrate of Rangoon are excepted.
Chief Court of Province	0	0	0	1	1	do	The Judge of the Chief Appellate Court in Criminal and Civil hearing appeals from order of Session Courts in the Province, and special appeals from order passed on appeals by Deputy Commissioners or Commissioners in Civil cases. In Criminal cases has the power of confirming sentence of death and also the power of revision.

Abstract.

1	Chief Commissioner.			
3	Commissioners.			
2	Recorders.			
4	Deputy Commissioners	1st	Grade.	
4	Do.	do.	2nd	do.
4	Do.	do.	3rd	do.
4	Do.	do.	4th	do.
6	Asst. Commissioners	1st	do.	
5	Do.	do.	2nd	do.
12	Do.	do.	3rd	do.
4	Extra Assistant Commissioners	1st	Class	1st Grade.

Statement.—(*Continued.*)

Province of British Burma on the last day of the year 1869.

Prescribed qualification of Judges previous to appointment	Total number of Judges.				Average Annual Salary of each paid Judge		Average annual cost of Establishment of each Tribunal.	Excess or other functions exercised by the Judicial officers.	Average number of days in the year devoted to Judicial work	Average number of Adjournments attached to each Judicial	Number of cases decided during the year.			
	European.													
	Covenanted.	Uncovenanted Military Officers.	Uncovenanted.	Native.	European.	Native.					Criminal.	Civil.	Revenue.	Appeal.
0	0	1	0	0	31,000	0	11,170	0	0	8	143	85	36	363
0	0	1	0	0	40,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	34

4 Extra Assistant Commissioners 1st Class 2nd Grade.
5 Do. do. 2nd do. 1st do.
5 Do. do. 2nd do. 2nd do.
16 Do. do. 3rd do. 1st do.
13 Do. do. 3rd do. 2nd do.
5 Do. do. 3rd do. 3rd do.
9 Do. do. 3rd do. 4th do.
30 Do. do. 3rd do. 5th do.
8 Honorary Magistrates.

B. 2. Judicial

STATEMENT of offences reported, and of persons tried, convicted, and ac-

Description of Offence.	No. of Offences reported during the year.	No. of persons under trial during the year.	Acquitted or discharged.	Convicted.	Remaining under trial.	Remarks.
Class I.						
Offences against the State, the Public and Justice.						
Against the State.						
War or depredation on allied Powers	.	1		1	...	
Relating to Coin, Stamps, Weights and Measures.						
Counterfeiting coin	11	17	2	9	3	1 committed
Diminishing or altering coin	1	3	2	1	..	
Passing or possessing bad or altered coin	16	20	8	11	...	1 do.
Making, using, or possessing false weights or measures	8	25	10	15	..	
Against Public Justice.						
Personating public servants or soldiers	27	57	32	25	..	
Concealing design to commit offence	1	2	1	1	.	
Omitting to give information of offence, or giving false information	59	55	25	30	..	
Causing disappearance of evidence	2	2	...	2	...	
Resisting, obstructing, or omitting to assist public servants	18	56	28	28	.	
Disobedience of lawful order, causing injury	233	813	205	549	4	
Intentional insult or interruption in judicial proceedings	157	247	11	236	.	
Harboring an offender	58	88	35	51	2	
Taking gift to screen offender	5	9	2	7	..	
Resistance to lawful apprehension and rescue	81	113	14	98	1	
Escape from lawful custody or transportation	16	28	1	27	...	

Statement.—(*Criminal.*)

quitted for each offence, in the Province of British Burma, in the year 1869.

Description of Offence.	No. of Offences reported during the year.	No. of persons under trial during the year.	Acquitted or discharged.	Convicted.	Remaining under trial.	Remarks.
Absconding from, avoiding, or disobeying summons or notice	307	611	187	107	17	
Failure to attend as Juror or Assessor	.	.		. .	...	
By Public Servants.						
Taking valuable things by, or to influence Public Servant	67	86	31	50	5	
Public Servant acting illegally to injure any person . .	3	3		3	..	
Public Servant fraudulently defeating punishment or forfeiture	3	6	4	2	...	
Public Servant wilfully making order or decision contrary to law.....		.	..	...	.	
Public Servant intentionally omitting to apprehend or permitting to escape.	11	12	5	7	.	
Do. negligently suffering escape	77	117	52	65		
Breach of Police Act by Police Officers	61	91	30	61	.	
False evidence, False complaints or claims and Forgery						
Giving false evidence ...	63	91	16	11	1	3 Committed
Making, issuing or using false statement or certificate	1	2	2	. .	...	
False personation in Judicial proceeding .	1	1	1	.	. .	
Fraudulent claim to, or concealment of, property, or suffering of decree	12	21	16	8	...	
False claim in Court of Justice	3	3	2	1	. .	
False charge of Offence	18	20	11	9	...	
Frivolous or vexatious complaint	5	5	..	5	. .	

B. 2. Judicial Statement.

STATEMENT of offences reported, and of persons tried, convicted, and ac-

Description of Offence.	No. of Offences reported during the year.	No. of persons under trial during the year.	Acquitted or discharged.	Convicted.	Remaining under trial.	Remarks.
Forgery or fraudulently using or possessing forged documents.	19	28	16	10	0	2 committed
Making or using false trade marks	4	7	7	0	0	
Public nuisances.						
Public nuisance under Penal Code.....	405	876	261	608	6	
Nuisances under Police or Municipal and Local Acts	92	200	17	153	0	
Relating to the Public Peace.						
Rioting or unlawful assembly ..	181	1,311	467	749	10	
Affray	181	593	131	452	10	
Offences relating to religion .	41	123	61	59	0	
Class II.						
Offences against the Person.						
Murder. By dacoits	15	40	6	25	2	5 committed
Murder. By robbers	3	5	0	5	0	
Other Murders. From motives connected with women	1	5	2	3	0	
Other Murders. From other motives	79	112	24	48	13	18 committed
Attempt to murder	11	23	4	17	1	3 died
Culpable homicide	37	61	8	25	3	24 committed
Attempt to commit suicide .. .	15	16	9	6	1	
Causing miscarriage	1	1	0	1	0	
Exposure of infant or concealment of birth	3	8	6	2	0	
Grievous hurt	77	123	62	51	4	1 do.
Grievous hurt on grave and sudden provocation	6	11	3	7	1	
Hurt.	330	550	310	233	6	1 escaped
Hurt by dangerous weapon ...	36	54	23	31	0	
Administering stupifying drugs	1	1	1	0	0	
Causing hurt to extort property or confession	1	5	1	4	0	

—(*Criminal*).—(*Continued.*)

quitted for each offence, in the Province of British Burma, in the year 1869.

Description of Offence.	No. of Offences reported during the year.	No. of persons under trial during the year.	Acquitted or discharged.	Convicted.	Remaining under trial.	Remarks.
Act dangerous to life or safety.	15	18	11	7	0	
Wrongful restraint	53	124	63	58	3	
Wrongful confinement	25	58	35	23	0	
Wrongful confinement to extort property or confession.....	3	10	5	5	0	
Assault or use of criminal force	4,045	6,765	4,518	1,952	69	
Criminal intimidation or insult	1,103	5,867	1,025	1,611	33	
Causing annoyance in state of intoxication	60	72	12	60	0	
Buying or disposing of any person as a slave .	1	1	0	0	0	1 committed
Kidnapping or abduction	42	69	46	22	0	1 do.
Abducting a woman to compel marriage or for defilement	2	2	1	1	0	
Selling, letting, or unlawfully obtaining a woman for purposes of prostitution	4	15	5	1	0	2 committed
Enticing a married woman with criminal intent	20	29	25	4	0	
Fraudulent and unlawful marriage	1	2	0	2	0	
Adultery	53	56	44	10	1	
Rape	47	58	36	21	0	
Unnatural offences	1	3	1	1	0	
Defamation	35	52	10	8	3	1 escaped
Class III.						
Offences against Property.						
With violence.						
Dacoity	117	282	173	148	13	4 committed
Robbery with hurt or deadly weapon. By poisoning or stupifying drugs or by other means	3	5	1	4	0	
Robbery. In a dwelling house; on the highway; elsewhere	171	236	98	116	6	11 do.

B. 2.—Judicial Statement.

STATEMENT of offences reported, and of persons tried, convicted, and ac-

Description of Offence.	No. of Offences reported during the year.	No. of persons under trial during the year.	Acquitted or discharged.	Convicted.	Remaining under trial.	Remarks.
Preparation, or assembly for dacoity	1	1	0	1	0	
Extortion	42	74	41	31	2	
House breaking or house-trespass in order to commit theft	190	116	30	110	0	
House breaking or house-trespass in order to commit offence other than theft	277	246	97	147	2	
House breaking or house-trespass with preparation for or attempt at hurt	9	10	8	2	0	
House breaking or lurking	520	189	54	133	2	
Without Violence.						
Theft. Of cattle	5,555	4,180	1,256	2,621	38	
Theft. Ordinary	1,529	1,024	382	639	2	1 died
Dishonestly receiving stolen property	528	866	331	523	1	9 committed 2 died
Dishonest misappropriation of property	251	383	237	150	1	
Criminal breach of trust	105	116	70	43	2	
Cheating	207	330	224	95	10	
Malicious Offences.						
Mischief, ordinary	311	684	442	235	10	
Mischief by poisoning or killing cattle	2	3	2	1	0	
Mischief by destroying land marks	1	1	1	0	0	
Serious mischief by fire	20	19	11	7	0	1 committed
Criminal trespass or house trespass	795	1,316	834	286	2	
Breaking closed receptacle	112	170	96	53	21	
Class IV *Not included in the above classes.*						
Belonging to a gang of Pacoits	5	7	1	1	1	2 committed
Belonging to a gang of Thieves	2	12	0	1	11	2 died
Vagrancy without ostensible means of livelihood	616	1,114	359	753	2	
Bad habit and reputte	68	117	32	105	0	

—(*Criminal.*)—(*Continued.*)

Description of Offence.	No. of Offences reported during the year.	No. of persons under trial during the year.	Acquitted or discharged.	Convicted.	Remaining under trial.	Remarks.
Criminal breaches of contracts of service	23	30	17	13	0	
Maintenance of wife and children	9	9	8	0	1	
Non-appearance of Witnesses	1	1	0	1	0	
Contempt of Court	4	4	0	4	0	
All other offences not included in the above	48	117	26	91	0	
Breaches of special Laws for the protection of Revenue or on other subjects—the Acts being specified:—						
Breaches of Laws relating to—						
Excise on spirits and drugs	1037	1611	526	1057	19	
Opium, Act XXI of 1865	140	172	27	145	0	
Stamps, Act X of 1862	2	3	2	1	0	
Municipalities	16	345	50	295	0	
Gaols	6	9	1	8	0	
Forests	31	87	55	30	2	
Ferries	2	2	1	1	0	
Stage Coaches and Hack Carriages	21	25	7	18	0	
Gaming and Lotteries, Act III of 1867	599	3621	728	2892	0	1 escaped
Wandering and dangerous Lunatics	4	4	4	0	0	
Cattle trespass, Act III of 1857	33	58	35	23	0	
Possession of Arms, Act XXXI of 1860	13	14	5	8	1	
Shipping, Act I of 1859	9	6	1	5	0	
Certificate Tax, Act IX of 1868	6	58	1	57	0	
Forcibly opposing the seizure of cattle, Act XIII of 1867	1	1	0	1	0	
Police, Act V of 1861	17	28	11	17	0	
Carts and Boats	201	649	151	498	0	
Emigration	0	0	0	0	0	
Offences not included above	1290	3442	675	2616	140	11 committed

Judicial Statement. 3.—*(Criminal.)*

STATEMENT showing the general result of Criminal Trials in the Tribunals of various classes in the Province of British Burma in the year 1869.

Class of Tribunal.	Number of Persons dealt with.					Persons disposed of.							
	Remaining at end of last year.	Brought to trial during present year. By arrest.	Brought to trial during present year. By summons or recognizance.	Received by transfer.	Total.	Discharged without trial.	Acquitted.	Convicted.	Committed or referred.	Died, escaped or transferred.	Remaining at the end of the year.	Average number of days during which each case lasted.	No. of witnesses who attended.
Village Officers	.	..		..	..			..	...	...	...	..	...
Unpaid Magistrates		25		.	25	.	1	24	...	...	...	1	12
Local and Subordinate paid Magistrates	56	11,677	10,415		22,148	2,457	8,485	10,974	34	1	197	7	28,892
Full power Magistrates exercising jurisdiction throughout the District	30	2,825	525	..	3,380	14	1,110	2,068	61	61	66	25	7,639
Do. do. in a town only	..	3,959	4,160	.	8,119	2,170	1,464	4,261	53	4	167	5	6,874
Chief Magistrates of Districts	63	4,642	3,250	15	7,970	212	3,001	4,545	136	27	49	18	9,212
Total Magistracy	149	23,128	18,350	15	41,642	4,853	14,061	21,872	284	93	479	11	52,629
Sessions Courts	1	244		.	245	.	52	166	2	5	7	34	445
High Court		..	...	.	..	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grand Total	150	23,372	18,350	15	41,887	4,853	14,113	22,038	286	98	486	45	53,074

Judicial Statement 4.—(*Criminal.*)

***STATEMENT** showing the punishments inflicted by various Criminal Tribunals in the Province of British Burma in the year* 1869.

NATURE OF PUNISHMENT.	NUMBER OF PERSONS PUNISHED							
	By village officers.	By unpaid Magistrates.	By subordinate and Local paid Magistrates.	By full power Magistrates and sessions judges.	By Chief Magistrates of Districts.	By Sessions Courts.	By High Court.	Total.
Fined	0	4	9,355	4,803	801	1	0	15,054
Imprisoned	0	9	1,941	1,376	1,118	118	0	5,195
Flogged	0	0	12	70	39	0	0	127
Ordered to find security	0	0	16	535	126	0	0	777
Imprisoned and fined	0	0	200	83	171	6	0	463
Imprisoned and flogged	0	3	1	9	20	0	0	35
Death	0	0	0	0	0	11	0	14
Total of persons punished	0	21	11,558	7,276	2,668	139	0	21,665
Detail of sentences of Fine and Imprisonment								
FINES.								
Not exceeding Rupees 5	0	2	1,190	16	282	0	0	1,495
do. 50	0	2	2,291	1,132	6,720	0	0	13,145
do. 200	0	0	13	91	313	1	0	418
do. 1,000	0	0	0	22	38	4	0	64
Exceeding Rupees 1,000	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	3
Total number of Fines	0	4	3,494	1,262	7,353	7	0	15,125
Amount realized	0	110	29,509-14-6	50,937-13-6	92,771-6-9	10,000	0	1,83,329-3-9
Amount paid to injured party by way of compensation or amendment	0	0	2,030-12-4	2,245-14-0	7,812-8-0	0	0	12,137-8-1
Sentences of Imprisonment								
Not exceeding 15 day { Rigorous	0	0	78	11	11	0	0	103
Not exceeding 15 day { Simple	0	0	20	4	1	0	0	25
do. 6 months { Rigorous	0	1	315	531	2,117	1	0	2,963
do. 6 months { Simple	0	0	23	297	141	2	0	463
do. 2 years { Rigorous	0	13	12	190	792	19	0	1,026
do. 2 years { Simple	0	6	0	11	25	2	0	44
do. 7 years { Rigorous	0	0	0	33	246	69	0	324
do. 7 years { Simple	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Exceeding 7 years { Rigorous	0	0	0	0	0	25	0	25
Exceeding 7 years { Simple	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total { Rigorous	0	14	105	774	3,156	114	0	4,441
Total { Simple	0	0	43	311	174	4	0	532
Penal servitude								
Transportation { For terms	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	5
Transportation { For life	0	0	0	0	0	37	0	37
Sentenced in addition to imprisonment, to solitary confinement, forfeiture of property	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Judicial Statement. 5.—(*Criminal.*)

STATEMENT showing the result of Appeal and Revision in Criminal Cases in the Province of British Burma during the year 1869.

Tribunal.	No. of appellants or persons whose cases were called for by High Court.	Number of Persons.						Remarks.
		Appeals rejected.	Sentences confirmed.	Sentences modified.	Sentences reversed.	Returned for new trial or further investigation.	Pending.	
Magistrates of Districts { Appeals from unpaid Magistrates	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Magistrates of Districts { .. from paid ,,	212	43	201	43	75	1	5	
Sessions Court .. ... { From unpaid Magts.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Sessions Court .. ... { From paid ,, ...	79	30	154	28	43	8	.....	
High Court	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Total...	291	73	355	71	118	9	5	

Judicial Statements. 6. *(Civil.)*

***STATEMENT** showing the number and description of Civil Suits instituted in the Civil and Revenue Courts of the Province of British Burma in the year* **1869.**

DESCRIPTION OF CLAIM.	No. of cases in different Courts.					Total.
	Village Courts.	Small Cause Courts.	Moonsiff's, Deputy Collectors' and other Sub-Divisional Courts.	District Courts, and Collectors.	Superior Courts.	
Suits for money due on contract. — On written obligation for sum certain (Bond debt)	0	2,099	3,239	7	661	6,006
On unwritten " " (simple debt.)	0	799	2,143	1	3	2,956
On account stated	0	134	503	0	7	644
Money paid or received ..	0	233	1,298	2	13	1,546
Goods sold	0	811	2,318	1	25	3,155
For breaches of contract not included in above	0	407	1,532	1	33	1,973
Suits for rent	0	167	226	0	3	396
" for personal property or value thereof .	0	159	1,498	0	16	1,673
" for damages ..... — For injuries to the person attended with direct or actual pecuniary damages	0	6	643	2	7	658
For injuries to property	0	6	546	7	14	572
For defamation	0	0	962	0	3	965
For other injuries, not included in above	0	3	1,053	0	6	1,062
" to compel specific performance of contracts	0	2	127	1	0	130
" to set aside Contracts and Obligations, on account of fraud, mistake or accident	0	0	16	0	0	16
" to compel or prevent particular acts by way of mandamus or injunction ...	0	0	2	0	2	4
" to settle Partnership and other Accounts . . .	0	0	10	0	11	21
Admiralty and other suits relating to shipping .	0	0	0	0	4	4
Suits connected with religion and caste . . .	0	0	13	0	1	14
" relating to administration of trusts and religious endowments	0	0	0	0	0	0
" relating to marriage, dower and divorce ...	0	0	1,158	0	20	1,178
" to establish or dispute adoption	0	0	0	0	0	0
" regarding custody and guardianship of infants and lunatics	0	0	15	0	6	21
Other suits to declare or establish personal rights	0	0	235	2	6	243
Suits to establish or contest Wills	0	0	13	0	9	22
Claims to inheritance .... . — Under Hindoo Law	0	0	0	0	0	0
" Mahomedan Law....	0	0	0	0	2	2
" Any other Law .	0	0	261	2	3	266
Suits to establish or contest the acts of Hindoo widows .	0	0	1	0	0	1
" relating to the Revenue	0	0	8	0	0	8
" relating to mortgage of immoveable property ..	0	0	253	0	57	310
Claims in right of pre-emption	0	0	197	0	0	197
Suits to resume or assess rent free lands .	0	0	0	0	0	0
" regarding the relative rights of superior and inferior holders of land (other than Rent Suits)	0	0	89	0	0	89
Suits for partition of immoveable property	0	0	40	0	0	40
" regarding boundaries	0	0	26	0	0	26
" for or relating to real property not included in the above	0	0	1,030	0	11	1,041
" to enforce awards of private arbitration	0	4	23	0	7	34
" for Houses .	0	0	21	0	0	21
" for Lands	0	0	66	0	0	66
" for Fisheries .	0	0	4	0	0	4
" for Labor done	0	0	6	0	0	6
" to establish right to attachments to property in execution .	0	0	5	0	0	5
Total.....	0	4,830	19,580	26	940	25,376
Revenue Court Cases						
Suits to recover arrears of rent	0	3	367	175	0	545
" to establish or contest right to enhancement or abatement of rent, or to determine amount of rent	0	0	2	10	0	12
" regarding illegal exaction, duress, distraint or demand	0	0	0	0	0	0
" relating to ejectment	0	0	0	30	0	30
" regarding accounts, and by or against Agents, &c. .	0	0	0	0	0	0
" to resume or assess land held exempt from revenue or rent....	0	0	0	13	0	13
" not included in above .	0	0	315	1,824	0	2,139
" of objection to pay Income tax	0	0	0	175	0	175
Total.....	0	3	684	2,227	0	2,914
Grand Total.....	0	4,833	20,264	2,253	940	28,290

Judicial Statement. 7. *(Civil.)*

STATEMENT showing value of Suits disposed of in the Civil and Revenue Courts of the Province of British Burma in the year 1869.

Value of Suits.	Number of Suits disposed of in different Courts.					Total value of Suits.			Remarks.
	Village Courts.	S. Cause Courts.	Mff Ds Col & other spec. Dwnl Courts.	District Courts.	Superior Courts.				
In Civil Courts.									
Not exceeding Rupees . 5	.....	187	1,694	1	2	7,637	13	8	
" " " 20	.....	1,546	5,567	14	61	98,856	3	2	
" " " ... 100	.	2,286	9,263	70	230	5,96,340	12	9	
" " " 500	..	864	2,691	26	105	8,36,912	11	3	
" " " . 5,000		11	196	124	234	8,37,623	13	4	
" " " . 100,000	...	...	..	33	33	10,23,120	2	6	
Exceeding Rupees . 100,000	...	..	.	1	1	1,10,247	...	...	
Total in Civil Courts...	.	4,894	19,411	269	666	35,10,738	8	8	
In Revenue Courts.									
Not exceeding Rupees.. .. 5 .	.	...	374	1,053	.....	4,382	3	2	
" " " . .. 20		..	341	672	.....	13,585	6	...	
" " " 100		..	210	457	.....	26,178	8	10	
" " " 500		...	34	40	.....	15,744	..	..	
" " " 5,000	..	.....	3	9	.....	10,934	...	...	
" " " .. 100,000 ..	...	....	..	..	.....	.....	...	...	
Exceeding Rupees ... 100,000 ..	.....	.....	.. ..	...	.....	.....	...	...	
Total in Revenue Courts...	...	.....	992	2,231	.....	70,824	2	...	
Grand Total...	.....	4,894	20,403	2,500	666	35,81,562	10	8	

Judicial Statements.—8 (*Civil.*)

Statement showing value of Suits disposed of in the Civil and Revenue Courts of the Province of British Burma in the year 1869.

CLASS OF COURTS	Number of cases on file: Remaining from last year	Number of cases on file: Instituted	Number of cases on file: Total	Cases withdrawn, transferred or struck off without trial or decree	Cases in which decree passed. Without contest in Court: Exparte	Without contest in Court: By confession	Without contest in Court: By compromise and consent	Without contest in Court: By arbitration	Without contest in Court: Total	Contested and decided in Court: In favor of Plaintiffs: In whole	In favor of Plaintiffs: In part	In favor of Defendants or objections in insolvents	Total	Cases pending at close of the year.	Average number of days during which each case: Contested	Average number of days during which each case: Uncontested.	Number of summons to parties to appear in person.	Number of parties who appeared.	Number of summons to witnesses other than parties.	Number of witnesses who appeared.
CIVIL COURTS																				
Village Courts	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Small Cause Courts	71	6,662	6,733	1,175	2,[illegible]	752	73	7	9,[illegible]	772	272	420	1,424	[illegible]	110	87	6,402	1,914	3,919	2,753
Unpaid Local Tribunals	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Paid Subdivisional Tribunals	24	19,572	19,596	4,011	1,827	7,011	3[illegible]	3[illegible]	5,728	5,482	1,307	2,705	9,792	275	108	38	27,282	21,365	37,759	32,937
District Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts	40	892	932	167	4[illegible]	7[illegible]	65	0	55[illegible]	76	24	114	274	55	152	21	671	467	603	270
Chief Courts of districts	0	21	21	1	1	2	1	0	4	4	1	1	6	3	112	22	135	200	75	73
Superior Courts of general jurisdiction	144	650	810	88	57	22	8[illegible]	0	40[illegible]	3[illegible]	24	1[illegible]	72	181	224	30	9[illegible]	107	659	659
Superior Courts of special jurisdiction: Admiralty	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Superior Courts of special jurisdiction: Testimonial	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Superior Courts of special jurisdiction: Matrimonial	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Superior Courts of special jurisdiction: Insolvent	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	777	27,213	27,990	5,[illegible]82	5,257	7,[illegible]	2,429	38	10,22[illegible]	6,321	2,128	[illegible]	11,515	845	706	238	35,505	21,993	43,015	36,692
REVENUE COURTS																				
Unpaid Local Tribunals	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Paid Subdivisional Tribunals	3	989	992	178	15	2[illegible]	18[illegible]	0	40[illegible]	2[illegible]	14	3[illegible]	409	0	20	8	1,465	2,516	462	481
Courts of Collector	6	2,340	2,346	163	31	710	2	11	58[illegible]	1,38[illegible]	1[illegible]	30	1,582	15	9	4	1,151	1,145	1,305	1,305
Total	9	3,329	3,338	341	46	712	21	11	990	1,687	175	126	1,992	15	29	12	2,616	3,661	1,767	1,786
Grand Total	766	30,542	31,308	5,723	5,303	2,908	2,450	349	11,210	8,018	2,367	3,182	13,507	860	735	250	38,121	27,654	44,782	38,478

Judicial Statements,—9. (*Civil.*)

Statement showing the business of the Civil and Revenue Appellate Courts of the Province of British Burma in the year 1869.

Class of Court.	Cases on the file.			Appeals withdrawn, transferred or struck off without trial.	Decided on trial.			Remanded for further investigation.	Total.	Cases pending at end of year.	Average duration of each appeal tried.	Remarks.
	Remaining of last year.	Instituted.	Total.		In favor of Appellant. In whole.	In part.	In favor of respondent.					
Civil Appellate Courts other than Chief Court of district	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Collector's Appellate Court	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Chief Appellate Court of district — Civil appeals	165	1,378	1,543	193	445	87	642	73	1,440	103	18	
Chief Appellate Court of district — Revenue "	0	3	3	2	1	0	0	0	3	0	1	
Superior Appellate Courts, other than Chief Court of province,—each class of Courts being specified	8	127	135	20	22	12	64	11	129	6	17	
Chief Court of Province — Regular Appeal from Judge or Bench in Original Jurisdiction	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Chief Court of Province — From district Courts	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Chief Court of Province — Special Appeals	1	33	34	18	0	0	10	0	28	6	23	
Total	174	1,541	1,715	233	468	99	716	84	1,600	115	19	

Judicial Statements.—10. (*Civil*).

***Statement showing the execution of the Decrees of the Civil and Revenue Courts of the Province of British Burma in the year* 1869.**

Class of Court.	Number of decrees passed during the year.	Number of applications for execution.			Number of decrees completely executed.	Number of decrees partially executed.	Number of cases in which there was no execution.	Pending at end of year.	Number of cases in which specific performance was enforced.	Number of coercive processes in execution.				Remarks.
		Pending from last year.	Filed.	Total						Sales of real property.	Sequestrations of real property.	Sales of personal property.	Imprisonment.	
Village Court ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Small Cause Courts ..	3,617	32	1,640	1,672	959	557	2,149	51	0	4	0	285	1,084	
Local and Sub-Divisional Civil Courts...	12,617	112	3,885	3,997	2,104	1,013	1,814	120	170	602	385	1,236	308	
Revenue Courts ...	1,304	0	19	19	10	0	0	9	0	0	0	9	1	
District Courts .	958	2	673	675	278	112	242	3	0	149	0	247	99	
Superior Courts ...	629	0	320	320	127	176	493	17	0	87	0	104	131	
Total ...	19,125	146	6,537	6,683	3,478	1,858	4,698	200	170	842	385	1,881	1,623	

Judicial Statements.—11.

Statement showing use of Juries and Assessors in the Civil and Criminal Courts of the Province of British Burma in the year 1869.

Classes of Courts in which Juries or Assessors are employed, distinguishing Criminal from Civil Courts.	Established or average number of Jury or Assessors in each case and prescribed qualification.	Number of cases tried by Jury.	Number of cases with Assessors.	Jury Trials. Verdict in favor of the prosecutor or plaintiff.	Jury Trials. Verdict in favor of the accused or defendant.	Jury Trials. Jury discharged without verdict.	Assessors' Trials. Number of cases in which Judges agreed with Assessors.	Assessors' Trials. Number of cases in which Judges differed from Assessors.	Note showing in what classes of cases Juries and Assessors have been principally employed.	Remarks.
Arakan Sessions' Court.	3 Assessors .	0	18	0	0	0	14	4	Sessions.	
Pegu do.	4 Assessors	0	72	0	0	0	44	28	do.	
Tenasserim do.	2 or more Assessors in each case	0	12	0	0	0	10	2	do.	
Recorder's Court Rangoon	Criminal.—5 Jurors as laid down in Criminal Procedure Code.	37	0	0	0	0	0	0	Criminal.	
	Civil.—2 Assessors.	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	Nautical Assessors were employed in two cases of ship collision.	
do. Maulmain	5 Jurors.	4	0	2	2	0	0	0	Sessions.	
Total ..		41	104	2	2	0	68	34		

Judicial Statements.—12.

Statement of Deeds registered in the Registration Offices of the Province of British Burma in the year 1869.

Class of Registry Office.	Number of Officers.	Number of Deeds Registered.															Amount of fees received	Actual cost of Registry Office.
		Obligations for payment of money not secured on real property.				Order personal Contracts.	Receipts and other acquittances.		Leases.		Deeds of Sale or mortgage of real property of value not exceeding Rs 100.	Deeds of gift of real property.	Deeds of sale or mortgage of same when value exceeds Rs. 100.	Deeds affecting real property not included in above.	Wills.	Authorities to adopt.		
		Not exceeding Rs. 20.	Not exceeding Rs. 200.	Not exceeding Rs. 5,000.	Exceeding Rs 5,000.		Not affecting real property.	Affecting real property.	For terms not exceeding one year.	For terms exceeding one year.							Rs.	Rs.
Arakan Division.	3	0	2	3	3	123	0	0	0	0	16	3	67	2	0	0	438	0
Pegu do.	9	0	53	40	26	29	8	3	2	6	53	25	798	211	5	95	3193	571–0
Tenasserim do.	6	0	0	19	16	24	0	3	0	0	44	8	251	0	66	0	860	379–8
Total.	18	0	55	62	45	176	8	6	2	6	113	36	1116	213	71	95	4491	950–8

C I.—
General Return showing number and
Province of British

CLASS OF GAOLS.		Number of Gaols.	Number of Prisoners				
			Remaining from last year.	Committed during the present year.	Received from other Gaols.	Total in Gaol during the year.	Judicially released by acquittal, expiry of sentence, payment of fine, &c.
1		2	3	4	5	6	7
Central Prisons...	Rangoon ...	2	1,189	1,958	813	3,960	2,204
	Maulmain .		1,137	897	72	2,106	1,070
	Total.....	2	2,326	2,855	885	6,066	3,274
Divisional Gaol ..	Akyab	1	175	561	13	1,049	511
2nd Class District Gaols	Bassein	5	111	939	1	1,084	824
	Thayetmyo .		222	570	500	1,292	727
	Kyouk Phyoo		291	352	...	643	429
	Sandoway ...		111	79	...	223	173
	Toungoo .		73	172	...	245	146
	Total.....	5	871	2,112	501	3,487	2,299
District Lock-ups	Henzadah . .	6	11	605	2	618	356
	Myan Oung .		33	1,031	4	1,068	671
	Prome		48	1,381	...	1,429	802
	Shwé-Gyeen		15	224	...	239	176
	Tavoy.....		13	155	...	168	128
	Mergui		15	89	...	105	94
	Total.....	6	135	3,185	6	3,627	2,227
	Grand Total.....	14	3,811	9,013	1,405	14,229	8,311

Prisons.
distribution of Prisoners in the Prisons of the Burma for the year 1869.

during the year.									Number of Prisoners on last day of the year. Under sentence of rigorous Imprisonment.				
Released for good conduct.	Released on account of sickness.	Transferred to Lunatic Asylums.	Escaped.	Died.	Executed.	Transferred to other Gaols.	Average number in Gaol during the year.	Under sentence of transportation.	Life.	More than seven years.	More than two years.	More than six months.	Not more than six months.
8	9	10	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
20	3	4	3	39	9	69	1,116	80	11	113	873	238	118
12	1	...	3	59	1	18	1,101	389	3	26	195	187	100
32	4	4	6	98	10	87	2,557	169	14	139	1068	425	218
8	...	...	26	70	2	4	458		..	.	195	130	80
...	1	...	10	2	...	33	231			1	56	91	57
13	1	..	5	27	2	106	386	.		1	13	186	161
25	...	...	1	7	...	2	173	..	15	20	31	61	25
...	...	...	.	2	.	..	16	1	10	5	19	9	3
6	2	...	..	5	.	10	85	.		.	33	24	15
44	4	.	16	43	2	151	921	1	25	27	152	371	261
..	..	..	1	2	..	219	38	..			..	...	23
...	...	..	4	3	1	373	69	..	..	8	20	26	24
13	...	..	1	2	.	556	62	..			1	42	12
...	...	...	1		..	47	36		.	.	.	15	...
...	...	...	...	...	..	23	21	...	1	..	...	1	14
...	...	...	...	2	...	2	15	...	.	.	...	...	7
13	...	...	7	9	1	1,220	211		1	8	21	84	80
97	8	4	55	220	15	1,160	1,167	470	10	174	1,436	1,010	639

C I.—Prisons.

General Return showing number and distribution of Prisoners

CLASS OF GAOLS.		Number of Prisoners		
		Under sentence of simple Imprisonment.		
		More than seven years.	More than six months.	Not more than six months.
Central Prisions ...	Rangoon	.	34	142
	Maulmain		35	7
	Total...	..	69	149
Divisional Gaol ...	Akyab	...	...	23
2nd Class District Gaols	Bassein	...	...	9
	Thayetmyo		9	41
	Kyouk Phyoo	.	16	11
	Sandoway	.	..	1
	Toungoo		2	2
	Total...	. .	27	64
District Lock-ups	Henzada	...	...	17
	Myanoung	...	...	...
	Prome	...	...	...
	Shwè-gyeen		...	...
	Tavoy	.	. .	...
	Mergui ...	..	...	..
	Total.	...	...	17
	GRAND TOTAL .	..	96	253

—*(Continued.)*

in the Prisons of the Province of British Burma for the year 1869.

on last day of the year.								Number of punishments for breaches of Gaol discipline		
Under sentence of simple imprisonment.										
More than seven years.	More than six months.	Not more than six months.	Under trial.	Civil Prisoners.	Revenue prisoners.	Insane persons not sentenced prisoners	Total.	By flogging.	Other punishments.	Remarks.
0	31	142	21	16	2	56	1,701	130	107	
0	35	7	17	18	0	13	981	10	25	
0	69	149	32	34	2	69	2,688	110	132	
0	0	23	0	17	0	4	449	70	9	
0	0	9	34	1	0	2	251	21	73	
0	9	41	7	3	0	4	125	72	9	
0	16	11	7	5	0	1	192	13	10	
0	0	1	0	1	0	0	49	0	1	
0	2	2	5	2	0	2	85	12	1	
0	27	61	53	12	0	9	1,002	118	94	
0	0	17	12	0	0	0	52	0	0	
0	0	0	45	0	0	0	123	6	2	
0	0	0	30	4	0	0	89	0	0	
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	15	0	0	
0	0	0	0	1	0	0	17	1	1	
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	0	0	
0	0	17	87	5	0	0	303	7	3	
0	96	253	172	68	2	82	1,112	335	238	

C II.—Prisons.

Statement showing the Sickness, Mortality &c., of Prisoners in each Prison of the Province of British Burma, during the year 1869.

Name of each Gaol, Central, District and Local Gaols being classified in accession	Rank of Medical or other Officer in charge.	Average percentage of Mortality during the last 10 years	Character of Gaol and Gaol buildings and state (whether crowded or otherwise in present year)	Superficial feet within Gaol Walls to each Prisoner	Cubic feet in Wards to each Prisoner	Table Dietary of each Prisoner in lbs, distinguishing different kinds of grains &c.	Average number in Gaol during the year of all classes.	Average Weight. Of each Prisoner when sentenced	Of each Prisoner released on expiry of sentence	Of each Prisoner at beginning of the year	Of each Prisoner at end of the year.	Sick in Hospital. Remaining at end of last year	Received this year.	Discharged, cured or transferred.	Remaining.	Average number in Hospital during the year.	Released on account of sickness.	Died from all causes	Total died and released without cure	Percentage of deaths to average strength.	Percentage to average strength of deaths and releases for sickness taken together.	Explanation and Remarks
						lb oz																
Central Prison Rangoon.	Assist. Surgeon	No Record.	Large airy, lofty wards with wooden walls and floors and tiled roofs. Floors 12 feet above the ground Not crowded.	449	530	Rice 1 8; Fish or Meat Fresh 0 4; Vegetable Fresh 0 8; Sweet oil 0 ½; Condiments 0 ½; Salt.. 0 ½; Gnapee 0 ½	1,[illegible]	131	131	132	132	77	1,194	1,219	52	73	3	39	42	2.62	2.90	
Maulmain.....	Do.	Do	Double storied brick work buildings, wooden floors and tiled roofs. wards very spacious Not crowded.	336	828	Do.	1,131	131	131	132	132	24	361	378	7	26	1	59	60	5.33	5.44	
			Total....	391	682	Do.	2,664	131	131	132	132	101	1,555	1,597	59	99	4	98	102	3.84	6.59	

Divisional Gaol Akyab	Surgeon	Do.	Building of wood throughout with shingled roofs, floor raised 4 feet from the ground. Not crowded.	608	160	Do.	471	129	131	129	130	14	408	409	13	17	0	70	70	15·58	15·28
2nd Class District Gaols Kyouk-Phyoo	Deputy Commissioner.	Do.	Brick work barracks with leaf roofs, wooden floor and bamboo mat walls, between the brickwork pillars Not crowded.	797	1,850	Do.	176	131	131	132	132	21	328	333	19	22	0	7	7	4·00	4·00
Sandoway	Do.	Do.	Brick work buildings with leaf roof, floor of wood raised 4 feet off the ground. Not crowded	494	2,500	Do.	49	131	131	132	132	4	40	43	1	2	0	2	2	4·25	4·25
Thayetmyo	Assist. Comr.	Do.	Brickwork buildings with iron roof, earth work floor. Prisoners sleep on benches raised 5 feet above the ground. Not crowded	639	456	Do.	301	131	131	132	132	13	442	439	16	13	1	27	28	6·18	7·25
Bassein	Assist. Surgeon Uncovenanted	Do.	Brickwork buildings with iron roof and earth work floor Prisoners sleep on benches 2 feet off the ground Not crowded.	1 020	1,632	Do.	241	131	131	132	132	8	117	119	6	5	1	2	3	0·85	1·29
Toungoo	Assist. Comr.	Do.	Do. do do.	2,270	2,657	Do.	88	131	131	132	132	10	137	150	[illegible]	8	2	5	7	5·88	8·23
			Total....	1,044	1,861	Do	343	131	131	132	132	65	1,064	1,084	45	50	4	43	47	4·66	5·10
District Lockups																					
Henzadah.....	Do.	Do	Masonry building wooden barracks wards 12 feet off the ground	725	670	Do	40	131	131	132	132	0	27	27	0	0	0	2	2	5·12	5·12
Myanoung	Do	Do.	Do. do. do.	2[illegible]	34[illegible]	Do.	77	131	131	132	132	1	75	76	0	3	0	3	3	3·94	3·94
Prome	Do	Do.	Do. do. do.	7[illegible]	[illegible]	Do.	68	131	131	132	132	4	152	148	8	3	0	2	2	3·22	3·22
Shwe-Gyeen....	Deputy Comr	Do	Brickwork building, with brickwork walls and wooden floors raised 8 feet and tiled roof. Not crowded	312	2,084	Do	37	131	131	132	132	2	29	31	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Tavoy	Do	Do.	Wooden barracks with leaf roof and wooden floors raised 8 feet.	2,767	2,[illegible]	Do.	22	131	131	132	132	0	19	18	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mergui	Do	Do.	Do. do. do.	4,727	75,869	Do.	17	131	131	132	132	1	27	28	0	0	0	2	2	11·33	11·33
			Total....	1,772	1,363	Do.	262	131	131	132	132	8	329	328	9	7	0	9	9	3·73	3·73
			Grand Total....	272	288	Do.	4,342	131	131	132	132	191	3,356	3,413	129	173	8	220	228	5·19	5·47

C. III.—

Statement showing employment and earnings of working

Class of Gaol.		Average number of Prisoners									
		Employed.				Intramural					
		On Gaol Service.	In Gaol Gardens.	On Gaol buildings.	On labour outside Gaol.	Bakers	Basket makers.	Blacksmiths.	Braziers.	Brickmakers.	Carpenters.
Central Gaols	Rangoon	212	20	20	113	0	0	7	0	0	55
	Maulmain	197	31	10	0	0	10	4	1	8	16
	Total...	139	54	30	113	0	10	11	1	8	71
Divisional Gaol	Akyab	90	21	1	64	4	3	3	2	0	7
2nd Class District Gaols	Bassein	72	15	7	0	0	0	6	0	0	2
	Thayetmyo	47	0	152	84	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Kyouk-Phyoo.	59	7	7	20	0	0	1	0	0	1
	Sandoway	13	3	4	4	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Toungoo	16	3	36	10	0	2	0	0	0	4
	Total...	207	28	206	118	0	2	7	0	0	7
District Lock-ups	Henzadah	8	0	10	20	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Myanoung	8	0	0	51	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Prome	11	0	0	44	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Shwe-Gyeen	12	0	0	24	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Tavoy	6	0	2	6	0	1	0	0	0	0
	Mergui	6	1	1	5	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Total...	51	1	13	150	0	1	0	0	0	0
	Grand Total.	787	104	250	445	4	16	21	3	8	85

Prisons.

Prisoners in the Prisons of the Province of British Burma in the year 1869.

liable to labour during the year.																			
manufactures &c., &c.																			
Coir pounder.	Jute manufactory.	Lithographers.	Printers.	Rope makers.	Sawyers.	Soorkee pounders.	Stone breakers.	Tailors.	Weavers.	Wicker Workers.	Wood carvers.	Paper manufactory.	Cobblers.	Miscellaneous.	Sick and Infirm.	Total.	Amount expended on Raw Materials.		
159	0	0	33	0	16	0	260	9	10	36	1	4	0	151	42	1211	14,786	4	10
315	0	0	0	0	0	17	139	1	33	6	0	0	2	73	46	912	5,043	9	5
474	0	0	33	0	16	17	399	10	73	12	1	4	2	224	88	2123	49,829	14	3
0	0	2	0	0	0	0	153	4	0	1	0	0	0	30	13	401	500	0	0
15	0	0	0	4	0	0	23	0	0	6	0	0	0	3	3	156	336	0	6
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	12	295	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	22	121	40	15	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	0	0	0	1	2	35	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	76	246	10	7
15	0	0	0	5	1	0	23	0	0	17	0	0	0	5	12	683	623	10	1
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	38	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	62	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	57	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	36	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	16	1	8	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	15	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	6	224	1	8	0
489	0	2	33	5	17	17	575	14	73	63	4	4	2	261	149	3431	50,955	0	4

C. III.—Prisons.

STATEMENT showing employment and earnings of working

Class of Gaols.		Amount received by sale of Manufactures &c.		
Central Gaols	Rangoon	91,929	2	3
	Maulmain	44,648	13	6
	Total	1,39,577	15	9
Divisional Gaol	Akyab	10,318	5	9
2nd Class District Gaols	Bassein	1,078	0	5
	Thayetmyo	0	0	0
	Kyouk-Phyoo	129	9	1
	Sandoway	116	14	8
	Toungoo	1,326	4	3
	Total	2,950	12	5
District Lock-ups	Henzadah	0	0	0
	Myanoung	0	0	0
	Prome	34	6	9
	Shwè-Gyeen	0	0	0
	Tavoy	837	4	5
	Mergui	199	13	0
	Total	1,071	8	2
	Grand Total	1,53,918	10	1

—(*Continued.*)

Prisoners in the Prisons of the Province of British Burma in the year 1869.

Net amount credited to Government.			Average annual cash earning of each prisoner liable to labor.			Average annual cash earning of each prisoner actually employed on manufactures.			No. of prisoners under education in Gaol.		
50,142	13	5	41	6	5	64	12	6	0	0	0
39,605	4	1	13	6	1	63	5	10	0	0	0
89,748	1	6	12	11	11	64	2	5	0	0	0
9,818	5	9	27	7	9	46	3	7	0	0	0
741	15	11	4	12	1	12	9	2	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
388	10	1	3	3	1	64	12	4	0	0	0
116	11	8	3	5	5	12	15	10	0	0	0
1,079	9	8	11	3	3	134	15	2	0	0	0
2,327	2	4	3	6	6	28	6	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
34	6	9	0	9	7	34	6	9	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
835	12	5	52	3	9	835	12	5	0	0	0
199	13	0	13	5	1	199	13	0	0	0	0
1,070	0	2	4	12	5	356	10	8	0	0	0
1,02,963	9	9	30	0	1	60	11	4	0	0	0

C. IV.—

Statement showing the Establishments and Cost of the Prisons in

Class of Prison.	Establishment.												
	No. of Gaol guards regular.	No. of Officers other than regular guards.						Gaol guards of Regular Police or Military.			Establishment other than guards.		
		Europeans.	Native Officers, Writers, &c. &c.	Turnkeys.	Contingent & occasional guards.	Attached to Hospital.	Total.						
Rangoon	65	3	43	2	0	2	115	9,676	0	0	16,312	7	1
Maulmain	50	3	13	2	0	2	100	10,092	0	0	3,871	7	9
Akyab	32	2	19	2	0	1	56	4,800	0	0	5,387	8	11
Bassein .. .	34	2	8	1	0	1	46	2,352	0	0	3,824	15	3
Thayetmyo	32	1	12	1	0	1	47	4,380	0	0	2,818	6	2
Kyouk-Phyoo . .	17	0	9	1	0	1	28	2,352	0	0	2,859	14	6
Sandoway	17	0	9	1	0	1	28	2,352	0	0	2,148	0	0
Toungoo	26	0	7	0	0	1	34	2,352	0	0	1,980	0	0
Henzadah	6	0	4	0	0	0	10	1,056	0	0	764	7	6
Myanoung	10	0	4	0	0	0	14	1,056	0	0	931	0	0
Prome	8	1	3	0	0	0	12	1,236	0	0	876	0	0
Shwè-gyeen	4	0	5	0	0	0	9	528	0	0	862	0	0
Tavoy	4	0	4	0	0	0	8	528	0	0	861	0	0
Mergui	4	1	3	0	0	0	8	528	0	0	840	0	0
Total ..	309	13	173	10	0	10	515	43,288	0	0	54,367	3	2

Prisons.

British Burma for the year 1869.

Feeding, contingent, building and other expenses.			Total.			Deduct Profit of Manufactures credited.			Net cost.			For Gaol Guards.			For Establishment.		
1,04,360	1	2	1,30,378	8	3	50,142	13	5	80,235	10	10	6	7	3	10	14	5
38,943	1	4	62,906	9	1	39,605	4	1	23,301	5	0	9	0	11	12	7	2
18,041	13	5	28,229	6	4	9,818	5	9	18,411	0	7	10	1	0	11	4	8
9,016	8	3	15,193	7	6	741	15	11	14,451	7	7	9	11	1	16	1	1
21,002	6	0	28,200	12	2	0	0	0	28,200	12	2	11	3	8	7	3	7
5,532	13	9	10,741	12	3	388	10	1	10,356	2	2	13	7	0	16	5	5
1,236	8	7	5,736	8	7	116	14	8	5,619	9	11	50	0	8	15	11	2
20,656	6	5	25,088	6	5	1,079	9	8	24,008	12	9	27	10	8	23	4	8
5,363	12	0	7,181	3	6	0	0	0	7,181	3	6	27	1	2	19	9	7
6,324	12	7	8,311	12	7	0	0	0	8,311	12	7	13	14	4	12	4	0
12,762	7	2	14,871	7	2	34	6	9	14,840	0	5	18	11	7	13	4	4
2,223	3	9	3,613	3	9	0	0	0	3,613	3	9	11	4	4	23	4	9
1,519	14	3	2,908	14	3	835	12	5	1,073	1	10	22	0	0	35	14	0
846	0	0	2,132	0	0	199	13	0	1,932	3	0	33	0	0	52	8	0
2,47,817	12	8	3,45,502	15	10	*1,02,963	9	9	2,42,539	6	1	9	10	7	12	11	6

* Includes amount credited by the Accountant General, and those of Public Works and other Departments.

C. IV.—

Statement showing the Establishments and cost of Prisons in

Class of Prison.	For Diet.			For clothing and bedding.			For Medicines &c.			For additions and repairs to Gaol			For Miscellaneous Contingencies.			Total.			Average Net cost of each Prisoner after deducting profits credited.		
Rangoon ..	29	6	6	2	8	0	2	1	2	31	6	3	3	15	2	85	0	9	65	4	8
Maulmain ..	29	11	9	1	13	11	0	4	10	2	3	1	1	1	9	55	9	11	38	8	10
Akyab ..	23	14	4	0	0	0	0	10	6	12	13	3	1	7	2	59	14	11	49	1	0
Bassein ..	30	6	2	1	13	0	0	5	5	12	9	0	3	3	3	63	0	8	59	11	6
Thayetmyo ...	39	1	1	0	10	11	0	11	10	8	3	10	5	0	7	71	6	3	72	4	11
Kyouk-Phyoo.	16	5	3	2	7	1	2	11	9	5	15	1	4	6	5	61	0	9	58	15	1
Sandoway ...	11	7	5	0	12	2	2	9	8	8	4	0	3	4	4	119	8	2	119	9	0
Toungoo ..	22	12	7	2	3	2	4	9	5	201	14	7	5	7	3	287	5	10	286	4	2
Henzadah ...	35	3	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	86	4	4	14	11	4	179	9	8	184	3	4
Myanoung ...	23	0	11	0	12	8	0	10	6	48	9	0	13	6	9	113	11	5	109	5	10
Prome ...	38	3	7	0	0	0	0	1	11	140	8	1	10	8	1	215	9	2	224	13	6
Shwé-gyeen...	31	11	9	0	0	0	0	6	8	5	1	7	22	10	7	97	10	5	97	10	5
Tavoy ...	29	12	2	0	1	2	0	1	5	11	15	2	24	7	1	126	7	6	117	11	6
Mergui ..	33	12	1	0	0	0	1	2	1	4	0	9	10	10	8	125	6	7	126	12	7
Total ...	29	1	0	1	11	1	1	3	5	22	5	3	3	11	0	79	9	1	*66	12	2

* As shown in Annual Gaol Report for 1869.

Prisons.—*(Continued.)*

British Burma for the year 1869.

Average cost of principal articles of diet during the year showing number of lbs. obtained for one Rupee.

Paddy.		Fish.		Meat.		Dholl.		Gnapee.		Vegetable.		Oil.		Salt.		Chillies.		Fuel.	Attah.
67	2	4	8	5	9	7	1	12	0	0	0	12	0	0	38	6	6	3	8	14	27	6	13	10	10	10	260	8
80	1	8	9	1	0	5	5	5	10	10	0	10	10	10	48	0	0	4	10	14	48	0	0	6	6	6	0	8
80	1	0	10	10	10	8	0	0	12	1	3	8	13	5	0	0	0	1	13	9	45	11	6	8	0	0	0	8
55	11	1	8	11	10	4	4	11	0	0	0	12	0	0	0	0	0	3	11	13	24	0	0	5	12	3	0	8
Fed @ 0-1-9 per laboring and 0-1-8 per Non-laboring prisoners.																												
96	0	0	0	0	0	1	9	0	8	0	0	10	0	0	0	0	0	3	5	0	80	0	0	4	0	0	0	8
0	0	0	12	8	0	10	12	0	8	0	0	10	10	10	91	0	0	3	11	1	33	0	0	3	10	11	0	8
83	6	11	6	6	6	5	5	5	10	10	0	4	9	2	0	0	0	3	3	3	10	10	10	8	0	0	0	8
Fed @ a contract rate of 0-1-6 per laboring and Non-laboring prisoners.																												
96	0	0	12	10	10	7	0	0	16	0	0	13	4	6	32	0	0	4	12	12	13	11	6	9	2	4	400	8
Fed @ a contract rate of 0-1-8 per laboring and 0-1-6 per Non-laboring prisoners.																												
80	0	0	10	10	10	6	6	0	16	0	0	6	6	6	16	0	0	3	10	10	10	19	10	5	5	5	0	8
91	0	0	5	5	5	7	0	0	16	0	0	20	0	0	38	6	6	3	5	11	32	0	0	10	0	0	0	8
87	4	5	19	3	3	7	0	0	16	0	0	20	0	0	11	8	1	3	9	11	6	0	0	6	0	0	0	8
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

C. V.—Pri-

STATEMENT showing Sex, Age, previous convictions and

the last day of

Class of Prison.		Sex.				
		Males.*	Females.	Total.	Under 12 years.	12 and under 16.
1		2	3	4	5	6
Central Prisons ...	Rangoon - - - - - -	1,601	5	1,609	0	7
	Maulmain - - - - - -	928	14	942	0	0
Divisional Gaol...	Akyab - - - - - - -	425	3	428	0	1
2nd Class District Gaols ...	Bassein - - - - - - -	212	2	214	0	8
	Thayetmyo - - - - - -	404	7	411	0	7
	Kyouk Phyoo - - -	175	4	179	0	1
	Sandoway - - - - - -	46	2	48	0	0
	Toungoo - - - - - - -	76	0	76	0	2
District Lockups ...	Henzadah - - - - - -	40	0	40	0	0
	Myanoung - - - - - -	15	1	16	0	0
	Prome - - - - - - - -	52	3	55	0	0
	Shwe-Gyeen - - - - -	14	1	15	0	0
	Tavoy - - - - - - - -	17	0	17	0	0
	Mergui - - - - - - - -	7	0	7	0	0
	Total ..	4,045	12	4,057	0	26

* Note.—Convicted prisoners only.

sons.

education of Prisoners under sentence in the Province of British Burma on the year 1869.

Age.						No of times convicted.					Education.	
16 and under 20.	20 to 30.	30 to 40.	40 to 50.	50 to 60.	Above 60.	1st Conviction.	2nd Conviction.	3rd Conviction.	More than 3 times Convicted.	Uncertain.	No. who can read only.	No. who read and write.
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
21	715	589	247	25	5	1,231	94	104	85	95	0	1,082
25	165	525	168	50	9	891	45	6	0	0	0	636
40	138	159	43	7	40	375	32	11	7	3	0	269
47	43	56	31	22	7	78	71	10	15	10	0	171
66	162	130	36	9	1	184	50	11	10	153	0	335
15	100	10	10	3	10	127	30	20	2	0	0	136
1	9	21	11	2	1	41	1	1	2	0	0	36
5	23	25	16	5	0	60	11	5	6	0	0	51
20	10	6	3	1	0	32	6	1	1	0	0	33
4	10	2	0	0	0	[illegible]	5	1	1	0	0	12
4	25	23	3	0	0	35	15	3	2	0	0	40
0	10	5	0	0	0	13	2	0	0	0	0	10
1	2	6	5	2	1	9	4	2	1	1	0	12
0	5	2	0	0	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	5
219	1,417	1,589	573	126	77	3,095	366	208	126	262	0	2,828

C. V.—Prisons.—(*Continued.*)

Class of Prison.		Education. No. well educated.	No. of foregoing who received their instruction in Gaol.	Language and Character in which they read and write.
		20	21	22
Central Prisons...	Rangoon - -	527	0	English Bengalee, Persian, Nagree Burmese, Tamil, Telugoo & Chinese
	Maulmain - -	306	0	English, Burmese Hindu, Urdoo, Tamil, Telugoo & Chinese.
Divisional Gaol...	Akyab - -	159	0	Burmese, Bengalee & Persian
2nd Class District Gaols ...	Bassein - -	43	0	Burmese Bengalee, Chinese & Karen
	Thayetmyo -	76	0	Burmese, Tamil, Telugoo Karen, &c
	Kyouk Phyoo	43	0	English, Mugh Bengallee, Persian, Nagree and Burmese.
	Sandoway - -	12	0	English, Mugh Bengalee, Persian, Nagree and Burmese
	Toungoo - -	25	0	Burmese, Bengalee, Tamil and Karen.
District Lockups.	Henzadah- -	7	0	Burmese and Karen.
	Myan Oung -	4	0	Burmese, Bengalee, Tamil and Karen.
	Prome - -	* 15	0	Burmese, Tamil and Hindu
	Shwé-Gyeen -	5	0	Burmese, Karen, &c.
	Tavoy - -	5	0	Burmese, English and Chinese.
	Mergui - -	2	0	do. do do
	Total .	1,229	0	

C. VI.—Prisons.

Statement shewing Religion, Races, and Classes of the Prisoners under sentence in the Gaols of British Burma on the last day of the year 1869.

Classification according to Religion, Races, &c.		Average of each Individual of each Class. Height in feet and Inches.		Weight in lbs.	Physiognomy and Characteristics of each Race and Class.
According to religion.	Mahomedans - -	5	8	108½	(1.) *Caucasian.*—Hair black, waving, complexion different shades from fair to dark brown forehead high, nose narrow, prominent, teeth vertical, chin prominent rounded, cranium spheriodal, face oval, countenance intelligent, temper quiet, mild, in some high.
	Hindoos - -	5	7¾	120	
	Bhudhists- - -	5	7	131	
	Christians - -	5	6½	135	
According to Race.	Hindoostances(1)	5	3	115½	(2.) *Indo-Chinese.*—Hair black, straight, thin, complexion of various shades, eyes rather oblique, forehead low, nose broad, flat, short, teeth oblique, cheek bones prominent, beard scanty, cranium spherical or pyramidal, eyes far apart, intelligence medium, temper slow but violent when excited.
	Eurasians - -	5	7	130	
	Europeans - -	5	8	136	
	Burmese - -(2)	5	8	131	
	Talieus - - -	5	6¼	132	
	Karens - -	5	5	131	
	Bengalees- - -	5	5½	115½	
	Chinese - -(3)	5	6	131½	
	Malays- - -(4)	5	4	124½	
	Madrassees - -	5	7	119	
	Americans -(5)	5	6	136	
	Shans - - -	5	6	120	
	Toungthoos - -	5	5	128	
					(3.) *Mongolian.*—Complexion yellow, eyes oblique, and in other respect like the Indo-Chinese.
Hindoos according to caste.	Brahmins- - -	5	6½	125	(4.) *Malay.*—Hair abundant, thick, black, curling, skin brown, cheek bones not so prominent as in Mongols, jaws inclined, nose large, flat, intelligence cunning, temper quick.
	Rajpoots - -	5	8	108	
	Sudras - - -	5	6½	122¾	
	Karts - - -	5	6	132½	
					(5.) *Negro.*—Skin black, hair woolly short, lip thick, chin retreating, cranium elongated, intelligence medium, temper short.
General Average		5	9	lbs. oz. 125-6	

C. VII.—Prisons.

Statement showing previous Trades, Professions &c. and social relations of Prisoners under sentence in the Prisons of the Province of British Burma during the last day of the year 1869.

		Number of Individuals.														
		Rangoon.	Maulmain	Akyab.	Bassein	Thayetmyo.	Kyouk Phyoo.	Sandoway	Tounghoo	Henzada.	Myanoung	Prome.	Shwe-gyeen.	Tavoy.	Mergui.	Total
Trades, &c.	Agriculturists	335	227	81	57	19	37	4	16	6	8	5	1	4	0	825
	Barbers	7	5	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	13
	Blacksmiths	29	17	5	2	3	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	57
	Boatmen or Fishermen	125	79	13	17	15	13	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	3	267
	Brickmakers	21	9	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	41
	Carpenters	83	4	11	4	0	7	0	2	0	0	4	0	0	0	150
	Coolies	3	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
	Compositors and Pressmen	19	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	22
	Domestic servants	75	35	13	7	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	143
	Druggists	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
	Elders of village	21	15	9	5	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	53
	Gardeners	65	23	11	7	0	5	0	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	124
	Herdsmen	12	8	4	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	29
	Hunters	5	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6
	Laborers	405	290	189	99	25	86	39	19	26	12	37	15	8	4	1159
	Masons	32	4	3	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	38
	Musicians	15	8	5	7	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	40
	Oilmen	23	13	11	9	7	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	66
	Pedlars	107	21	9	3	6	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	148
	Petty dealers	27	17	14	13	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	75
	Policemen	12	1	2	3	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	28
	Revenue Collectors	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
	Sawyers	15	25	10	7	4	3	0	2	0	0	0	0	3	0	95
	Seamen	12	10	6	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	32
	Shopkeepers	17	11	7	11	1	7	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	67
	Soldiers	7	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10
	Tailors	15	5	1	3	1	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	2	0	31
	Traders	17	25	11	9	3	2	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	102
	Washermen	9	5	1	3	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	24
	Warders	3	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
	Weavers	13	21	1	4	3	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	52
	Workers in Metal	19	11	4	3	12	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	57
	Writers	3	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7
	Watchmen	4	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7
	Total	1609	942	428	211	111	179	48	76	40	16	55	15	17	7	4057
Social relation.	Unmarried	667	240	123	107	97	83	11	15	10	4	11	3	2	6	1368
	Widower or Widow	110	15	91	37	86	15	3	8	6	2	8	2	5	1	391
	Married: One wife or husband	799	527	179	53	216	80	25	47	20	6	25	5	5	0	1915
	Married: Two do do	88	125	35	11	12	1	8	1	4	2	6	3	2	0	298
	Married: More than two do	25	35	2	8	0	0	1	1	0	1	7	2	2	0	85
	Have children: Not more than three	906	580	207	81	64	127	29	31	22	7	17	6	12	2	1084
	Have children: More than three	39	130	39	72	47	19	11	9	8	2	12	3	3	0	394

D. Police.—1.

STATEMENT showing the Police Force entertained in the Province of British Burma, in the year 1869.

Regular Organized Police, including Town Police subject to the rules of Regular Police																							Village and Town Police not subject to rules of Regular Police.					
Total number of all Grades during the year.					Detail of number at end of year.							Average annual pay.				Total cost including contingencies.												
Remaining last year.	Recruited this year.	Died.	Discharged or deserted	Remaining at end of present year.	European Officers	Native Officers.	Men		Number for whom fire-arms are provided.	Number for whom swords or other cutting instruments are provided	Number for whom batons are provided	Of each European Officer.	Of each Native Officer.	Of each mounted man	Of each foot-man.	Paid by Imperial Government.	Paid by individuals and Officers	Paid by Local Funds.	Number of men.	Average number of horses in each man's charge.	Average emoluments of each man.	By whom paid.	Total cost.	Total number of Police Regular and Irregular.	Grand Total Cost.
							Foot.	Mounted																				
5,926	2,009	118	1 90	5,887	54	443	5,390		4,971	1,382	1,570	£ 365-12-0 or Rs. 3,656-0-0	£ 43-10-0 or Rs. 435-0-0	0	£ 11-0-0 or Rs. 110-0-0	£ 11,633-8-0 or Rs. 11,63,334-0-0	0	£ 12,349-16-0 or Rs. 1,23,498-0-0	945	459	120	Local Cess Fund.	£ 11,340-0-0 or Rs. 1,13,400-0	6832	£ 140,029-4-0 or Rs. 14,00,292

Column. 6

1 Inspector General.
12 Superintendents.
9 Assistant Superintendents.
24 Inspectors.
8 Head Constables.

Total ..54 European Officers.

Column. 7

17 Inspectors.
91 Head Constables.
335 Serjeants.

Total ..443 Native Officers.

Column. 8.

5,058 Constables.
332 Boatmen.

Total ..5,390 Footmen.

Police.—2.

STATEMENT showing distribution of Regular Police Force in the Province of British Burma on the last day of the year 1869.

General Distribution of Officers and Men.				Number of sub-divisions under an European Officer.	Number of sub-divisions under a superior Native Officer or Thannah.	Total number of Police Posts.	Average of each European officers charge.		Average of each Native officers charge.		Average distance of each village from nearest Police post.	Average distance of each post from the next on the main lines of road.	Remarks.
Armed Guards on Treasuries.	Guarding Gaols.	At Head quarters of Districts (not on Police duty) and absent on leave.	Remaining available for Police duty.				Area in Miles.	Population.	Area in Miles.	Population.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
12 Serjts. 156 Contbls	2 Hd. Contbls. 20 Serjeants ... 317 Constables.	5 Inspectors. 13 Hd. Contbls. 11 Serjeants... 31 Constables.											
168	339	60	4.741	5	$2\frac{3}{4}$	$2\frac{1}{4}$	1.723	45,919	210	5,597	4·45 Miles.	19·8 Miles.	

Column 4

1 Inspector General.
12 Superintendents.
7 Assistant Superintendents
31 Inspectors
74 Head Constables
242 Serjeants
4,068 Constables.
306 Boatmen.

Total..4741 available for duty.

Column 5

54 European Officers referred to in column 6 of Form 1, in charge of 274 Police posts or Thannahs

Column 6.

17 Inspectors and 82 Head Constables referred to in Form 1 Column 7= 100 Superior Native Officers in charge of 274 Police posts or Thannahs

Police.—3.

STATEMENT showing Religion, Races, Height, Weight, &c., of the men of the Regular Police of the Province of British Burma on the last day of the year 1869.

Classification according to religion, races &c.		Average age.		Average height.		Average weight.		General physiognomy and characteristics of each race and caste.
		Years.	Months	Feet.	Inches.	Stones	lbs.	
According to religion.	Mahomedans	33	4	5	3	7	6	
	Hindoos	30	6	5	4	9	8	
	Sikhs							
	Christians	33	5	5	4	7	6	
	Parsees							
	Buddhists	31	6	5	2	6	11	
According to countries and races.	Hindostanees							
	Punjabees							
	Afghans							
	Beloochees							
	From Western Himalayas							
	Do. Eastern Himalayas							
	Bengalees							
	From Mahratta countries							
	Telingas							
	Canarese							
	Tamils							
	Malabars							
	Natives of India	33	4	5	5	7	8	
	Burmese	31	6	5	3	6	6	
	Karens	32	6	5	3	6	9	
	Malays	33	6	5	3	7	6	
	Shans	30	6	5	2	7	4	
Hindoos according to Caste.	Brahmins							
	Rajpoots							
	General average	32	3	5	3	7	5	

Police.—4.

STATEMENT showing general result of Police operations in regard to each great crime usually dealt with by the Police.

CLASS OF CRIME.	Persons arrested without warrant.						Cases prosecuted by information before Magistrate.				
	Number of persons arrested.	Released without trial.	Acquitted including released on appeal or at sessions.	Ordered to find security.	Finally convicted.	Average number of days occupied by each case.	Number of information lodged.	Number of persons arrested or summoned.	Number acquitted.	Number ordered to find security.	Number convicted.
Offences against public justice	21	...	6	1	14						
Offences relating to coin or stamps	57	...	23	...	31						
Murder. { For sake of robbery .. .. / For other motives .. ... }	151	1	34	...	98						
Culpable Homicide	51	..	5	...	44						
Attempt at suicide	1	.	1	..	..						
Other serious offences against the person not connected with attacks on property	183	..	99	...	72						
Offences against property accompanied with personal violence or preparation for hurt	286	..	130	7	140						
Theft by house-breaking or house-trespass without personal violence	249	10	64	2	171						
Theft	5,667	...	2,062	10	3,540						
Receiving stolen property	862	...	310	...	549						
Mischief of serious character . ..	14	...	7	...	7						
Belonging to gang of Dacoities, Robbers or Thieves ..	20	...	1	..	5						
Minor offences not cognizable by Police but prosecuted by information before Magistrate							12,346	22,214	8,776	254	8,570
Breaches of special Laws cognizable by Police							4,288	11,753	2,593	101	8,828
Total.....	7,562	11	2,742	20	4,671		16,634	33,967	11,369	355	17,398

Column 2.
Died 17, Escaped 8, Transferred 18, Pending 75=118 inclusive.

Column 9.
Escaped 23, Transferred 1, Pending 28, Withdrawn 4,793=4,845 inclusive.

E. Military—1.

STATEMENT showing the strength, cost and other particulars of the Army attached to the Province of British Burma in the year 1869-70.

Arm of Service.	Total number of fighting Officers and men: Remaining at the end of last year	Recruited this year	Died: In action	Died: Other wise	Died: Total	Invalid, Discharged, desertion, &c	Remaining at the end of year 1870.	Detail of force at end of year 1870: No. of Regiments, Battalions or Battery	No. of Guns	No. of Men: European Commissioned Officers	Native Commissioned Officers	Non Commissioned Officers	Fighting men	Paid camp followers and Non combatants.	Average annual pay and allowance of each: European Commissioned Officers.	Native Commissioned Officer	Non Commissioned Officers.	Fighting men	Camp followers.	Total cost including Contingencies.
European: Artillery	267	12	0	9	9	25	325	4	10	17	0	9	275	317	47,019 7 0	0 0 0	8,585 8 0	44,139 8 0	23,110 8 2	1,93,093 0 0
European: Infantry	807	116	0	8	8	54	809	1	0	4	0	44	762	94	9,669 1 4	0 0 0	2,348 6 1	11,622 0 10	1,125 8 0	24,665 0 3
Total	1,174	128	0	17	17	82	1,134	5	10	54	0	50	1,041	81	56,688 8 4	0 0 0	10,933 14 1	55,761 8 10	24,236 0 2	2,17,748 0 3
Native: Sappers	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	99	7	7,008 2 0	1,515 7 0	2,690 8 0	12,067 5 9	731 7 0	28,277 10 0
Native: Infantry	2,095	18	0	33	33	40	1,960	3	0	26	4	149	1,739	147	38,221 8 1	23,873 4 0	27,535 0 0	1,71,435 11 5	13,036 3 8	5,06,839 12 3
Total	2,095	18	0	33	33	40	1,960	4	0	27	4	150	1,838	154	45,229 10 1	25,388 11 0	30,135 8 0	1,83,502 1 2	13,767 10 8	5,35,117 6 3
Grand Total	3,179	146	0	50	50	122	3,103	9	10	81	4	241	2,879	535	1,01,918 2 5	25,388 11 0	40,969 6 1	2,39,564 10 0	38,003 10 10	7,52,865 6 6

Military.—2.

STATEMENT showing the distribution and employment of the Army attached to the Province of British Burma in the year 1869-70.

	Arm of Service.	Employment on last day of the year.							Employment during the year.						
		No. of Regiments, Batteries &c. on active service.	No. of permanent Cantonments occupied.	No. of Out-posts occupied	Average number of men at Head quarters of each Regiment, Battery, &c., not on active service.		Average number of men of each Regiment &c., detailed for out-post duty.		Average number of days spent by each man on active service.	Average number of days spent by each man not on active service.			No. of Divisional or Station parades during the year.	No. of Regimental parades during the year.	Average number of days devoted to Musketry.
					On Duty.	Off Duty.	On duty.	Off Duty.		On Duty.	With Corps or Company not on duty.	On Furlough.			
European.	No. 1-5 Royal Arty.	...	1	.	11	52	...	.	..	61	304	..	2	658	..
	No. 3-5 Do. do.	.	1	...	8	57		.	..	56	Nil	..	5	411	16
	No. 5-5 Do. do.	..	1	.	11	52	.	.	..	61	304	..	2	776	...
	A. 23 Do. do.	.	1	.	21	106	...	..	...	73	292	..	1	260	..
	2-21 Fusiliers.	...	1	...	22	238	...	.	..	156	209	..	2	188	201
	76 Foot.	.	..	...		..	NOT RECEIVED.			..	..	..	..	..	..
Native.	A. Co. Sap. & Miners	...	1	.	7	101	4	..	...	11	101	1	1	65	..
	F. Co. Sap. & do.	...	...	...	...	...	NOT RECEIVED.			...	..	...	..	..	..
	12 Regiment N. 1.	...	...	...		..	NOT RECEIVED.			..	..	...	..	..	..
	36 Do. do.	...	1	...	83	586	..	..	...	74	291	1	4	236	132
	37 Do. do.	...	1	2	51	175	300	...	...	73	292	...	2	75	60
	38 Do. do.	...	1	...	103	480	...	...	..	90	275	..	10	216	8

Military.—3.

STATEMENT shewing Religion, Races and Classes of Native Officers and men of the Army attached to the Province of British Burma on the last day of the year 1869-70.

	Classification according to Religion, Races, &c.	Average Age.	Average Height.	Average Weight.	General physiognomy and characteristics of each race and caste.
According to Religion.	Mahomedans	32	5 6 1/8		
	Hindoos	30 7/8	5-5 7/8		
	Seikhs	0	0		
	Christians	28 1/21	5-6 3/4		
	Parsees	0	0		
According to countries and races.	Hindoostanees	29 1/3	5-6 3/8	8 1/2 Stone.	
	Punjaubees	24	5-7 1/4		
	Affghans	0	0		
	Belloochees	0	0		
	From W. Himalaya	0	0		
	From E. Himalaya	0	0		
	Bengallees	27 1/2	5-6 3/8		
	From Mahratta country	29 5/8	5-6		
	Telingas	30 1/4	5-6 5/8		
	Tamils	30 1/8	5-6 1/4		
	Canarese	33	5-6 3/4		
	Malabars	30 1/4	5-6		
Hindoos according to caste.	Brahmins	30 2/3	57 3/4		
	Rajpoots	28 3/4	57 1/8		
	Indo Britons, &c.	29	56 1/2		

F. Marine.—1.

STATEMENT showing the strength and other particulars of the Marine Force attached to the Province of British Burma in the year 1869.

Arm of Service.	Total number of fighting Officers and men								Detail of Force at end of the year.								Average annual pay and allowance of each.					Contingencies.
	Remaining to end of last year.	Recruited this year.	Died. In action.	Died. Otherwise.	Died. Total.	Invalided.	Discharged, deserted &c.	Remaining at end of year.	Number of ships.	Number of men. Number of Guns.	Number of men. European Commissioned Officers & Engineers.	Number of men. Native Officers.	Number of men. Non-Commissioned Officers or Gunners.	Number of men. Fighting men.	Number of men. Paid Non-Combatants and Lascars.	European Officers and Engineers.	Native Officers.	Non-Commissioned Officers or Gunners.	Fighting men.	Paid Non-Combatants.	Total cost, including Contingencies.
																Rs.		Rs.			Rs.
Sea Going. European									Sea Going.		6		1			14,600		720			
Sea Going. Native										10		2			56		936			11,016	1,12,000
Total...																					
River Going. European									River Going.												
River Going. Native																					
Total...																					
Grand Total...											6	2	1		56	14,600	936	720		11,016	1,12,000

Marine.—2.

STATEMENT shewing Religion, Races, and Classes of the Native officers and men of the Marine Force attached to the Province of British Burma on the last day of the year 1870.

Classification according to Religion, Races, &c.	Average Age.	Average height.	Average Weight.	General physiognomy and characteristics of each race and caste.
Mahomedans, Mussulmans (Chittagonians.)	30	5¼ feet	150 lbs.	

III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

A. Finance—1.

Account of the Gross and Net Revenue of the Province of British Burma for the year 1869-70.

Sources of Income	Gross Receipts	Refunds and Drawbacks.	Charges against Income. Charges of collection including cost of salt and opium and cost of maintaining productive Works.	Allowance and assignments payable under treaty and other engagements.	Allowance to district and village officers and Inundation and charitable grants.	Total.	Net Receipts.	Deficit.
	Rs.	Rs	Rs			Rs	Rs.	...
Land Revenue	63,80,579	19,975	9,75,151			9,95,106	53,94,473	...
Forests	9,84,773	643	4,21,462			4,22,105	5,62,668	...
Excise on Spirits and Drugs	10,6[illegible],458	132	1,72,399	.	..	1,72,531	8,88,927	..
Tributes and contributions from Native States			.		.	.	..	...
Total Territorial ..	84,35,810	20,730	15,69,012	.		15,89,742	68,46,068	..
Income Tax	1,46,154	559	2,973	..		3,532	1,42,622	..
Professions and Trades Tax and Licence Tax	3,627	2,531	.	.	...	2,531	1,096	...
Customs	20,33,884	22,947	1,60,381	.	..	1,83,298	18,50,586	...
Salt ... Duty on Imported	.	.		..	..	.	...	...
Salt ... Excise duty	1,28,320	..	8,181	..	..	8,181	1,20,139	...
Salt ... Government Sales	.	..	..	..	...	...	...	...
Total	23,11,985	26,007	1,71,535	...	...	1,97,542	21,14,443	

Opium	Export duty	..	...	...	..	...	...	...	..
	Government Sales			.	..	.	...	...	...
Stamps		5,40,950	16 835	14,255	.	..	31,090	5,09,869	...
Post Office		..	..	..	..		.	.	...
Electric Telegraph		.	.	.	..		.	..	...
Mint		.		.	.	.	.	.	.
Law and Justice	Refund	..		..				.	...
	Real Fines, &c	2,67,066	29,476			.	29,476	2,37,590	..
Police	Refund		.	.			..	.	.
	Real	2,50,639			.			2,50,639	.
Public Works	Refund			.				.	...
	Sales				.		.		...
	Real								
Marine	Refund				..		.		.
	Real	71,072						71,072	
Education	Refund			.	.			.	
	Real	4,649		.			.	4,649	.
Interest	Refund							.	...
	Real	9,010	.					9,010	.
Military Refund									.
Miscellaneous		22,299	1,466				1,466	20,833	.
	Total Imperial	11,65,644	47,777	14,255			62,032	11,03,062	..
	LOCAL.								
Public Works Fund		5,57,918				.		5,57,918	
Road Fund		2,16,717		.		.		2,16,717	
Marine Fund		4,25,070	.					4,25,070	.
Charitable Fund		13,261		.				13,261	
General Fund		7,087					.	7,087	.
	Total Local	12,20,053		.			.	12,20,053	.
	Gross Receipts	121,33,542	94,514	17,54,892			18,49,316	112,84,226	..

Finance.—2.

Account of the Expenditure from the Net Income of the Province of British Burma for the year 1869-70.

Subject of Expenditure.	Amount.	
	Last year.	Present year or 1869-70.
Interest on Service Funds and other accounts	12,142	...
Civil and Political Establishments	4,94,797	4,32,912
Civil contingencies	57,793	53,559
Judicial charges { Courts, &c.	5,14,603	5,32,262
Judicial charges { Prisons, &c.	*a* 15,78,424	2,65,297
Police do.	13,45,574	13,94,859
Military do.	...	...
Marine do.	*b* 3,93,412	5,80,587
Deficit Post Office	...	...
Do. Electric Telegraph	...	...
Superannuation and Retired allowances	30,169	30,010
Public Works { Civil { New	...	...
Public Works { Civil { Repairs	...	...
Public Works { Military { New	...	...
Public Works { Military { Repairs	...	...
Education	1,10,990	81,901
Ecclesiastical	53,121	51,898
Medical	1,17,986	1,09,877
Miscellaneous	31,630	39,753
Total Imperial...	47,40,971	35,72,945
Local.		
Public Works Fund	4,84,801	5,43,203
Police Fund	2,42,263	2,02,175
Marine Fund	1,72,696	1,96,025
Charitable Fund	13,002	11,708
General Fund	24,210	29,219
Total Local...	9,36,972	9,82,330
Grand Total...	56,77,943	45,55,275
Surplus	...	...
Deficit	...	...

a This included Rs 13,07,791 for Port Blair charges.
b do. 1,68,142 do.

Finance.—3.

Account of Cash Receipts and Disbursements of the Treasuries of the Province of British Burma in the year 1869-70.

Receipts.	Amount.	Disbursements.	Amount.
Cash balance of last year	29,91,948	Expenditure as per Statement No. 2	45,55,275
Net Revenue as per Statement No. 1	1,12,84,226	Loans, Railways and Interest	.....
Receipts on account of Loans and Railways	..	Charges on account of Service Fund	3,17,768
Do. of Service Fund	30,037	Advances	4,10,523
Re-payment of advances	4,31,069	Re-payment of Deposits	4,60,234
Deposit	4,58,997	Do. of Prize Money	.....
Prize Money	. .		
Sale of Waste Land	.	Cash Remittance	57,39,673
Cash Remittances	57,40,026	Remittances other Government Departments	85,81,786
Remittances other Government Departments	20,25,125	Bills of other Treasuries paid	12,30,746
Bills drawn on other Treasuries	11,96,886	Bills other Governments	2,71,597
Bills drawn on other Governments	2,72,338		
Total Rupees	2,53,40,183	Total Rupees	2,15,67,602
Disbursements	2,15,67,602		
Cash balance at the close of the year 1869-70	37,72,581		

B. 1.—Public Works.

STATEMENT shewing the Imperial expenditure incurred in the Public Works Department during the year 1869-70.

Details.		Total of each station.			Total of each class.		
		Original works.	Repairs.	Total.	Original works.	Repairs.	Total.
Ordinary Expenditure.							
Military.							
Buildings for the accommodation of European Troops.	Rangoon	18,090	8,884	26,974	.....	.....	.....
	Prome	63,223	1,459	64,682	.....	.....	.....
	Toungoo	21,507	....	21,507	.....	.....	.....
Buildings for the accommodation of Native Troops.	Rangoon	2,106	....	2,106	.....	.....	.....
	Tenasserim	2,842	..	2,842	.....	.....	.....
Ordnance and Commissariat Buildings		1,12,775	10,793	1,23,568	.....	.....	.....
Works of Fortification		1,31,913	....	1,31,913	.....	.....	.....
General Cantonment Works and Roads		13,140	16,137	29,277	.....	.....	.....
Minor works		25,119	32,319	57,438	.....	.....	.....
Total Military		3,90,715	69,592	4,60,307	3,90,715	69,592	4,60,307
Agricultural.							
Project No. 6, continuous line of embankment from the terminus of the present High level Road or Project No. 5, down to Henzada, 55 miles in length.		4,341	.....	4,341	.....	.....	.....
Nawoon and Laymyethna embankment		7,027	.....	7,027	.....	.....	.....

Protection Embankment, Myanoung	7,183	.....	7,183	.....	.....	.....
Do. Kanoung	7,009	.....	7,009	.....	.....	.....
Do. Henzada	17,425	. .	17,425	. ...	.... .	.....
Levelling and Surveying 400 miles of country along the Irrawaddy	2,016	.. .	2,016	. . .	.....	.....
Completing three vented tunnel sluice in flank, embankment Project No. 4	104	. .	104	... ..	.....	.....
Other irrigation works	6,143	14,487	20,630	. .	.... .	.....
Minor do. . . .	4,750	1,076	5,826	...	.. . .	.....
Total Agricultural	55,998	15,563	71,561	55,998	15,563	71,561
CIVIL BUILDINGS.						
Buildings for the administration of Law and Justice.	1,35,559	1,553	1,37,112	.	.. . .	.....
Buildings for the Revenue Department .	4,876	..	4,876	. .	. ...	.....
Telegraphs .. .	5,578	. .	5,578	. .	.....	.....
Ecclesiastical .	4,933	. .	4,933		. . .	. ....
Other Public Buildings	1,70,410	3,808	174,218	. .	...	.... .
Minor works	25,427	29,881	55,308		. ..	.....
Total Civil Buildings..	3,46,783	35,242	3,82,025	3,46,783	35,242	3,82,025
COMMUNICATIONS.						
Road connecting the two cities of Rangoon and Pegu.	35,405	4,398	39,803	.....	.....	.....
Bridges and culverts on do. do..	29,538	.....	29,538	.....	.....	.....
Road from Rangoon to Prome and from thence to Meaday northwards	1,58,928	53,431	2,12,359	.....	.....	.....
Bridges, &c, on do. do.	2,598	.... .	2,598	.....	.....	.....

B. 1.—Public Works.—*(Continued.)*

Details.	Total of each station.			Total of each class.		
	Original works.	Repairs.	Total.	Original works.	Repairs.	Total.
Road from Maulmain to Quanlah with branch line to Amherst	47,163	11,353	58,516	.....	.....	.....
Surveying and aligning the proposed road from Pegu to Toungoo	341	.....	341	.....	.....	.....
Road leading to Sanitary Camp in the direction of the Frontier	11,717	.....	11,717	.....	.....	.....
Road from Toungoo to Tantabeen	16,859	.....	16,859	.....	.....	.....
Road to Cholera Camp	4,205	.....	4,205	.....	.....	.....
Raising and draining Latter Street, Rangoon. ...	13,403	...	13,403	.....	.....	.....
Preliminary operations in the Survey for a Railway from Rangoon to Prome	1,659	.....	1,659	.....	.....	.....
Other works...	4,095	3,444	7,539	.....	.....	.....
Minor works	21,335	20,260	41,595	.....	.....	.....
Total Communications...	347,246	92,886	4,40,132	3,47,246	92,886	440,132

Miscellaneous Public Improvements.						
Light House, Krishna shoal	13,453	...	13,453	..	..	...
Oyster reef experimental operations	466	.	466	...	...	...
Iron screw pile jetty	3,111	..	3,111		...	...
Do. Coaling wharf	2,423		2,423	.	..	...
Other Works	30	18,602	18,632	.	...	...
Minor Works .. .	2,447	443	2,890	..	..	...
Total Miscellaneous Public Improvements .	21,930	19,045	40,975	21,930	19,045	40,975
Total Works ..		...	..	11,62,672	2,32,328	13,95,000
Establishment	.	.		..	...	4,07,527
Tools and Plant		.	.	...	..	14,444
Profit and Loss . . .		..	.	.	..	100
Total Ordinary Expenditure ..		.	..	...	...	4,22,071
Grand Total Ordinary Expenditure .		.		...	...	4,22,071

NOTE.—The difference between the grand total here and that for the annual appropriation is due to the omission from this statement of Rs. 3,964, the increased value of stock.

Form B. 2.—Public Works, and C. Railways.

NONE.

D.—Agri

Under a former Section, provision is made for information regarding soils
duces, and with all that is necessary to till the soil, all of which

1.—Crops cultivated, in acres,

Name of Districts.	Rice.	Oil Seeds.	Sugar.	Cotton.	Indigo.	Fibres.	Tobacco.	Vegetables.	Cocoanut.	Betel-nut.	Dhunnee (thatching palm.)	Plantains.
Akyab .	211,190	30	77	21	2	0	6	0	367	759	7,581	1,623
Sandoway ..	29,195	860	185	547	2	71	1,559	115	0	0	0	0
Ramree ..	81,570	1	1,800	2	66	50	1,228	332	0	279	2,184	1,027
Northern Arakan .	683	113	0	286	0	0	0	72	0	0	0	0
Rangoon .	393,170	40	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,751	0	40	13
Bassein ..	201,610	0	51	13	0	0	2	43	0	0	0	758
Myanoung .	207,712	6,641	0	3,121	77	0	2,271	8,501	17	10	0	3,738
Prome. .	205,095	2,370	53	1,476	0	0	5,134	745	10	621	0	1,403
Toungoo .	33,987	200	102	211	0	0	49	1,115	0	6	0	775
Amherst .	170,160	0	918	569	0	0	26	7,702	1,023	3,375	4,262	1,538
Tavoy	19,572	0	67	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,093	398
Mergui .	31,[illegible]	2	118	0	0	0	43	0	111	752	3,136	422
Shwe Gyeen .	66,581	0	0	277	0	0	0	1,297	25	4,410	0	644
Total..	1,412,030	10,229	3,521	6,596	147	121	10,318	20,235	3,304	10,212	20,296	12,339

culture.

so far as nature is concerned, and we have now to do with what the soil pro- is embraced under the heads—crops, stock, rent, and production.

ACTUAL OR APPROXIMATE.

Betel-vines	Chillies	Hemp	Mixed Fruit-trees	Mixed Vegetables	Total under cultivation	Tobacco	Mulberry Plants	Market	Pepper	Mahlaks	Pulse	Onions	Indian Corn	Tobacco	Lucerne	Mixed Grains & Nuts	Other Fruit Trees
443	2,068	113	8,016	1,19[illegible]	1,58[illegible]	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
71	0	0	0	0	0	[illegible]	71	357	215	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
138	375	0	0	1,4[illegible]	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	17,0[illegible]	3,5[illegible]	2,112	0	0	0	0	1,[illegible]	0	0	0	0	0	0	8,553
529	481	0	3,1[illegible]	1,20[illegible]	2,55[illegible]	0	0	28[illegible]	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
284	295	0	5,474	0	5,0[illegible]	0	0	0	0	0	2,3[illegible]	188	771	0	0	0	0
0	711	0	12,182	6,351	36,171	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,267	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	411	0	3,6[illegible]	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	71	0	0	0
1,270	0	0	10,856	1,[illegible]	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	70	0	0
93	0	0	1,1[illegible]	31[illegible]	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,69[illegible]	0	0
1	3	0	2,619	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	211	63	2[illegible]
290	0	0	82[illegible]	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3,119	3,966	113	61,656	16,019	54,1[illegible]	70	21	29[illegible]	255	15[illegible]	2,232	1,455	771	71	1,412	63	2[illegible]	8,5[illegible]

Stock—2.

Division.	District.	Cows and Bullocks.	Horses.	Ponies	Donkeys.	Sheep and Goats.	Pigs.	Carts.	Ploughs.	Boats.	Elephants.	Buffaloes.	Oil and Sugar mills.	Gayals.
Arakan	Akyab ...	84,815	29	200	1	5,981	7,928	3,913	39,599	13,283	0	77,627	0	200
	Ramree ...	44,879	0	30	0	981	4,386	535	13,549	4,785	0	28,709	1,205	0
	Sandoway ...	* 26,730	0	85	0	820	5,050	† 1,015	5,546	1,573	0	0	108	0
Pegu	Rangoon ..	20,350	1,368	6	0	986	7,148	14,479	65,300	8,417	108	56,348	0	0
	Bassein	33,746	0	1,245	4	1,281	23,462	14,074	23,253	12,623	0	78,108	0	0
	Myanoung	81,543	0	1,526	0	867	11,242	45,699	37,453	3,675	181	59,523	0	0
	Prome .. .	1,39,098	0	1,181	0	976	14,667	43,237	42,480	1,790	41	23,679	0	0
	Toungoo ..	4,936	0	128	0	610	3,110	3,007	6,131	428	109	8,743	0	0
Tenasserim	Maulmain (town)	8,503	11	959	2	1,117	179	305	44	877	36	74	0	0
	Amherst	20,394	0	68	0	182	2,218	3,731	10,187	4,373	256	44,487	0	0
	Tavoy	3,170	1	20	0	416	1,076	330	2,791	1,515	72	25,700	0	0
	Mergui	203	0	5	0	182	755	24	3,026	2,110	10	19,637	0	0
	Shwé-gyeen ...	7,024	0	224	0	300	1,590	4,4[illegible]	5,451	1,488	218	17,293	0	0
	Total ...	475,391	1,400	5,669	7	14,699	81,701	124,891	254,760	56,947	1,031	439,928	1,313	200

* Including Buffaloes.
† Do. Sledges.

Rates of Rent and Produce.—3.

Districts.	Average Rent per Acre, per land suited for: Rice			Wheat			Inferior grains			Indigo			Cotton			Pepper			Cocoanuts			Betel			Sugar			Fruit trees			Plantains			Mauran			Plumbago			Toungya.			Mixed fruit Trees.			Mixed products.			Betel leaf.			Sugar cane.		
	R.	A.	P.	R.	A.	P.	R.	A.	P.	R.	A.	P.	R.	A.	P.	R.	A.	P.	R.	A.	P.	R.	A.	P.	R.	A.	P.	R.	A.	P.	R.	A.	P.	R.	A.	P.	R.	A.	P.	R.	A.	P.	R.	A.	P.	R.	A.	P.	R.	A.	P.	R.	A.	P.
Akyab	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	8	0	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ramree	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sandoway	0	15	0	0	0	0	1	10	0	1	0	0	1	5	0	1	7	0	1	5	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rangoon	1	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	4	8	1	0	0	1	13	0	2	0	0	2	4	0	0	0	0
Bassein	1	9	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	8	0	0	0	1	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	15	8
Myaungmya	1	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	10	0	1	8	0	0	0	0	1	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	8	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	8	0	1	8	0	1	7	0	0	0
Prome	1	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	8	0	1	8	0	0	0	0	1	8	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Toungoo	0	13	1	0	0	0	1	5	2	0	0	0	0	8	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	8	0	2	8	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Amherst	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tavoy	1	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mergui	1	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Shwe-gyeen	0	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
General Average	1	8	6	0	0	0	1	7	8	1	15	2	1	7	4	1	5	6	1	7	11	2	2	0	2	8	0	5	5	0	1	8	7	1	8	0	2	4	8	1	0	0	1	11	0	1	12	0	1	13	0	1	15	8

Rates of Rent and Produce.—3.—(*Continued.*)

Districts	Average Rent per acre per land-tax field for: Chillies			Pulse			Vegetables			Average produce of land per acre in lbs.: Rice	Wheat	Inferior food grains	Indigo	Cotton	Pepper	Oil-seeds	Plants	Sugar	Sugar-Cane	Tobacco	Tea	Coffee	Chillies	Mixed Products	Teak	Remarks
	R	A	P	R	A	P	R	A	P	lbs.	lbs.	lbs	lbs.	lbs.	lbs	lbs	lbs.	lbs	lbs	lbs.	lbs	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	
Akyab	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,200	0	0	1,0	270	0	912	0	2,[illegible]	0	370	20	0	0	0	0	
Ramree	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	960	0	0	320	300	0	1,260	150	1,[illegible]	0	640	0	0	0	0	0	
Sandoway..	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,015	0	255	240	640	520	570	410	1,014	0	450	0	0	0	0	0	
Rangoon ..	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,244	0	0	0	0	0	1,[illegible]	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,200	0	
Bassein	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,[illegible]	0	0	0	83	0	[illegible]	0	0	[illegible]	0	0	0	250	0	0	
Myaungmya .	0	0	0	1	10	0	1	8	0	2,[illegible]	0	0	4	210	0	[illegible]	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,000	2,240	
Prome.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,[illegible]	0	0	0	210	0	[illegible]	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Toungoo....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,[illegible]	0	0	0	210	0	[illegible]	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Amherst ..	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,085	0	0	0	[illegible]	0	0	0	[illegible]	0	280	0	0	0	0	0	
Tavoy.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	840	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Mergui	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,000	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	614	0	292	0	0	0	0	0	
Shwè-gyeen.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,000	0	0	0	[illegible]	0	[illegible]	0	0	0	182	0	0	0	0	0	
General Average..	1	9	11	1	10	0	1	8	0	1,645	0	550	205	287	320	719	289	1,290	809	410	29	0	250	1,130	2,240	

E.—Produce.

Prices of produce and labour at the end of the year.

| District. | Price of Produce per Maund of 82 lbs. | | |

E. Produce.—*(Continued.)*

District	Plough Bullocks, each.			Sheep, each.			Fish, per maund.			Eggs, per maund.			Elephants, each.			Rice, per gallon.			Teak timber, per ton.			Cows and Bulls.			Buffaloes.			Goats.			Ponies.		
	R.	A.	P.	R.	A.	P.	R.	A.	P.	R.	A.	P.	R.	A.	P.	R.	A.	P.	R.	A.	P.	R.	A.	P.	R.	A.	P.	R.	A.	P.	R.	A.	P.
Akyab	60	0	0	5	0	0	0	4	0	12	0	0																					
Ramree	50	0	0	4	0	0	0	4	0	8	0	0																					
Sandoway	50	0	0		0	0	0	4	0	12	0	0										20	0	0	50	0	0						
Rangoon	75	0	0	12	0	0	3	8	0	9	0	0				0	0		55	0	0	50	0	0	37	0	0						
Bassein	85	0	0	15	0	0	0	8	0	16	0	0													93	0	0						
Myaungmya	80	0	0				0	4	0																90	0	0	8	0	0			
Prome	70	0	0				0	8	0								0	0	53	0	0				60	0	0						
Toungoo	60	0	0	5	0	0	0	12	0																62	0	0						
Amherst	50	0	0				1	0	0	5	0	0	150	0	0	2	0	0	50	0	0				80	0	0	10	0	0	150	0	0
Shwé-gyeen	60	0	0				0		0	40	0	0	900	0	0										65	0	0	10	0	0	100	0	0
Tavoy	50	0	0				0	4	0				800	0	0										40	0	0	5	0	0			
Mergui	60	0	0				0	4	0	5	8	0													40	0	0	5	0	0			
General Average	60	4	0	8	6	10	0	[illegible]	[illegible]	13	7	0	1,035	10	8	2	13	8	51	10	8	35	0	0	65	11	2	7	9	7	125	0	0

E.—Labour.

District.	Wages per diem.						Cost per day.		Elephants per day.		Cows.		Buffaloes.		Boat per score per day.		
	Skilled.		Unskilled.														
	Rs.	As.	Rs.	As.			Rs.	As.	Rs.	As.	Rs.	As.	Rs.	As.	Rs.	As.	P.
Akyab ...	2	0	½ to 1	0			1	4							0		
Sandoway	0	0	0	5			1	0							10		
[illegible]	1	0	0	8			1	0							20		
[illegible]	0	0	0	1			0	0							0		
[illegible]	1	3	0	9			1	13	5	0	1	3	1	3	37	8	
[illegible]	1	0	0	8			1	8							0	12	
[illegible] ..	1	0	0	8			1	8							10 25	10	5
[illegible]	0	12	0	8			1	0							30		
[illegible]	2	0	0	8			1	0							60		
[illegible] ..	1	8	0	[illegible]	12		1	8							40		
[illegible]	1	2	0	8			2	0							10		
[illegible]	1	4	[illegible]	3			1	8							8		
[illegible]	1	0	0	8			2	0							10		
[illegible] ..	0	12	0	8			2	0							10		
General Average ...	1	10	0	7	½		1	4	5	0	1	3	1	6	23	13	4

C.—Manufactures.

	Class of Manufacture.											
	Silk.	Cotton.	Wool.	Other fibre.	Paper.	Wood.	Iron.	Brass and copper.	Building.	Rice Cleaning Mills.	Oil Mills.	Sugar Mills.
Number of Mills or Large Manufactories				...	1	1	4	2		19	149	7
Power looms in mill works	3,37	1,551				21	9	9	211	23,669	413	145
Number of workmen in large works	Men	...				1,32	270	18		2,278	16	...
	Women	1,1	7,2	...		35				450		...
Number of workmen in small works or independent manufactories	77	31,195	2			1,24	766	128	158	42,798	2,220	540
Number of European Superintendents in large works						14	5		...	35	...	...
Value of block in ditto	130	6,089		...	...	4,40,000	1,75,000	15,000	..	24,50,000	2,90,000	...
Estimated annual out-turn of all works	9,840	3,09,923		...	...	4,87,800	35,740	10,300	...	46,70,000	1,125	990

G.—Manufactures.—(Continued.)

	Class of Manufacture.													
	Rice and Saw Mill	Spirit distilleries.	Tea.	Gas Works.	Salt Boilers.	Carpenters and Boat builders.	Gold and Silver smiths.	Umbrella.	Stone Masons and Bricklayers.	Dyers.	Pottery.	Tailors.	Shoemakers.	Artificial Flowers.
Number of Mills or Large Manufactories	24	3	1	1	..	...	...		.		.	...	...	..
Private Houses all works		.		[illegible]	[illegible]	1,172	215	78		215	316	194	101	23
Number of workmen in small or large works . Males	[illegible]	16	2[illegible]	10	175	58	.				..	...	...	..
Number of workmen in small or large works . Females		.	2[illegible]		.	...	...		..		..	..	...	...
Number of workmen in small works or independent artizans .	1	...	.	3,277	2,225	5,607	1,801	233	212	25	1,892	794	133	91
Number of European Superintendents in large works	6	..	1	...	..	...	..	..	..	...	..	...	...	...
Value of block in ditto ...	916,000	15,000	..	85,000	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Estimated annual out-turn of all works	2,000,000	30,000	...	10,12,320	18,300	7,600	8,480	4,200	2,360	...	14,100	700	200	...

IV.—STATISTICS OF INSTRUCTION.

A.—Ecclesiastical.

Return of Religious Institutions of various denominations in the Province of British Burma in the year 1869-70.

Profession.		Number of Churches or Institutions.	Number of Ministers or Priests.	Number of persons attending worship.	Income. Paid by Government.	Income. From endowed property. In land.	Income. From endowed property. In money.	Income. From Fees and Offerings.	Explanatory Remarks.
Christians	Roman Catholics	28	24	8,402	1,524	...	...	561	
	Church of England	11	3	1,550	1,026	.	.	140	
	Church of Scotland				...	.	.	..	
	Protestant Dissenters	306	240	24,124	2,000	...	..	31,123	
	Greeks		...		..	..	.	..	
	Armenians	1	1	30	...	..	.	100	
	Unitarians			...	.	.	..	...	
	Hindoo	36	18	20,906		...	...	1,142	
Mahomedans...	Soonee / Sheah	230	255	36,178	..	337	...	9,698	
	Sikhs	2,616	70	..	..	..	...	...	
	Buddhist or Jain	2,616	7,971	154,871	..	51	...	1,44,805	
	Parsees	1	1	25	..	...	..	...	
	Chinese	2	.	100	..	..	...	120	
	Total. ...	5,847	7,713	16,32,986	4,550	388	...	1,87,689	

B. 1—Education.

The University.—None.

B. 2.—Education.

General Statement of Educational Institutions in the Province of British Burma in the year 1869-70.

Class of Institutions.	Government Institutions.											
					Teachers.		Income.			Number of persons instructed.		
	Number.	Number of attendants on rolls.	Average attendance daily.	Average Age.	Christian.	Other.	Public Funds.	Fees.	Total.	English	Vernacular.	General.
Colleges.												
Arts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Professional	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Schools.												
Higher	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Middle	4	555	111	...	9	13	17,371	4,650	22,021	555	376	...
Lower	1	15	15	...	...	1	360	...	360	15	...	...
Girls Schools.												
Higher	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Middle	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lower	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Normal Schools.												
For Masters	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
,, Mistresses	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total...	5	570	426	...	9	14	17,731	4,650	22,381	570	376	...

B. 2.—Education.—*(Continued.)*

Class of Institutions.	Private Institutions aided and unaided.											Grand Total of Schools.	Grand Total Average attendance.	Proportion of attendance to population.
	Class.				Average attendance daily.	Income.			No. of persons instructed.					
	General.	Hindoo.	Mahomedan	Christian.	Total.	From Endowments.	From Fees.	From Government Grant.	English.	Vernacular.	General.			
Colleges.														
Arts	..	.			.		.				...	..	.	...
Professional	...	.			.	.	.	.			.		..	...
Schools.														
Higher	..	..		2	2	173	72	12,163	1,000	195	...	..	.	...	...
Middle	18			.	18	1,052	23,748	10,974	15,443	1,258	728	.	.	.	...
Lower	31	.		109	140	2,548	5,193		5,859		2,548	.	..	...	.
Girls Schools.														
Higher	..	..			...	.	.			...	.		..	...
Middle	6				6	359	11,193	9,481	10,660	317	232				..
Lower		...			.	...	...					..	...	..	...
Normal Schools.														
For Masters	7	.		.	7	296	16,282	296	6,846	74	300	..	..	.	..
„ Mistresses	..	...	.		.			..	..	...	.	...	...	.	...
Total...	62	...		111	173	4,428	56,491	32,944	72,802	1,866	3,808	...	178	4,854	2

* The returns of unaided Schools being partial and inaccurate are not entered in this Statement.

C. 1.—Scientific and Literary Societies.

Scientific and Literary.

Names.	Income.					Number of visitors.				Registered or not.	When Established.
	Object.	From Government.	Endowments.	Subscriptions.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Juveniles.	Total.		
Rangoon Literary Society		300		884-4	1 188-4	54			54	Not	1857

2.—The Press.

Numbers of Newspapers.						Periodicals.								Books published in the year.				REMARKS.
Daily.		Bi-or-tri-weekly.		Weekly.		Monthly.		Quarterly.		Yearly.		Occasionally.		English.		Other.		
English.	Other.	English.	Other.	English.	Other.	English.	Other.	English.	Other.	English.	Other.	English.	Other.	Number of Books.	Do. of Copies.	Do. of Books.	Do. of Copies.	
4	...	4	...	2	3	...	3	...	..	...	...	...	..	6	3500	19	28,100	

V.—STATISTICS OF LIFE.

1.—*RETURN showing the Births, Deaths and Marriages, among the Population of any Places or in any classes in respect of which particulars may have been ascertained during the year, and the average age at which deaths occurred.*

Place or class.	Population of place or number of class	Number of Marriages during the year.	Number of Births during the year.	Number of Deaths during the year.	Average age at time of Death.
Akyab	16,136	Marriages are not registered.	675	1,106	Not known.
Kyouk-Phyoo	3,654		68	93	
Sandoway	2,376		106	69	
Rangoon	88,677		1,418	1,754	
Bassein	20,111		810	641	
Myanoung	6,374		221	116	
Henzadah	14,624		938	413	
Kyangheen	8,637		285	161	
Zaloon	4,597		172	135	
Prome	24,616		1,585	1,594	
Shwe-doung	10,439		617	697	
Thayetmyo	8,607		401	303	
Toungoo	11,466		422	332	
Maulmain	71,534		1,031	1,022	
Tavoy	14,509		339	320	
Mergui	9,488		333	620	
Shwé-gyeen	7,183		135	115	

2.—*Return showing the Diseases treated, and the Deaths from each Class of Disease, in the Dispensaries and Hospitals of the Province of British Burma, in the year* 1869–70.

Place and Class of Hospitals or Patients.	Number of cases of each Disease treated.																Deaths from each Disease.															
	Fever.	Cholera.	Dysentery.	Dropsy.	Rheumatic Affections.	Venereal do.	Abscesses and Ulcers.	Wounds and Injuries.	Diseases of the Liver.	Diarrhœa.	Diseases of the Lungs.	Diseases of the Stomach and Bowels.	Skin Diseases.	Diseases of the Brain.	All other Diseases.	Total.	Fever.	Cholera.	Dysentery.	Dropsy.	Rheumatic Affections.	Venereal do.	Abscesses and Ulcers.	Wounds and Injuries.	Diseases of the Liver.	Diarrhœa.	Diseases of the Lungs.	Diseases of the Stomach and Bowels.	Skin Diseases.	Diseases of the Brain.	All other Diseases.	Total.
Akyab	7[illegible]	90	7[illegible]	8	[illegible]	[illegible]	1[illegible]	317	[illegible]	114	[illegible]	[illegible]	1[illegible]	12	257	2,012	6	43	5	3	0	0	3	6	0	1	1	3	2	1	5	79
Bassein	40[illegible]	2	1[illegible]	3	[illegible]	7	[illegible]	44	[illegible]	10	[illegible]	14[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	4	2	1	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	12
Sandoway	4[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	0	5	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	10	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	11	198	[illegible]	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	4
Rangoon	2,02[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]88	11[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	2,[illegible]13	1,1[illegible]	1,[illegible]	18[illegible]	5[illegible]	2,[illegible]	[illegible]	2[illegible]	2,274	13,487	9	2	13	1	1	10	6	11	0	7	7	5	2	2	53	132
Bassein	26[illegible]	[illegible]	78	11	1[illegible]	10[illegible]	1[illegible]	2[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	158	[illegible]	[illegible]	18[illegible]	1,839	0	1	5	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	10
Prome	34[illegible]	4	10[illegible]	8	117	[illegible]	2[illegible]	1[illegible]	[illegible]	240	1[illegible]	40[illegible]	11[illegible]	41	354	2,318	6	3	1	0	0	2	2	2	6	5	2	3	2	1	2	31
Thayetmyo	571	[illegible]	11[illegible]	[illegible]	14[illegible]	[illegible]	5[illegible]	8[illegible]	[illegible]	229	11[illegible]	47[illegible]	[illegible]	61	57[illegible]	2,792	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	2	0	0	1	0	1	6
Myanoung	549	2	11[illegible]	8	10[illegible]	[illegible]	11[illegible]	12[illegible]	11	21[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]40	[illegible]	27	28[illegible]	2,084	1	2	1	4	0	0	0	1	2	2	2	0	1	1	1	18
Toungoo	950	0	1[illegible]	[illegible]	44	7	[illegible]	82		311	172	0	48	0	1,500	3,138	3	6	11	4	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	16	36
Maulmain	319	0	65	16	10[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	2[illegible]	22	88	1[illegible]	566	88	40	407	2,642	6	0	3	6	0	3	1	6	1	14	2	0	1	3	7	53
Shwe gyeen	818	0	102	5	16[illegible]	10	[illegible]	142	[illegible]	100	[illegible]	692	47	1[illegible]	424	3,348	1	0	6	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	12
Tavoy	357	[illegible]	50	7	11[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	220	[illegible]	85	109	67[illegible]	2[illegible]	2[illegible]	57[illegible]	2,809	0	0	3	2	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	9
Mergui	118	4	1[illegible]	0	[illegible]	0	8[illegible]	78	6	65	18	125	28	0	178	737	0	3	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	3	0	0	1	0	0	9
Total.....	6,488	114	1,265	217	1,947	1,649	5,24[illegible]	2,708	20[illegible]	1,492	1,824	6,357	1,099	495	6,262	38,564	36	56	49	26	2	15	16	32	5	37	17	13	11	8	88	411

3.—*Return of Vaccine Operations in the Province of British Burma during the year* 1869-70.

District.	Number of operators paid by state.	Persons treated.			Cost of operations during the year.						Total number of successful operations recorded to date.	Remarks.
		Successful	Unsuccessful	Total.	in			in				
					Rs	A.	P.	£	s.	d		
Akyab	2	759	165	924	945	0	0	94	10	0	759	
Ramree	1	37	30	67	235	0	0	23	10	0	37	
Sandoway	1	150	110	260	300	0	0	30	0	0	150	
Rangoon	4	767	469	1,233	* 1,775	7	9	167	10	11	764	* This includes pay of Superintendent and his office establishment.
Rangoon Gaol		140	24	164	0	0	0	0	0	0	140	
Bassein	1	54	80	134	599	0	0	59	18	0	54	
Myanoung	1	461	151	612	254	3	0	23	8	0	461	
Prome	2	816	415	1,231	270	13	4	27	2	1	816	
Henzadah	.	6	9	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	
Thayetmyo	...	58	19	77	100	0	0	10	0	0	58	
Toungoo	1	362	89	451	0	0	0	0	0	0	362	
Amherst	4	1,896	116	2,012	1,695	0	0	169	10	0	1,896	
Tavoy	1	136	23	159	225	0	0	22	10	0	136	
Mergui	1	301	193	494	270	0	0	27	0	0	301	
Shwe-gyeen	1	949	110	1,059	245	0	0	24	10	0	949	
Military Cantonments	..	360	98	458	0	0	0	0	0	0	360	
Total...	20	7,249	1,211	9,350	6,914	8	1	691	9	0	7,249	